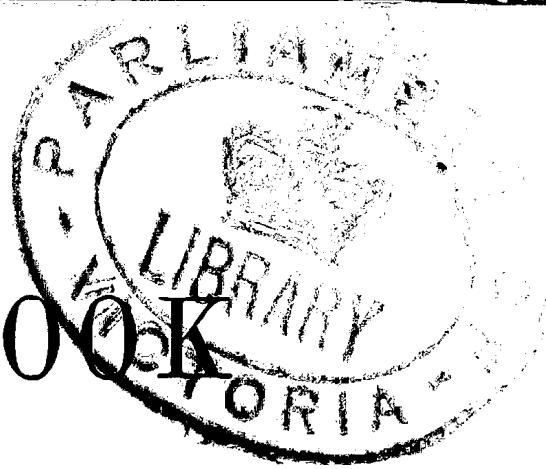


VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK



FOR

1885-6.

(THIRTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE tables embodied in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* have been carefully revised and brought on to date in the present volume. The explanatory matter has, at the same time, been altered, elaborated, or entirely rewritten, as the case has required, in order to render it applicable to the changes which have taken place in the figures.

Much new matter has also been introduced. Fresh tables, together with explanations thereof and comments thereon, will be found scattered throughout the length and breadth of the work.

The three folding sheets at the commencement of the volume have been brought on to the end of 1885 by the insertion of the figures of another year.

As appendices, near the end of the work, are published eighteen tables embodying—(1) Australasian Statistics for the year 1885; (2) Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria during the last two financial years (1884-5 and 1885-6), and estimated revenue and expenditure during the current financial year (1886-7); (3) An interesting account of the objects and operations of the Central Board of Health of Victoria, contributed by its President, Mr. A. P. Akehurst; (4) Statements respecting the demand for and prospects of labour in different districts of the Colony, supplied by the municipal authorities; (5) Tariffs of all the Australasian Colonies, several of which have been much altered since their last publication in the issue of the work for 1881-2.

On the coloured map of Victoria at the end of the volume, the various railways existing, in progress, and authorized but not commenced, have been carefully marked, so as to give full information at the latest date.

In compiling the work, free use has been made, as usual, of the tables published by the Imperial Board of Trade under the direction of Mr. Robert Giffen; the Reports of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office; the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the Reports of the Deputy Master of the London Mint; and other Imperial official documents. Occasional extracts have also been made from *The Statesman's Year-Book* (now ably conducted by Mr. J. Scott Keltie); *l'Almanach de Gotha*; *McCarty's Annual Statistician* (San Francisco); *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*; *Kolb's Condition of Nations*; *The Statist and British Australasian* (London Journals); *The Transactions of the Statistical Societies of London and Paris*; that excellent Melbourne publication *The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*; and other works. In all cases my indebtedness to these publications has been duly acknowledged.

Whilst thanking those who on previous occasions have pointed out mistakes which have been overlooked in this Department, I have to beg any who may find errors in the present volume also to be kind enough to inform me of the fact.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 6th December, 1886.

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ERRATA.

Pages 34 and 65, paragraphs 48 *et seq.* and 124 *et seq.*, Populations of Australasian Colonies, 1885, have since been corrected. For final figures, see Table I, Appendix A, *post*.

Page 103, paragraph 207, last line, *read* “£78,300,” *instead of* “nearly £118,200.”

Page 113, in first line of Summary column, Other sources, *read* “275,481,” *instead of* “185,481.”

Page 135, paragraph 247, eighth line, *read* “Australian Continent,” *instead of* “Australasian Continent.”

Page 137, paragraph 252, sixth line, *read* “Western Australia,” *instead of* “Queensland.”

Page 139, paragraph 256, third and fourth lines, *read* “a fourth and a fifth” *instead of* “a fifth and a sixth.”

Page 178, paragraph 351, tenth line, *read* “12s. 3d.,” *instead of* “6s. 6d.”

Page 181, last line but one of table, *read* “50,” “5,152,386,” and “92·12,” *instead of* “40,” “5,125,386,” and “92·10,” respectively; and in last line, *read* “50,” “5,042,041,” and “89·95,” *instead of* “40,” “...,” and “90·00,” respectively.

Pages 378 and 379, transpose sidenotes as follows:—Those facing paragraphs 748 and 749 to 745 and 746 respectively, and those facing paragraphs 745, 746, and 747 to 747, 748, and 749 respectively.

Pages 754 and 756, Model By-laws issued by the Central Board of Health have since been cancelled. Those substituted therefor will be appended to the next issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.



No. 1. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.

| YEAR. | POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER. | | | BIRTHS. | DEATHS. | MARRIAGES. | IMMIGRANTS (BY SEX). | EMIGRANTS (BY SEX). | GENERAL REVENUE. | GENERAL EXPENDITURE. | CROWN LAND SALES.* | | LAND IN CULTIVATION. | LIVE STOCK. | | | | POSTAGE. | SHIPPING. | VESSELS REGISTERED. | VESSELS AT LEIS. | MORTGAGES AND LIENS. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | RE-EXPORTS. | YEAR. | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------|------|--|
| | Persons. | | | | | | | | | | Area Sold. | | | Horses. | | | | | | | | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Children. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Male. | Female. | £. | £. | Acres. | £. | Acres. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| 1836 | 234 | 186 | 38 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1836 | |
| 1837 | 1,446 | 1,100 | 246 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1837 | |
| 1838 | 5,111 | 3,960 | 431 | 28 | 15 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1838 | |
| 1839 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1839 | |
| 1840 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1840 | |
| 1841 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1841 | |
| 1842 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1842 | |
| 1843 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1843 | |
| 1844 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1844 | |
| 1845 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | |
| 1846 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1846 | |
| 1847 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1847 | |
| 1848 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1848 | |
| 1849 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1849 | |
| 1850 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1850 | |
| 1851 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1851 | |
| 1852 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1852 | |
| 1853 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1853 | |
| 1854 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1854 | |
| 1855 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1855 | |
| 1856 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1856 | |
| 1857 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1857 | |
| 1858 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1858 | |
| 1859 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1859 | |
| 1860 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1860 | |
| 1861 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1861 | |
| 1862 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1862 | |
| 1863 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1863 | |
| 1864 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1864 | |
| 1865 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1865 | |
| 1866 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1866 | |
| 1867 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1867 | |
| 1868 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1868 | |
| 1869 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1869 | |
| 1870 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1870 | |
| 1871 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1871 | |
| 1872 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1872 | |
| 1873 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1873 | |
| 1874 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1874 | |
| 1875 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1875 | |
| 1876 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1876 | |
| 1877 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1877 | |
| 1878 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1878 | |
| 1879 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1879 | |
| 1880 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1880 | |
| 1881 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1881 | |
| 1882 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1882 | |
| 1883 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1883 | |
| 1884 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1884 | |
| 1885 | 5,322 | 4,044 | 1,718 | 46 | 27 | 1,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1885 | |

* Figures corrected since last publication.

1 The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the months ending 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ending 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ending 30th June.

2 In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent, during the year 1876, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amount, at the end of 1876, is 7,947 acres more. Lands granted without purchase, which amounted up to 1876, are not included.

3 Since the year 1846, a considerable quantity of wool has been imported into Victoria from the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and subsequent points. Prior to 1846 no precise record of the quantity so introduced was kept. The estimate, it has, however, been ascertained that at least 12,000,000 lbs. of wool, valued at £220,000, crossed the Murray into Victoria in the year 1840, and the following in the years named—£1,952,000 lbs. in 1841; £1,607,774 lbs. in 1842; £1,449,174 lbs. in 1843; £1,216,000 lbs. in 1844; £1,000,000 lbs. in 1845; £800,000 lbs. in 1846; £600,000 lbs. in 1847; £400,000 lbs. in 1848; £200,000 lbs. in 1849; £100,000 lbs. in 1850; £50,000 lbs. in 1851; £25,000 lbs. in 1852; £12,500 lbs. in 1853; £6,250 lbs. in 1854; £3,125 lbs. in 1855; £1,562 lbs. in 1856; £781 lbs. in 1857; £390 lbs. in 1858; £195 lbs. in 1859; £97 lbs. in 1860; £48 lbs. in 1861; £24 lbs. in 1862; £12 lbs. in 1863; £6 lbs. in 1864; £3 lbs. in 1865; £1 lb. in 1866; £0 lb. in 1867; £0 lb. in 1868; £0 lb. in 1869; £0 lb. in 1870; £0 lb. in 1871; £0 lb. in 1872; £0 lb. in 1873; £0 lb. in 1874; £0 lb. in 1875; £0 lb. in 1876; £0 lb. in 1877; £0 lb. in 1878; £0 lb. in 1879; £0 lb. in 1880; £0 lb. in 1881; £0 lb. in 1882; £0 lb. in 1883; £0 lb. in 1884; £0 lb. in 1885.

4 The quantity of Bone, blood, and blood impurities are reported to their equivalents in tallow, on the assumption that one-half of "wheat product" is of the value of wheat. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the quantity of registered births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1871, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the goldfield population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

5 Prior to 1871 the figures for the year 1870 were for the year 1871.

6 These returns are those of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the six months ending 30th June; in the years 1875-76 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ending 30th June; in 1877 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1878 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1879 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1880 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1881 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1882 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1883 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1884 for the twelve months ending 30th June; in 1885 for the twelve months ending 30th June.

7 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

8 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

9 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

10 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

11 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

12 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

13 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

14 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

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43 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

44 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

45 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

46 The figures for the year 1871 are for the year 1872.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1885-6 INCLUSIVE.

| Year. | Total Area Cultivated. | Area under various Crops. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Produce Raised. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Year. |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Pease and Beans. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c. | Onions. | Hay. | Green Forage. | Hops. | Tobacco. | Vines. | Other Crops. | Gardens and Orchards. | Land in Fallow. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Pease and Beans. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Mangel-wurzel. | Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c. | Onions. | Hay. | Hops. | Tobacco. | Grapes not made into Wine. | Grapes made into Wine. | Wine made. | Brandy made. | | |
| acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | cwt. | tons. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | galls. | galls. | | |
| 1836 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1836 |
| 1837 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1837 |
| 1838 | 149½ | 82½ | 22½ | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1838 |
| 1839 | 2,069 | 1,302 | 252 | 161 | 140 | 22 | ... | 192 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1839 |
| 1840 | 3,210 | 1,940 | 820 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,420 | 26,950 | 9,000 | ... | ... | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1840 | |
| 1841 | 4,881 | 1,702 | 1,285 | 353 | 82 | 5 | ... | 932 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 450 | ... | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,840 | 37,325 | 9,385 | 1,200 | ... | 3,734 | ... | ... | 900 | ... | 1,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1841 | |
| 1842 | 8,124½ | 2,432 | 2,410 | 761 | 68 | ... | ... | 1,419 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 850 | 171 | ... | 10 | 3½ | ... | ... | ... | 55,360 | 66,100 | 20,025 | 1,360 | ... | 5,996 | ... | ... | 2,300 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1842 | |
| 1843 | 12,072½ | 4,674 | 2,560 | 1,063 | 77½ | ... | ... | 2,069 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,622 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 104,040 | 70,789 | 25,156 | ... | ... | 6,933 | ... | ... | 2,661 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1843 | |
| 1844 | 16,529½ | 6,919½ | 3,082½ | 1,636½ | 106½ | 2 | ... | 2,487 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,772½ | 509½ | ... | 2½ | 10½ | ... | ... | ... | 138,436 | 43,361 | 40,080 | 3,290 | ... | 12,418 | ... | ... | 6,459 | ... | 35 | 20 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 1844 | | |
| 1845 | 25,133½ | 11,466½ | 4,817 | 749 | 76½ | ... | ... | 2,041½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | 945 | ... | ½ | 37½ | ... | ... | ... | 234,734 | 71,368 | 39,289 | 1,980 | ... | 11,138 | ... | ... | 9,640 | ... | ... | 163 | ... | 214 | ... | ... | ... | 1845 | | |
| 1846-7 | 31,578½ | 15,802 | 6,099 | 1,691½ | 121½ | ... | ... | 2,140½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,547 | 1,098 | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 345,946 | 185,856 | 47,737 | 3,330 | ... | 9,024 | ... | ... | 9,303 | ... | ... | 1,993 | ... | 2,600 | ... | ... | ... | 1846-7 | | |
| 1847-8 | 36,289½ | 17,679½ | 7,173 | 2,161½ | 130½ | ... | ... | 2,638½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,073½ | 1,330½ | ... | ... | 101½ | ... | ... | ... | 349,730 | 207,385 | 29,115 | 3,630 | ... | 7,255 | ... | ... | 9,891 | ... | ... | 1,863 | ... | 1,300 | 30 | ... | ... | 1847-8 | | |
| 1848-9 | 40,279½ | 19,387½ | 8,289 | 2,579½ | 148 | ... | ... | 2,577½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,903 | 1,287 | ... | ... | 107½ | ... | ... | ... | 410,220 | 78,877 | 36,403 | 3,928 | ... | 11,988 | ... | ... | 10,625 | ... | ... | 3,020 | ... | 6,306 | 100 | ... | ... | 1848-9 | | |
| 1849-50 | 45,975½ | 24,247 | 5,379½ | 2,303½ | 28½ | ... | ... | 2,571 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,180½ | 519½ | ... | ... | 164½ | ... | ... | ... | 525,190 | 129,602 | 53,913 | 235 | ... | 5,929 | ... | ... | 15,640 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5,220 | 515 | ... | ... | 1849-50 | | |
| 1850-51 | 52,340½ | 28,510½ | 5,007½ | 2,101½ | 24½ | ... | ... | 2,837½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,567 | 130 | ... | ... | 161½ | ... | ... | ... | 556,167 | 99,535 | 40,144 | 4 | ... | 5,613 | ... | ... | 20,971 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,621 | 286 | ... | ... | 1850-51 | | |
| 1851-2 | 57,472 | 29,623½ | 6,426½ | 1,327½ | 11 | 4 | ... | 2,375½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,822 | 708½ | ... | ... | 173½ | ... | ... | ... | 733,321 | 132,311 | 34,331 | 586 | 5 | 5,988 | ... | ... | 29,692 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,447 | 450 | ... | ... | 1851-2 | | |
| 1852-3 | 36,771½ | 16,823 | 2,947½ | 411½ | 1 | ... | ... | 1,978½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,101½ | 401½ | ... | ... | 107½ | ... | ... | ... | 498,704 | 96,980 | 9,431 | 61 | ... | 4,512 | ... | ... | 21,287 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,500 | 500 | ... | ... | 1852-3 | | |
| 1853-4 | 34,816½ | 7,553½ | 2,289 | 411 | 19½ | 13 | ... | 1,636½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,829½ | 891 | ... | 11½ | 162½ | ... | ... | ... | 154,202 | 50,787 | 10,269 | 60 | 200 | 2,752 | ... | ... | 33,918 | ... | 85 | 596 | ... | 9,680 | ... | ... | ... | 1853-4 | | |
| 1854-5 | 54,905 | 12,827 | 5,341 | 691 | 35½ | 18 | ... | 3,297½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,514 | 958½ | ... | ... | 180½ | ... | ... | ... | 250,091 | 130,746 | 14,339 | 387 | ... | 8,383 | ... | ... | 53,627 | ... | 60 | 1,665 | ... | 9,600 | 100 | ... | ... | 1854-5 | | |
| 1855-6 | 115,135½ | 42,686 | 17,800 | 1,548½ | 121½ | ... | 84½ | 11,017½ | 355½ | 17½ | 22½ | 38½ | 40,188½ | 1,025 | ... | 23 | 207½ | ... | ... | ... | 1,148,011 | 614,614 | 45,151 | 3,142 | ... | 2,377 | 59,797 | 2,909 | 610 | 2,905 | 83,285 | ... | 331 | 4,365 | ... | 9,372 | ... | 1855-6 | | |
| 1856-7 | 179,982½ | 80,154½ | 25,024½ | 2,233½ | 326½ | ... | ... | 16,281½ | 512½ | 108½ | 64½ | 24½ | 51,987 | 969½ | ... | 76½ | 279½ | ... | ... | ... | 1,858,756 | 641,679 | 69,548 | 8,308 | ... | 36,895 | 5,073 | 2,165 | 308 | 1,685 | 81,151 | ... | 651 | 6,353 | ... | 10,936 | 340 | ... | 1856-7 | |
| 1857-8 | 237,728½ | 87,230 | 40,222½ | 5,409 | 44½ | ... | 132½ | 20,697½ | 355 | 119 | 63½ | ... | 75,536 | 2,074½ | ... | 71 | 401½ | ... | ... | ... | 1,808,439 | 1,249,800 | 156,459 | 6,558 | ... | 2,797 | 51,116 | 1,684 | 2,876 | 268 | ... | 717 | 4,629 | ... | 5,761 | ... | ... | 1857-8 | | |
| 1858-9 | 298,959½ | 78,234 | 77,526½ | 5,322 | 480 | 57½ | 264½ | 30,026½ | 332 | 185½ | 175½ | ... | 86,162½ | 7,409 | ... | 66½ | 547½ | 288½ | ... | ... | 1,563,113 | 2,160,358 | 115,619 | 9,698 | 651 | 4,833 | 108,467 | 1,335 | 2,157 | 674 | 2,690 | 113,543 | ... | 873 | 3,579 | ... | 7,740 | 73 | 1858-9 | |
| 1859-60 | 358,727½ | 107,092½ | 90,167½ | 4,101½ | 78 | 149 | 395½ | 27,622 | 220½ | 382½ | 296½ | ... | 98,570½ | 10,350½ | ... | 50 | 811 | 369 | ... | ... | 2,296,157 | 2,553,637 | 7,375 | 4,645 | 1,099 | 5,590 | 48,967 | 674 | 4,645 | 1,029 | 135,643 | ... | 463 | 4,473 | ... | 13,966 | 150 | 1859-60 | | |
| 1860-61 | 419,380½ | 161,251½ | 86,337½ | 4,123½ | 1,650 | 111½ | 662 | 24,841½ | 494½ | 1,029 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Including land under permanent settlement grown in all the colonies except Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. In the years 1885 to 1890, 37,290 acres in Victoria; 12,298 acres in New South Wales; 21,517 acres in South Australia; and 18,293 acres in Tasmania. In the years 1891 to 1895, 42,000 acres in Victoria; 12,298 acres in New South Wales; 21,517 acres in South Australia; and 18,293 acres in Tasmania.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1885-6.



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria were Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, and the crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° south, longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$ west ($148^{\circ} 53'$ east). Cook, however, did not attempt to land, or even to approach near the shore, but passed on to other discoveries. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.*

Discovery of
Victoria.

2. About the middle of February, 1797, a ship called the *Sydney Cove*, whilst on a voyage from India to New South Wales, was wrecked at Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Straits. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, the chief mate, and fifteen men, endeavoured to reach Sydney in the launch, but were driven on shore somewhere to the south of Cape Howe, and therefore on the coast of Victoria. They started off by land for Sydney, but three only, viz., Mr. Clarke, an English sailor, and a lascar, reached it alive. Clarke and his party were probably the first Europeans who ever set foot upon the Victorian shore.

First party
to land.

3. The first attempt to colonize the district was made by an expedition under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, a marine officer, who had previously held the post of Judge-Advocate in Sydney. The party, which consisted of 307 convicts, with a guard of soldiers and a few civilians, making in all 402 persons, set sail from Portsmouth on the 26th April, 1803, in two ships, which arrived at Port Phillip on

Early
attempts at
coloniza-
tion.

* The latitude of Cape Everard, according to the latest computations, is $37^{\circ} 49'$ S., and the longitude $149^{\circ} 17'$ E.

the 7th and 11th October of the same year. They, however, remained only about three months, and then abandoned the territory as unfit for the residence of civilized men. A second attempt was made to found a convict establishment in the beginning of 1826, the site of the settlement being Western Port, and the commander of the expedition Captain Wright. As, however, the place chosen was altogether unsuitable, and, moreover, the expense was objected to by the British Government, orders were soon given to remove to Sydney, which was accordingly done. Thus on a second occasion the territory was abandoned.

Permanent
settlement
of the dis-
trict.

4. The first permanent settlement was at Portland Bay, situated near the western extremity of the colony, the pioneer being Mr. Edward Henty, who landed there from Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, with a few followers, on the 19th November, 1834, and soon began to till the soil, to run and breed stock, and to carry on whaling operations. In the following year two parties, also from Tasmania, established themselves at Port Phillip. The leader of the first party was John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, at Indented Heads, about twelve miles from the entrance to Port Phillip; and the leader of the second was John Pascoe Fawkner, who landed on the 18th October, 1835, having previously despatched a vessel which arrived in the Yarra on the 28th August. These three parties may be said to have paved the way to the successful colonization of the territory now called Victoria.*

Principal
events.

5. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria:—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.—
("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.

* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 *et seq.*

1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 7 *post*.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.

1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- „ Dec. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.

Position of
Victoria.

6. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion of, and is the southernmost colony* on, the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600, geographical miles.

Boundaries.

7. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

Area of
Victoria.

8. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

9. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

10. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 32''$ east. Position of Melbourne.

11. Subjoined is a statement of the latitudes and longitudes of the principal towns in, and most prominent points on the coast of, the colony of Victoria, according to the latest information available:— Latitudes and longitudes.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

| Name of Place. | | | | Latitude S. | | Longitude E. | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----|--------------|----|
| | | | | ° | ' | ° | ' |
| Alexandra | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 12 | 145 | 43 |
| Amherst | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 8 | 143 | 40 |
| Ararat | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 17 | 142 | 57 |
| Avoca | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 6 | 143 | 29 |
| Ballarat | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 33 | 143 | 52 |
| Beechworth | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 22 | 146 | 41 |
| Belfast | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 23 | 142 | 14 |
| Benalla | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 33 | 145 | 59 |
| Buninyong | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 39 | 143 | 53 |
| Cape Bridgewater | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 24 | 141 | 25 |
| Cape Everard | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 49 | 149 | 17 |
| Cape Howe | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 31 | 149 | 59 |
| Cape Liptrap | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 55 | 145 | 55 |
| Cape Nelson | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 26 | 141 | 32 |
| Cape Otway | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 52 | 143 | 41 |
| Cape Paterson | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 41 | 145 | 37 |
| Cape Schanck | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 30 | 144 | 54 |
| Cape Woolamai | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 54 | 145 | 22 |
| Castlemaine | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 4 | 144 | 14 |
| Clunes | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 18 | 143 | 47 |
| Colac | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 20 | 143 | 35 |
| Creswick | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 25 | 143 | 54 |
| Daylesford | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 21 | 144 | 8 |
| Dunolly | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 52 | 143 | 44 |

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

| Name of Place. | | | | Latitude S. | | Longitude E. | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----|--------------|----|
| | | | | ° | ' | ° | ' |
| Echuca | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 8 | 144 | 46 |
| Geelong | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 9 | 144 | 22 |
| Hamilton | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 45 | 142 | 1 |
| Horsham | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 43 | 142 | 1 |
| Inglewood | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 35 | 143 | 53 |
| Jamieson | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 18 | 146 | 9 |
| Kilmore | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 18 | 144 | 57 |
| Lakes' Entrance | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 53 | 148 | 2 |
| Maldon | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 0 | 144 | 5 |
| Maryborough | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 3 | 143 | 44 |
| Melbourne | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 50 | 144 | 59 |
| Point Lonsdale | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 18 | 144 | 37 |
| Point Nepean | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 18 | 144 | 40 |
| Portland | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 21 | 141 | 37 |
| Pyramid Point | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 32 | 145 | 14 |
| Queenscliff | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 16 | 144 | 40 |
| Sale | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 6 | 147 | 4 |
| Sandhurst | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 46 | 144 | 17 |
| Seymour | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 2 | 145 | 6 |
| Smythesdale | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 39 | 143 | 41 |
| St. Arnaud | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 37 | 143 | 16 |
| Stawell | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 3 | 142 | 47 |
| Talbot | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 10 | 143 | 42 |
| Wangaratta | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 21 | 146 | 19 |
| Warrnambool | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 23 | 142 | 30 |
| Williamstown | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 52 | 144 | 55 |
| Wilson's Promontory | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 8 | 146 | 26 |

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

12. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the Observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth. The figures have been corrected according to the latest information by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., Government Astronomer of Victoria:—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Capital City. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|--|--|
| | Name. | Latitude S. | | | Longitude E. | | | | |
| | | ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " | | |
| Victoria... .. | Melbourne ... | 37 | 49 | 53 | 144 | 58 | 32 | | |
| New South Wales ... | Sydney ... | 33 | 51 | 41 | 151 | 12 | 23 | | |
| Queensland ... | Brisbane ... | 27 | 28 | 0 | 153 | 1 | 36 | | |
| South Australia ... | Adelaide ... | 34 | 55 | 34 | 138 | 35 | 4 | | |
| Western Australia ... | Perth ... | 31 | 57 | 24 | 115 | 52 | 42 | | |
| Tasmania ... | Hobart ... | 42 | 53 | 25 | 147 | 19 | 57 | | |
| New Zealand ... | Wellington ... | 41 | 16 | 25 | 174 | 46 | 38 | | |

13. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others.

Physical features.

14. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet*; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount

Mountains.

* The Bogong is the highest mountain in Victoria. The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which, according to Dr. Lendenfield of the Australian Museum, Sydney, who ascended to its summit, is 7,256 feet in height.

Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least sixteen peaks over 5,000 feet high, and fifteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.*

Rivers.

15. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable; many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.† The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow:—The Goulburn, 345 miles; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles; the Hopkins, 155 miles; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles; the Ovens, 140 miles; the La Trobe, 135 miles; the Tambo, 120 miles; the Mitchell, 80 miles.‡

Lakes.

16. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 57,700 acres, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering 6,650 acres, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 5,200 acres. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King,

* For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 12.

† From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles.

‡ For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 13.

and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which there is a narrow entrance. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies more inland than the others, and is united with Lake Victoria by a narrow channel, called McLellan's Straits. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.*

17. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, Bays, inlets,
&c. which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbor of Welchpool, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with.†

18. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line Capes, points,
&c. projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the

* For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 14.

† For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 15.

same promontory as Cape Nelson ; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay ; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port ; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory ; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe ; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.*

Islands.

19. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, and at the last census contained 295 inhabitants, are but scantily peopled. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port ; but a considerable portion of it is sterile or covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only 46 persons. The only other inhabited islands are Swan Island, near Queenscliff, with a population of 31 ; Mud Island, in Port Phillip Bay, with 9 ; Churchill and Sandstone Islands, in Western Port, with 12 ; Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel Islands, off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, with 128 ; and Gabo Island, five miles south-west of Cape Howe, with 14. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania.†

Climate.

20. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-seven years ended with 1884, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862 ; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869 ; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade ; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was $178\cdot5^{\circ}$, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-one years ended with 1884, 29·93 inches ; the average number of days on

* For a complete list of the capes, points, &c., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 16.

† For a complete list of the Victorian islands, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 17.

which rain fell was 130, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·46 inches.*

21. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

| Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Charles Joseph La Trobe ... | 30th September, 1839† | |
| John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting) | 15th July, 1851 ... | 5th May, 1854 |
| Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ... | 8th May, 1854 ... | 22nd June, 1854 |
| Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting) | 22nd June, 1854 ... | 31st December, 1855‡ |
| Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ... | 1st January, 1856 ... | 26th December, 1856 |
| Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ... | 26th December, 1856 | 10th September, 1863 |
| Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting) | 11th September, 1863 | 7th May, 1866 |
| The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas, Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B. | 7th May, 1866 ... | 15th August, 1866 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 15th August, 1866... | 2nd March, 1873 |
| Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. § | 3rd March, 1873 ... | 19th March, 1873 |
| Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ... | 31st March, 1873 ... | 22nd February, 1879 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 3rd January, 1875... | 10th January, 1875 |
| The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C. | 11th January, 1875 | 14th January, 1876 |
| Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting) | 27th February, 1879 | 18th April, 1884 |
| Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B. | 18th April, 1884 ... | 15th July, 1884 |
| | 15th July, 1884 ... | Still in office |

22. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months. Duration of Governor-ships.

23. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

24. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-three Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these Ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

* For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see Part Vital Statistics, post. A chapter on Meteorology and Climate was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

† At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

‡ Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. | | | |
| William Clark Haines ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 28 Nov. 1855 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| William Foster Stawell ... | Attorney-General ... | 28 Nov. 1855 | 25 Feb. 1857* |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Thos. Howard Fellows ... | Ditto ... | 25 Feb. 1857 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| Charles Sladen ... | Treasurer ... | 28 Nov. 1855 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| Charles Pasley ... | Commissioner of Public Works | 28 Nov. 1855 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| Hugh Culling Eardley Childers | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 28 Nov. 1855 | 25 Feb. 1857 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| John Goodman ... | Ditto ... | 25 Feb. 1857 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| Andrew Clarke ... | Surveyor-General ... | 28 Nov. 1855 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| Robert Molesworth ... | Solicitor-General ... | 28 Nov. 1855 | 17 June 1856† |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Thomas Howard Fellows ... | Ditto ... | 27 June 1856 | 25 Feb. 1857 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell | Ditto ... | 25 Feb. 1857 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡ | (Without office) ... | 28 Nov. 1855 | 11 Mar. 1857 |
| II.§ | | | |
| John O'Shanassy ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 11 Mar. 1857 | 29 April 1857 |
| Henry Samuel Chapman ... | Attorney-General ... | | |
| John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster | Treasurer ... | | |
| Charles Gavan Duffy ... | Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶ | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| George Samuel Wegg Horne | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| John Dennistoun Wood** ... | Solicitor-General ... | | |
| III. | | | |
| William Clark Haines ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 29 Apr. 1857 | 10 Mar. 1858 |
| Archibald Michie ... | Attorney-General ... | | |
| Charles Hotson Ebdon ... | Treasurer ... | | |
| David Moore ... | President of the Board of Land and Works | | |
| James McCulloch ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| Thomas Howard Fellows ... | Solicitor-General ... | | |
| Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell | Postmaster-General ... | | |
| James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.†† | (Without office) ... | | |

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 21 November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

** Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 20 April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 27 May, 1857

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| IV. | | | |
| John O'Shanassy ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| Henry Samuel Chapman ... | Attorney-General ... | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| George Harker ... | Treasurer ... | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| Charles Gavan Duffy | President of the Board of Land Works | 10 Mar. 1858 | 22 Mar. 1859 |
| succeeded by | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 21 Dec. 1858 | 22 Mar. 1859 |
| George Samuel Evans ... | Ditto ... | 22 Mar. 1859 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| Henry Miller ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| Richard Davies Ireland ... | Solicitor-General ... | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| George Samuel Evans ... | Postmaster-General ... | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| George Samuel Wegg Horne | Commissioner of Public Works | 21 Dec. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.* | (Without office) ... | 10 Mar. 1858 | 27 Oct. 1859 |
| V. | | | |
| William Nicholson ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 27 Oct. 1859 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| John Dennistoun Wood ... | Attorney-General ... | 27 Oct. 1859 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| James McCulloch ... | Treasurer ... | 27 Oct. 1859 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| James Service ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 27 Oct. 1859 | 3 Sept. 1860 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 3 Sept. 1860 | 24 Sept. 1860 |
| Vincent Pyke ... | Ditto ... | 24 Sept. 1860 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works | 27 Oct. 1859 | 25 Nov. 1859 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 25 Nov. 1859 | 3 Sept. 1860 |
| James Goodall Francis ... | Ditto ... | 3 Sept. 1860 | 2 Oct. 1860 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 2 Oct. 1860 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| Vincent Pyke ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 27 Oct. 1859 | 29 Oct. 1860 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 29 Oct. 1860 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| John Robinson Bailey ... | Solicitor-General ... | 27 Oct. 1859 | 5 Mar. 1860 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 5 Mar. 1860 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| James Frederic Martley ... | Postmaster-General ... | 27 Oct. 1859 | 29 Oct. 1860 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 29 Oct. 1860 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| Hibbert Newton ... | (Without office) ... | 27 Oct. 1859 | 26 Nov. 1860 |
| Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C. | | | |

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 27 October, 1859.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| VI. | | | |
| Richard Heales ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 26 Nov. 1860 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| Richard Davies Ireland ... | Attorney-General ... | 26 Nov. 1860 | 29 July 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Butler Cole Aspinall ... | Ditto ... | 29 July 1861 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| George Frederic Verdon ... | Treasurer ... | 26 Nov. 1860 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| John Henry Brooke ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 26 Nov. 1860 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| James Stewart Johnston ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works | 26 Nov. 1860 | 20 Feb. 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Ditto ... | 20 Feb. 1861 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| Robert Stirling Anderson ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 26 Nov. 1860 | 20 Feb. 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| George Brodie ... | Ditto ... | 20 Feb. 1861 | 4 March 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Thomas Loader* ... | Ditto ... | 6 March 1861 21 Mar. 1861 | 21 Mar. 1861 10 June 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James Forrester Sullivan ... | Ditto ... | 10 June 1861 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| Thomas Loader ... | Commissioner of Railways ... | 26 Nov. 1860 | 4 Dec. 1860 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| John Houston ... | Ditto ... | 21 May 1861 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| John Basson Humffray ... | Commissioner of Mines ... | 26 Nov. 1860 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| Thomas Loader ... | Postmaster-General ... | 4 Dec. 1860 | 21 March 1861 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| John Macadam ... | Ditto ... | 26 April 1861 | 14 Nov. 1861 |
| Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.† | (Without office) ... | 26 Nov. 1860 | 11 Nov. 1861 |
| David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.‡ | | | |
| | | | |
| VII. | | | |
| John O'Shanassy ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 14 Nov. 1861 | 27 June 1863 |
| William Clark Haines ... | Treasurer ... | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| Richard Davies Ireland ... | Attorney-General ... | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| John Dennistoun Wood ... | Minister of Justice ... | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| Charles Gavan Duffy ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| James Stewart Johnston ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| Robert Stirling Anderson ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 14 Nov. 1861 | |
| George Samuel Evans ... | Postmaster-General ... | 30 Dec. 1861 | |
| Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 30 Dec. 1861 | |
| Charles Mac Mahon ... | (Without office) ... | 14 Nov. 1861 | |

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21 March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.
† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 7 January 1861.
‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 2 September 1861.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| VIII. | | | |
| James McCulloch ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 27 June 1863 | 6 May 1868 |
| George Higinbotham ... | Attorney-General ... | 27 June 1863 | 6 May 1868 |
| George Frederic Verdon ... | Treasurer ... | 27 June 1863 | 5 May 1868 |
| Richard Heales ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 27 June 1863 | 19 June 1864* |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Ditto ... | 5 Sept. 1864 | 6 May 1868 |
| Matthew Hervey ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works | 27 June 1863 | 22 July 1865 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale | Ditto ... | 18 July 1866 | 6 May 1868 |
| James Goodall Francis ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 27 June 1863 | 6 May 1868 |
| James Forrester Sullivan ... | Minister of Mines ... | 27 June 1863 | 18 July 1866 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| John Macgregor ... | Ditto ... | 18 July 1866 | 6 May 1868 |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 27 June 1863 | 5 Sept. 1864 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Henry Miller ... | Ditto ... | 18 July 1866 | 16 Jan. 1867 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| John Macgregor ... | Ditto ... | 21 Jan. 1867 | 4 March 1867 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James Forrester Sullivan ... | Ditto ... | 4 March 1867 | 6 May 1868 |
| Archibald Michie ... | Minister of Justice | 14 July 1863 | 18 July 1866 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Samuel Henry Bindon ... | Ditto ... | 18 July 1866 | 6 May 1868 |
| Thomas Howard Fellows ... | Postmaster-General | 14 Oct. 1863 | 24 March 1864 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James McCulloch ... | Ditto ... | 9 May 1864 | 6 May 1868 |
| George Ward Cole, M.L.C. † | (Without office) ... | 27 June 1863 | 6 May 1868 |
| IX. | | | |
| Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 6 May 1868 | 11 July 1868 |
| Thomas Howard Fellows ... | Minister of Justice | 6 May 1868 | |
| Morgan Augustus MacDonnell | Attorney-General ... | 6 May 1868 | |
| Edward Langton ... | Treasurer ... | 6 May 1868 | |
| Duncan Gillies ‡ ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 6 May 1868 | |
| Michael O'Grady ‡ ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works | 6 May 1868 | |
| William Bayles ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 6 May 1868 | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 8 May 1868 | |

* Died at this date.

† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 20 November, 1867

‡ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| X. | | | |
| James McCulloch ... | Premier, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| James Forrester Sullivan | Minister of Mines ... | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 1 Feb. 1869 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 12 April 1869 | 2 Sept. 1869 |
| George Higinbotham ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | 11 July 1868 | 1 Feb. 1869 |
| Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 11 July 1868 | 25 May 1869 |
| George Paton Smith ... | Attorney-General ... | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| James Joseph Casey | Minister of Justice ... | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| | Solicitor-General ... | 2 Sept. 1869 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| Charles Edwin Jones | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 11 July 1868 | 9 March 1869 |
| | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 3 Aug. 1868 | 9 March 1869 |
| George Verney Smith ... | Postmaster-General ... | 11 July 1868 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| John McCrae, M.L.C. ... | Commissioner of Public Works | 25 Jan. 1869 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| George Rolfe * ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 2 Sept. 1869 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| William Wilson ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 2 Sept. 1869 | 20 Sept. 1869 |
| XI. | | | |
| John Alexander MacPherson | Premier and Chief Secretary | 20 Sept. 1869 | { 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870 |
| Robert Byrne† ... | Treasurer ... | | |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Graham Berry ... | Ditto ... | 21 Jan. 1870 | { 9 April 1870 |
| Morgan Augustus MacDonnell | Attorney-General ... | 20 Sept. 1869 | |
| James McKean ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| Isaac Godfrey Reeve† ... | Commissioner of Public Works | ... | 19 Jan. 1870 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| William McLellan ... | Ditto ... | 19 Jan. 1870 | { 9 April 1870 |
| Edward Cohen ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 20 Sept. 1869 | |
| John Thomas Smith ... | Minister of Mines ... | | |
| Francis Longmore ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | ... | |
| Butler Cole Aspinall ... | Solicitor-General ... | 19 Jan. 1870 | |
| Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C. ‡ | (Without office) ... | 20 Sept. 1869 | |

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9 October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry.

† Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 15 October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XII. | | | |
| James McCulloch ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 9 April 1870 | 19 June 1871 |
| Archibald Michie ... | Attorney-General ... | | |
| James Goodall Francis ... | Treasurer ... | | |
| Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| William Wilson ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | | |
| John Alexander MacPherson | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| Henry John Wrixon ... | Solicitor-General ... | | |
| William Bates ... | Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| Angus Mackay ... | Minister of Mines ... | | |
| XIII. | | | |
| Charles Gavan Duffy ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 19 June 1871 | 10 June 1872 |
| James MacPherson Grant ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 19 June 1871 | |
| Graham Berry ... | Treasurer ... | 19 June 1871 | 21 May 1872 |
| Michael O'Grady ... | Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 19 June 1871 | |
| Francis Longmore ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 19 June 1871 | 10 June 1872 |
| William McLellan ... | Minister of Mines ... | 12 June 1871 | |
| Howard Spensley ... | Solicitor-General ... | 19 June 1871 | 23 Nov. 1871 |
| Graham Berry ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 19 June 1871 | |
| succeeded by | | | |
| William Mountford Kinsey Vale | Ditto ... | 23 Nov. 1871 | 10 June 1872 |
| Robert Walsh ... | Attorney-General ... | 5 July 1871 | |
| William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.* | (Without office) ... | 19 June 1871 | |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C. | Ditto ... | ... | ... |

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 31 July, 1871.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XIV. | | | |
| James Goodall Francis ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 10 June 1872 | 31 July 1874 |
| Edward Langton ... | Treasurer and Postmaster-General | | |
| James Joseph Casey ... | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works | | |
| James Wilberforce Stephen | Attorney-General ... | | 1 May 1874 * |
| succeeded by | | | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Ditto ... | 2 May 1874 | 31 July 1874 |
| Duncan Gillies ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 10 June 1872 | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Solicitor-General ... | | |
| Edward Cohen ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| Angus Mackay ... | Minister of Mines ... | 14 June 1872 | 4 May 1874 |
| Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. } | Commissioner of Public Works | 17 June 1872 | |
| succeeded by | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | | |
| Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. | Ditto ... | 4 May 1874 | 31 July 1874 |
| James Joseph Casey ... | Minister of Agriculture ... | 19 June 1872 | 1 May 1874 * |
| James Wilberforce Stephen | Minister of Public Instruction | 2 Jan. 1873 | |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Angus Mackay ... | Ditto ... | 4 May 1874 | 31 July 1874 |
| Robert Ramsay ... | (Without office ... | 10 June 1872 | |
| XV. | | | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Premier and Attorney-General | 31 July 1874 | 7 August 1875 |
| James Joseph Casey ... | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture | | |
| Duncan Gillies ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | | |
| Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | | |
| Edward Cohen ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| Angus Mackay ... | Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction | | |
| James Service ... | Treasurer ... | | |
| Robert Ramsay ... | Postmaster-General ... | | |
| Townsend MacDermott ... | Solicitor-General ... | | |
| | | | |

* Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XVI. | | | |
| Graham Berry ... | Premier and Treasurer ... | 7 Aug. 1875 | 20 Oct. 1875 |
| | Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated | 10 Aug. 1875 | |
| James Munro ... | Minister of Public Instruction | 7 Aug. 1875 | |
| Francis Longmore | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| | Minister of Agriculture ... | 23 Aug. 1875 | |
| | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 7 Aug. 1875 | |
| John Woods ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 23 Aug. 1875 | |
| William Collard Smith ... | Minister of Mines ... | 7 Aug. 1875 | |
| Peter Lalor ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General | | |
| James Brown Patterson | Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 23 Aug. 1875 | |
| Robert Le Poer Trench* ... | Attorney General ... | 9 Aug. 1875 | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Minister of Justice ... | | |
| William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C. | (Without office) ... | 7 Aug. 1875 | |
| XVII. | | | |
| Sir James McCulloch ... | Premier and Treasurer ... | 20 Oct. 1875 | 21 May 1877 |
| John Alexander MacPherson | Chief Secretary ... | | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Attorney-General ... | | |
| | Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works | 25 Oct. 1875 | |
| Duncan Gillies ... | Minister of Agriculture ... | | |
| Robert Ramsay ... | Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General | 20 Oct. 1875 | |
| Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| John Madden † ... | Minister of Justice ... | | |
| William McLellan ... | Minister of Mines ... | | |
| Joseph Jones ‡ ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | | |

* Not a Member of Parliament.

† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 27 July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 27 January, 1876

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XVIII. | | | |
| Graham Berry * ... | Premier and Chief Secretary | 21 May 1877 | 5 March 1880 |
| succeeded as Treasurer by | Treasurer ... | 21 May 1877 | 27 Dec. 1878 |
| William Collard Smith ... | Ditto (without salary) ... | 27 Dec. 1878 | 3 Nov. 1879 |
| succeeded by | | | |
| Graham Berry ... | Ditto ... | 3 Nov. 1879 | 5 March 1880 |
| Francis Longmore | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 21 May 1877 | |
| | Minister of Agriculture ... | 28 May 1877 | |
| | Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction | 21 May 1877 | |
| William Collard Smith ... | Commissioner of Public Works | 28 May 1877 | |
| James Brown Patterson | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 22 May 1877 | 27 March 1878 |
| Robert Le Poer Trench ... | Attorney-General ... | 27 Mar. 1878 | 5 March 1880 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 22 May 1877 | |
| Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. * | Minister of Justice ... | 11 June 1877 | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 22 May 1877 | |
| Peter Lalor ... | Commissioner of Railways and Roads | 22 May 1877 | |
| John Woods ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works | 22 May 1877 | 3 July 1877 |
| Peter Lalor ... | Postmaster-General ... | 3 July 1877 | 29 July 1878 |
| succeeded by | Ditto ... | 29 July 1878 | 5 March 1880 |
| Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ... | Ditto (without salary) ... | | |
| succeeded by | | | |
| James Brown Patterson ... | | | |
| XIX. | | | |
| James Service ... | Premier and Treasurer ... | 5 Mar. 1880 | 3 Aug. 1880 |
| Robert Ramsay ... | Chief Secretary ... | | |
| George Briscoe Kerferd ... | Attorney-General ... | | |
| John Madden ... | Minister of Justice ... | | |
| Duncan Gillies ... | Commissioner of Railways ... | | |
| John Gavan Duffy ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| Thomas Bent ... | Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| Robert Clark ... | Minister of Mines ... | | |
| Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| Robert Ramsay ... | Minister of Education (without salary) | | |
| Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ... | Postmaster-General (without salary) | 16 Mar. 1880 | |
| James Goodall Francis ... | (Without office) ... | | |
| Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. | (Without office) ... | | |
| Duncan Gillies ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | | |
| Thomas Bent ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | | |
| John Gavan Duffy ... | Minister of Agriculture (without salary) | 19 Mar. 1880 | |
| Robert Clark ... | Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary) | 2 April 1880 | |

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 4 March 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| XX. | | | | | |
| Graham Berry | Premier, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer | 3 Aug. 1880 | 9 July 1881 | | |
| William Mountford Kinsey Vale | Attorney-General and Minister of Justice | | | | |
| Richard Richardson ... | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | | | |
| James Brown Patterson ... | Commissioner of Railways ... | | | | |
| William Collard Smith ... | Minister of Education ... | | | | |
| Alfred Thomas Clark ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | | | |
| Henry Roberts Williams ... | Minister of Mines | 12 Aug. 1880 | | 9 July 1881 | |
| George David Langridge ... | Commissioner of Public Works | | | | |
| Richard Richardson ... | Minister of Agriculture (without salary) | | | | |
| George David Langridge ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | 3 Aug. 1880 | | | 9 July 1881 |
| James Brown Patterson ... | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | | 5 Aug. 1880 | | |
| Charles Henry Pearson ... | (Without office) | | | | |
| Robert Dyce Reid ... | (Without office) | | | | |
| XXI. | | | | | |
| Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. | Premier and Attorney-General | 9 July 1881 | 8 March 1883 | | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Chief Secretary | | | | |
| Thomas Bent | Commissioner of Railways ... | | | | |
| Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C. | Solicitor-General | | | | |
| James Howlin Graves ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | | | |
| Charles Young | Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture | 19 Aug. 1881 | 2 Aug. 1881 | | |
| Henry Bolton | Postmaster-General | | | | |
| David Gaunson * | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | | | |
| succeeded by | | 9 July 1881 | 8 March 1883 | | |
| Walter Madden | Ditto, ditto | | | | |
| Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. | Treasurer (without salary)... | 19 Aug. 1881 | 19 Aug. 1881 | | |
| James Macpherson Grant ... | Minister of Public Instruction (without salary) | | | | |
| Thomas Bent | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | 19 Aug. 1881 | 8 March 1883 | | |
| Charles Young | Minister of Mines (without salary) | | | | |
| succeeded by | | 9 July 1881 | 8 March 1883 | | |
| Robert Burrowes | Ditto | | | | |
| Charles Young | Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | 19 Aug. 1881 | 8 March 1883 | | |
| Louis Lawrence Smith ... | (Without office) | | | | |
| James MacBain, M.L.C. ... | (Without office) | | | | |

* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XXII. | | | |
| James Service | Premier and Treasurer | 8 March 1883 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| Graham Berry | Chief Secretary | | 16 Feb. 1886 * |
| George Briscoe Kerferd | Attorney-General... .. | | 1 Jan. 1886 † |
| Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C. | Minister of Justice | | 26 Oct. 1883 ‡ |
| Duncan Gillies | Commissioner of Railways | 8 March 1883 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| Albert Lee Tucker | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| Alfred Deakin | Commissioner of Public Works | | 13 Nov. 1883 |
| Jonas Felix Levien | Minister of Mines | | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| George David Langridge | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | 10 April 1884 | |
| James Service | Minister of Public Instruction (without salary) | 10 April 1884 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| succeeded by | | 8 March 1883 | 10 April 1884 |
| Duncan Gillies | Minister of Public Instruction (without salary) | 10 April 1884 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| Graham Berry | Postmaster-General (without salary) | 10 April 1884 | 23 April 1884 |
| succeeded by | | 8 March 1883 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| James Campbell, M.L.C. | Postmaster-General (without salary) | 10 April 1884 | |
| Alfred Deakin | Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary) | 12 Mar. 1883 | |
| Jonas Felix Levien | Minister of Agriculture (without salary) | | |
| Duncan Gillies | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | 13 Nov. 1883 | 23 April 1884 |
| Alfred Deakin | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | | |
| Alfred Deakin | Solicitor-General | 23 April 1884 | 18 Feb. 1886 |
| Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C. | Acting Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| Alfred Deakin | Minister of Defence | 10 April 1884 | |
| Nathan Thornley, M.L.C. | Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary) | | |
| | Commissioner of Public Works (without salary) | | |
| | (Without office) | | |

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.
 † Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.
 ‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

| Number of Ministry and Name of Minister. | Office. | Date of Assumption of Office. | Date of Retirement from Office. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| XXIII. | | | |
| Duncan Gillies | Premier and Treasurer ... | 18 Feb. 1886 | Still in office |
| Alfred Deakin | Chief Secretary | | |
| John Wrixon | Attorney-General | | |
| Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ... | Minister of Justice | | |
| James Lorimer, M.L.C. ... | Minister of Defence | | |
| Charles Henry Pearson ... | Minister of Public Instruction | | |
| John Lamont Dow | President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | | |
| William Froggatt Walker ... | Commissioner of Trade and Customs | | |
| John Nimmo | Commissioner of Public Works | | |
| Duncan Gillies | Minister of Railways (without salary) | | |
| Alfred Deakin | Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary) | 20 Feb. 1886 | |
| John Lamont Dow | Minister of Mines* and Minister of Agriculture (without salary) | | |
| Frederick Thomas Derham ... | Postmaster-General | | |
| Matthew Henry Davies | (Without office) | 23 Feb. 1886 | |
| John Nimmo | Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) | | |
| James Bell, M.L.C. | (Without office) | 20 April 1886 | |

25. The number of days which each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table:—

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

| Name of Premier. | Duration of Office.† | Name of Premier. | Duration of Office.† |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Days. | | Days. |
| 1. William Clark Haines ... | 469 | 12. James McCulloch ... | 436 |
| 2. John O'Shanassy ... | 49 | 13. Charles Gavan Duffy ... | 357 |
| 3. William Clark Haines ... | 315 | 14. James Goodall Francis... | 781 |
| 4. John O'Shanassy ... | 596 | 15. George Briscoe Kerferd | 372 |
| 5. William Nicholson ... | 396 | 16. Graham Berry ... | 74 |
| 6. Richard Heales ... | 353 | 17. Sir James McCulloch, | 579 |
| 7. John O'Shanassy ... | 590 | K.C.M.G. | |
| 8. James McCulloch ... | 1,775 | 18. Graham Berry ... | 1,019 |
| 9. Charles Sladen ... | 66 | 19. James Service ... | 151 |
| 10. James McCulloch ... | 436 | 20. Graham Berry ... | 340 |
| 11. John Alexander MacPherson | 201 | 21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. | 607 |
| | | 22. James Service... .. | 1078 |

* The duties appertaining to the Office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April. From the 20th April the Hon. James Bell has administered the Mining Department for Mr. Dow.

† For the date of assumption of, and retirement from office by, each Ministry, see last table.

Average
duration of
Ministries.

26. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries has been 502 days, or about 1 year and $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Parliaments.

27. The present is the thirteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each Session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

| Number of Parlia- ment. | Number of Session. | Date of Opening. | Date of Closing or of Dissolution. | Duration of Session. | Duration of Parlia- ment. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Days. | Days. |
| 1 | 1 | 21st November, 1856... | 24th November, 1857 | 368 | 991 |
| | 2 | 3rd December, 1857 ... | 4th June, 1858 ... | 183 | |
| | 3 | 7th October, 1858 ... | 24th February, 1859 ... | 140 | |
| 2 | 1 | 13th October, 1859 ... | 9th August, 1859 ... | ... | 637 |
| | 2 | 20th November, 1860... | 18th September, 1860 | 341 | |
| | | | 3rd July, 1861 ... | 225 | |
| 3 | 1 | 30th August, 1861 ... | 11th July, 1861 ... | ... | 1,091 |
| | 2 | 7th November, 1862 ... | 18th June, 1862 ... | 292 | |
| | 3 | 26th January, 1864 ... | 11th September, 1863 | 308 | |
| 4 | | | 2nd June, 1864 ... | 128 | 378 |
| | | | 25th August, 1864 ... | ... | |
| | 1 | 28th November, 1864... | 28th November, 1865 | 366 | |
| 5 | | | 11th December, 1865 | ... | 686 |
| | 1 | 12th February, 1866 ... | 5th April, 1866 ... | 52 | |
| | 2 | 11th April, 1866 ... | 1st June, 1866 ... | 51 | |
| 6 | 3 | 17th January, 1867 ... | 10th September, 1867 | 236 | 1,048 |
| | 4 | 18th September, 1867 | 8th November, 1867 ... | 51 | |
| | 5 | 25th November, 1867... | 25th November, 1867 | 1 | |
| 7 | | | 30th December, 1867 | ... | 1,049 |
| | 1 | 13th March, 1868 ... | 29th September, 1868 | 200 | |
| | 2 | 11th February, 1869 ... | 29th December, 1869 | 321 | |
| 8 | 3 | 15th February, 1870 ... | 15th July, 1870 ... | 150 | 1,072 |
| | 4 | 27th October, 1870 ... | 29th December, 1870 | 63 | |
| | | | 25th January, 1871 ... | ... | |
| 9 | 1 | 25th April, 1871 ... | 23rd November, 1871 | 212 | 993 |
| | 2 | 30th April, 1872 ... | 17th December, 1872 | 231 | |
| | 3 | 13th May, 1873 ... | 25th November, 1873 | 196 | |
| 10 | | | 9th March, 1874 ... | ... | 49 |
| | 1 | 19th May, 1874 ... | 24th December, 1874 | 219 | |
| | 2 | 25th May, 1875 ... | 7th April, 1876 ... | 317 | |
| 11 | 3 | 11th July, 1876 ... | 22nd December, 1876 | 164 | 926 |
| | | | 25th April, 1877 ... | ... | |
| | 1 | 22nd May, 1877 ... | 9th April, 1878 ... | 322 | |
| 12 | 2 | 9th July, 1878 ... | 6th December, 1878 ... | 150 | 926 |
| | 3 | 8th July, 1879 ... | 5th February, 1880 ... | 212 | |
| | | | 9th February, 1880 ... | ... | |
| 13 | 1 | 11th May, 1880 ... | 26th June, 1880 ... | 46 | 926 |
| | | | 29th June, 1880 ... | ... | |
| | 1 | 22nd July, 1880 ... | 2nd August, 1881 ... | 376 | |
| 14 | 2 | 4th August, 1881 ... | 24th December, 1881... | 142 | 926 |
| | 3 | 25th April, 1882 ... | 3rd February, 1883 ... | 284 | |
| | | | | | |

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

| Number of Parlia-ment. | Number of Session. | Date of Opening. | Date of Closing or of Dissolution. | Duration of Session. | Duration of Parlia-ment. |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Days. | Days. |
| 12 | 1 | 27th February, 1883 ... | 19th April, 1883 ... | 51 | 1,088 |
| | 2 | 3rd July, 1883 ... | 3rd November, 1883 ... | 123 | |
| | 3 | 10th June, 1884 ... | 12th December, 1884... | 185 | |
| | 4 | 17th June, 1885 ... | 18th December, 1885... | 184 | |
| | | | 19th February, 1886... | ... | |
| 13 | 1 | 16th March, 1886 ... | | | |

28. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 834 days, or about 2 years and 3 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 197 days, or about 6½ months.

Duration of Parliaments.

29. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia* “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies, by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein ; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.

Federal Council Act.

30. Saving Her Majesty’s prerogative, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Council was authorized thereby to have legislative authority in respect to the following matters :—

(a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific.
(b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
(c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits.
(d) The service of civil process in the courts of any colony within Her Majesty’s possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
(e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony.

Matters on which Federal Council may legislate.

* “ Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885 ” (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).

- (*f*) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders, including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the imperial or colonial naval or military forces.
- (*g*) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits.
- (*h*) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (*i*) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any colony, naturalization of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the legislatures of the several colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

Assent to
Bills passed
by Federal
Council.

31. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first three items in the list —(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*)—should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; other bills might be assented to by the Governor of the colony in which the Federal Council was held, subject, however, to the subsequent disallowance by Her Majesty, if Her Majesty should so determine.

Expenses
of Federal
Council.

32. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

33. It was also provided that the Act was only to operate in respect to such colonies as should pass Acts or Ordinances declaring it to have force therein, it being provided, however, in the latter case, that all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation should continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council. Colonies in which Federal Council Act should operate.

34. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Fiji; but the other Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, decided not to join the Federal Council at present. Victorian representatives at the first Council were appointed on the 5th January, 1886. The following were the representatives of the various colonies at that Council, which was opened in Tasmania on the 25th January, 1886:— Colonies represented at Federal Council.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

| Colony. | Name of Representative. | Office held in Colony Represented. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Victoria* | James Service ... | Premier and Treasurer |
| " | Graham Berry ... | Chief Secretary |
| Queensland | Samuel Walter Griffith ... | Premier and Colonial Secretary |
| " | James Robert Dickson ... | Colonial Treasurer |
| Western Australia | James George Lee-Steere... | Member of Executive and Legislative Councils |
| Tasmania | Adye Douglas ... | Premier and Chief Secretary |
| " | John Stokell Dodds ... | Attorney General |
| Fiji | William McGregor, C.M.G. | Colonial Secretary |

35. During its first session, the Federal Council passed four Bills, all of which were duly assented to by the Governor of Tasmania on behalf of Her Majesty. The following are the titles of these bills:— Acts passed by Federal Council.

1. A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia.
2. A Bill to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council, and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of the Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain Public Officers.
3. A Bill to authorize the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued.
4. A Bill to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Colonies of the Federation.

* The Hon. Graham Perry and the Hon. James Service ceased to be members of the Federal Council on their retiring from the Ministry on the 16th and 18th February, 1886. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier and Treasurer, and the Hon. Henry John Wrixon, Attorney-General, were appointed as representatives of Victoria in their room, on the 31st May 1886.

Governors of British Dominions. 36. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

| Colony. | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| AUSTRALASIA. | | |
| Victoria ... | Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B. ... | 15 July, 1884 |
| New South Wales ... | The Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G. | 11 Dec., 1885 |
| Queensland ... | Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ... | 6 Nov., 1883 |
| South Australia ... | Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G. | 19 Feb., 1883 |
| Western Australia ... | Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. | 5 June, 1883 |
| Tasmania ... | Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. | 7 Dec., 1881 |
| New Zealand ... | Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B. | 20 Jan., 1883 |
| Fiji ... | John Bates Thurston, C.M.G. (Acting)† | 1885 |
| New Guinea (British) ... | John Douglas, C.M.G. (Acting)‡ ... | 1885 |
| EUROPE. | | |
| Gibraltar ... | Lieutenant-General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B. | 3 Jan., 1883 |
| Malta ... | General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simons, G.C.B. | 14 Jan., 1884 |
| Cyprus ... | Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G.§ | 1886 |
| Heligoland ... | Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G. | 26 Oct., 1881 |
| ASIA. | | |
| British India ... | The Right Honorable Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General) | 28 Oct., 1884 |
| Ceylon ... | The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G. | 6 Dec., 1883 |
| Hong Kong ... | Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. | 3 Mar., 1883 |
| Mauritius ... | Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. ... | 1 June, 1883 |
| Straits Settlements ... | Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G. | 6 May, 1880 |
| Labuan ... | Dr. P. Leys (Acting) ... | 3 Sept., 1881* |
| AFRICA. | | |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G. | 22 Jan., 1881 |
| Natal ... | Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ... | Feb., 1882 |
| St. Helena ... | Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E., (Acting) | 19 Mar., 1884 |
| Sierra Leone ... | Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. | 11 Feb., 1885 |

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

† It has been announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Fiji, and that he will probably arrive in that colony about the end of 1886.

‡ New Guinea not being strictly speaking a colony, Mr. Douglas's title is that of "Special Commissioner."

§ Sir Henry Bulwer's title is that of High Commissioner.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

| Colony. | Name. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| AFRICA—<i>continued.</i> | | |
| Gambia ... | Captain J. S. Hay ... | 1886 |
| Gold Coast ... | William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. ... | 1886 |
| Lagos ... | Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. | 1886 |
| AMERICA. | | |
| Canada ... | The Most Honorable The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General) | 23 Oct., 1883 |
| Newfoundland ... | Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. | 12 Feb., 1886* |
| Jamaica ... | General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E. | 26 Dec., 1883 |
| British Honduras ... | Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G. | 17 July, 1884 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands ... | Harry M. Jackson ... | 24 Oct., 1885* |
| British Guiana ... | Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G. ... | 4 May, 1882 |
| Bahamas ... | Henry Arthur Blake ... | 18 Feb., 1884 |
| Trinidad ... | Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ... | 9 Oct., 1885 |
| Barbadoes ... | Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ... | 9 Oct., 1885 |
| St. Vincent ... | Augustus Frederick Gore, C.M.G. ... | 8 May, 1885* |
| Grenada ... | Walter Joseph Sendall ... | 2 June, 1885 |
| Tobago ... | Robert B. Llewellyn ... | 19 Sept., 1885* |
| St. Lucia ... | Edward Laborde, C.M.G. ... | 19 Sept., 1885* |
| Leeward Islands ... | The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph, Viscount Gormanston | 5 Oct., 1885 |
| Bermuda ... | Lieutenant-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E. | 3 July, 1882 |
| Falkland Islands ... | Thomas Kerr ... | 24 Nov., 1880 |

37. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow :—

Reigning
sovereigns.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1885.

| Country. | Name. | Year of Birth. | Office. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Title. | Year of Assumption of. |
| Great Britain and Ireland | Victoria I. ... | 1819 | Queen of Great Britain and Ireland | 1837. |
| " | " | " | Empress of India ... | 1877 |
| Argentine Republic | D. J. A. Roca ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1880 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | Franz Josef I. | 1830 | Emperor of Austria ... | 1848 |
| " | " | " | King of Hungary ... | 1867 |
| Belgium ... | Leopold II. ... | 1835 | King of the Belgians ... | 1865 |
| Bolivia ... | G. Pacheco ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1884 |

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1885—*continued.*

| Country. | Name. | Year of Birth. | Office. | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Title. | Year of Assumption of. |
| Brazil ... | Pedro II. ... | 1825 | Emperor of Brazil ... | 1831 |
| Bulgaria ... | Alexander I. ... | 1857 | Prince of Bulgaria ... | 1879 |
| Chili ... | D. S. Maria ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1881 |
| China ... | Quang-Su ... | 1871 | Emperor of China ... | 1875 |
| Denmark ... | Christian IX. ... | 1818 | King of Denmark ... | 1863 |
| Egypt ... | Mohamed Tewfik | 1852 | Khedive of Egypt ... | 1879 |
| France ... | F. P. J. Grévy... | 1813 | President of the Republic | 1879 |
| Germany ... | Wilhelm I. ... | 1797 | King of Prussia ... | 1861 |
| " ... | " ... | " | Emperor of Germany... | 1871 |
| Greece ... | Georgios I. ... | 1845 | King of the Hellenes ... | 1863 |
| Holland ... | Willem III. ... | 1817 | King of the Netherlands | 1849 |
| Italy ... | Umberto I. ... | 1844 | King of Italy ... | 1878 |
| " ... | Leone XIII. (Gio- acchino Pecci) | 1810 | Supreme Pontiff ... | 1878 |
| Japan ... | Mutsu Hito ... | 1852 | Mikado of Japan ... | 1867 |
| Mexico ... | P. Diaz ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1884 |
| Montenegro ... | Nicholas I. ... | 1841 | Hospodar of Montenegro | 1860 |
| Morocco ... | Muley-Hassan | 1831 | Sultan of Morocco ... | 1873 |
| Paraguay ... | D. B. Caballero | ... | President of the Republic | 1881 |
| Persia ... | Nassr-ed-Din ... | 1829 | Shah of Persia ... | 1848 |
| Peru ... | M. Iglesias ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1883 |
| Portugal ... | Luis I. ... | 1838 | King of Portugal ... | 1861 |
| Roumania... | Carol I. ... | 1839 | Domnul of Roumania ... | 1866 |
| " ... | " ... | " | King ... | 1881 |
| Russia ... | Alexander III. | 1845 | Emperor of Russia ... | 1881 |
| Servia ... | Milan I. ... | 1854 | Prince of Servia ... | 1868* |
| " ... | " ... | " | King ... | 1882 |
| Siam ... | Chulalonkorn I. | 1853 | King of Siam ... | 1868 |
| Spain ... | Alfonso XIII. ... | 1886 | King of Spain † ... | 1886 |
| Sweden and Norway | Oscar II. ... | 1829 | King of Sweden and Norway | 1872 |
| Switzerland ... | A. Deucher ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1886 |
| Tunis ... | Sidi Ali ... | 1817 | Bey of Tunis ... | 1882 |
| Turkey ... | Abdul-Hamid II. | 1842 | Sultan of Turkey ... | 1876 |
| United States ... | G. Cleveland ... | 1837 | President of the United States | 1885 |
| Uruguay ... | M. Santos ... | ... | President of the Republic | 1882 |

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

38. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

* This is the date of the Prince's succession to the throne, but he did not assume the Government until 1872.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband Alfonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

PART I.—POPULATION.

39. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1885* was as follows:— Population,
1885.

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Males ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 529,710 |
| Females ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 462,159 |
| Total ... | | | | | | <u>991,869</u> |

40. According to this estimate, Victoria at the end of the year under review, wanted 8,131 persons to make up a population of a million. It may be mentioned that this was apparently more than reached by the end of the first quarter of the following year,* also that Victoria was the first Australasian colony to contain as many as a million inhabitants.† One million
inhabitants
in Victoria.

41. In all the colonies the population estimates are made up by means of the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures known to have occurred since the census was taken. For reasons,‡ however, which have often been stated in previous issues of this work, absolute reliance cannot be placed upon numbers thus obtained, the experience being that such estimates are usually, although not invariably, too high.§ Estimates
sometimes
unreliable.

42. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population in Victoria is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly, and, besides, there are persons living upon properties which are not rated of whom the valuers sometimes omit to make an estimate. The aggregate population returned by the municipalities for 1885 was 959,528 which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 986,069 or 5,800 less than the number above quoted. Municipal
estimate of
population.

43. The mean or average population of a given year is calculated by adding the estimated numbers at the beginning and end of the year and Mean popu-
lation, 1885.

* The estimated population on the 31st March, 1886, was 1,001,750; viz., 536,513 males, and 465,237 females; and on the 30th June, 1886, it was 1,009,753, viz., 541,015 males, and 468,738 females.

† In New South Wales, the estimated population on the 31st March, 1886, was 992,875; and on the 30th June, 1886, it was 1,003,867.

‡ These reasons are briefly as follow:—All the births are not registered; no account is kept of the arrivals and departures overland; the departures by sea are not all noted.

§ When the census of 1881 was taken, it was found that estimates brought on from 1871 in the manner stated gave numbers too high by 67,437 for Victoria; by 29,952 for New South Wales; and by 14,225 for Queensland. On the other hand, in South Australia, the actual exceeded the estimated numbers by 10,354.—See Government Statist's Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881, Parliamentary Paper No. 39, Session 1883, paragraph 60 *et seq.*

of the three intermediate quarters, and dividing their sum by 5. Such a computation for 1885 gives the following result:—

MEAN POPULATION, 1885.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Males ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 518,994 |
| Females ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 456,046 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>975,040</u> |

Increase of
population,
1885.

44. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1885 was 30,593, viz., 19,051 males and 11,542 females. Of this increase, 15,611, consisting of 7,155 males and 8,456 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 14,982, consisting of 11,896 males and 3,086 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1885.

45. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census.* The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1885 the apparent increase of population was greater by 1,107 than in the previous year, and was the largest recorded during the last fifteen years. Ten years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, but especially in the last two years, in each of which the apparent increase was twice as large as in 1875. The following are the figures for the last fifteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.†

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--------|----------|-----|--------|
| 1871 ... | ... | 25,846 | 1879 ... | ... | 19,891 |
| 1872 ... | ... | 18,282 | 1880 ... | ... | 26,157 |
| 1873 ... | ... | 19,765 | 1881 ... | ... | 22,165 |
| 1874 ... | ... | 17,945 | 1882 ... | ... | 23,993 |
| 1875 ... | ... | 14,835 | 1883 ... | ... | 25,565 |
| 1876 ... | ... | 17,028 | 1884 ... | ... | 29,486 |
| 1877 ... | ... | 20,487 | 1885 ... | ... | 30,593 |
| 1878 ... | ... | 18,655 | | | |

Increase by
births.

46. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter

* See footnote § on previous page.

† The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*

over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1885 was greater by 266 than that in 1884, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last fifteen years :—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1871 | ... | ... | 17,464 | 1879 | ... | ... | 14,719 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 16,530 | 1880 | ... | ... | 14,496 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 16,599 | 1881 | ... | ... | 14,843 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 14,578 | 1882 | ... | ... | 13,113 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 11,433 | 1883 | ... | ... | 14,535 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 13,208 | 1884 | ... | ... | 15,345 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 13,234 | 1885 | ... | ... | 15,611 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 13,879 | | | | |

47. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures overland, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passages beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,† and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient and Messageries lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the

Increase by
immigra-
tion.

* The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 40; ditto, 1878-9, paragraph 36; ditto, 1879-80, paragraph 42, &c.

authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,* but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last fifteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1885 of 841 over the number for 1884 and a much larger increase than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1871 | ... | ... | 8,382 | 1879 | ... | ... | 5,172 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 1,752 | 1880 | ... | ... | 11,661 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 3,166 | 1881 | ... | ... | 7,322 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 3,367 | 1882 | ... | ... | 10,880 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 3,402 | 1883 | ... | ... | 11,030 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 3,820 | 1884 | ... | ... | 14,141 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 7,253 | 1885 | ... | ... | 14,982 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 4,776 | | | | |

Population of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

48. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1884 and 1885, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 AND 1885.‡

| Colony. | Estimated Population at end of— | | Increase. |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | |
| Victoria | 961,276 | 991,869 | 30,593 |
| New South Wales | 921,268 | 980,573 | 59,305 |
| Queensland | 309,913 | 326,916 | 17,003 |
| South Australia | 312,781 | 319,769 | 6,988 |
| Western Australia | 32,958 | 35,186 | 2,228 |
| Total | 2,538,196 | 2,654,313 | 116,117 |
| Tasmania | 130,541 | 133,791 | 3,250 |
| New Zealand | 564,304 | 582,420 | 18,116 |
| Grand Total | 3,233,041 | 3,370,524 | 137,483 |

NOTE.—The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

* See paragraph 11 of the Government Statist's Report, dated 22nd November, 1884, on the Australasian Statistics 1883, Parliamentary Paper 77, Session 1884.

† The number of arrivals and departures in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

‡ The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*.

49. It will be observed that at the end of 1885 Victoria was still the most populous Australasian colony. The increase in New South Wales, however, during the year, was nearly twice that which took place in Victoria. Similar increases during 1886 would cause New South Wales to be the more populous of the two at the end of the year. Next to these the most populous colony is New Zealand, and next Queensland, which, it will be observed, at the end of 1885, had for the first time more inhabitants than South Australia.

50. The subjoined figures show the percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1885, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1885.

| | Per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Western Australia | 6·76 |
| New South Wales | 6·44 |
| Queensland | 5·49 |
| New Zealand | 3·21 |
| Victoria | 3·18 |
| Tasmania | 2·49 |
| South Australia | 2·23 |

51. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1885, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 4·57 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 4·25 per cent.

52. During the four years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1885 it is estimated that the following increases took place in the populations of the different colonies:—

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1885.

| Colony. | Population. Census of 1881.* | Increase in 4½ years. | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| Victoria... | 862,346 | 129,523 | 15·02 |
| New South Wales | 751,468 | 229,105 | 30·49 |
| Queensland | 213,525 | 113,391 | 53·10 |
| South Australia | 279,865 | 39,904 | 14·26 |
| Western Australia | 29,708 | 5,478 | 18·44 |
| Total | 2,136,912 | 517,401 | 24·21 |
| Tasmania | 115,705 | 18,086 | 15·63 |
| New Zealand | 489,933 | 92,487 | 18·88 |
| Grand Total | 2,742,550 | 627,974 | 22·90 |

* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

53. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,200,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to exceed 4,000,000.

Probable
population
of Austral-
asia in 100
years.

54. The rate of increase of the population of Australia, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the decennial period intervening between the last two censuses may be set down as 42 per cent. It appears from the last table there is every probability of that rate being exceeded in the decade ending with 1891 ; but, without hazarding a prediction as to what may actually occur, the following would be the population of the group at each of the ten next decennial census periods, supposing the same rate of increase to take place between census and census as was found to have taken place between 1871 and 1881 :—

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 1891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,998,612 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,678,029 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,062,801 |
| 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,449,177 |
| 1931 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,257,831 |
| 1941 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,086,120 |
| 1951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,782,290 |
| 1961 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,550,852 |
| 1971 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66,102,210 |
| 1981 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93,865,138 |

Further
estimates of
Austral-
asian popu-
lation.

55. Although in the intervals between the earlier decades the rate of increase will very likely be higher than that which prevailed between the last two censuses, it is hardly probable that the rate will be sustained at the later periods ; but, supposing the population in 1981 should amount to the number shown in the lowest line, and the increase be continued thereafter at the same rate, the population in 1991 would be 133,288,495, and in 2001 it would be 189,269,663. The consideration of such large numbers naturally excites thought as to what may not be the possibilities of a future Australasia ; still it must be admitted that at the present time such speculations are more curious than practically useful.

Birthplaces,
1885.

56. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1885 in the same proportion to the total population of that year as they did when the census was taken to the total population then enumerated :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

| Birthplaces. | Mean Population. | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Victoria | 284,149 | 279,739 | 563,888 |
| Other Australasian Colonies... | 21,953 | 23,076 | 45,029 |
| England and Wales... | 98,038 | 69,000 | 167,038 |
| Scotland | 30,102 | 24,398 | 54,500 |
| Ireland | 47,332 | 50,576 | 97,908 |
| Other British Possessions | 6,955 | 4,515 | 11,470 |
| Germany | 7,110 | 2,691 | 9,801 |
| The United States | 1,920 | 775 | 2,695 |
| China | 13,494 | 45 | 13,539 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 7,941 | 1,231 | 9,172 |
| Total | 518,994 | 456,046 | 975,040 |
| ALLEGIANCE. | | | |
| British Subjects (by birth) | 488,529 | 451,303 | 939,832 |
| Foreign Subjects | 30,465 | 4,743 | 35,208 |

57. It should be remarked that although in the absence of later information it has been necessary to construct this table according to the proportions which prevailed when the last census was taken, there can be little doubt that changes have taken place in the relative proportions of the different nationalities since then, and it is probable that the native Victorians number at least 600,000. Probable present number of native Victorians.

58. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1881 ; also the number of males and females of each birth-place :— Birthplaces in Australasian colonies, 1881.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Birthplaces. | Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in— | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| The Colony* | 247,528 | 234,453 | 54,281 | 85,228 | 10,528 | 39,894 | 136,772 |
| Other Australasian Colonies | 19,051 | 24,665 | 8,640 | 5,236 | 400 | 2,059 | 8,788 |
| England and Wales... | 85,426 | 70,787 | 22,608 | 33,833 | 4,980 | 11,383 | 70,704 |
| Scotland | 26,224 | 15,828 | 6,070 | 6,028 | 575 | 1,931 | 31,005 |
| Ireland | 41,226 | 36,494 | 14,842 | 9,060 | 1,519 | 3,401 | 27,666 |
| Other British Possessions | 2,348 | 2,674 | 884 | 903 | 23 | 364 | 2,429 |
| France | 1,042 | 1,205 | 261 | 213 | 21 | 28 | 614 |
| Germany | 6,144 | 5,367 | 6,891 | 5,234 | 61 | 464 | 3,188 |
| The United States | 1,645 | 1,947 | 261 | † | 68 | 96 | 637 |
| China | 11,743 | 10,141 | 11,224 | 4,146 | 145 | 842 | 5,017 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 5,888 | 6,038 | 9,339 | 2,390 | 305 | 303 | 5,885 |
| Residue† | 3,818 | 1,550 | 743 | 737 | 77 | 397 | 1,268 |
| Total | 452,083 | 411,149 | 136,044 | 153,008 | 18,702 | 61,162 | 293,973 |

* Including enunierated Aborigines.

† Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

‡ In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of "Other Foreign Countries."

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881—continued.

| Birthplaces. | Numbers of each Birthplace enumerated in— | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| The Colony* ... | 251,671 | 232,749 | 52,540 | 84,625 | 9,591 | 40,097 | 130,729 |
| Other Australasian Colonies | 20,715 | 19,849 | 6,025 | 4,330 | 260 | 1,928 | 8,489 |
| England and Wales... | 62,027 | 39,887 | 14,782 | 25,318 | 1,780 | 5,924 | 50,483 |
| Scotland ... | 21,929 | 9,251 | 3,859 | 4,609 | 157 | 1,813 | 21,748 |
| Ireland ... | 45,507 | 32,698 | 13,453 | 9,186 | 1,456 | 3,791 | 21,697 |
| Other British Possessions | 1,311 | 1,087 | 278 | 445 | 12 | 301 | 1,585 |
| France ... | 292 | 292 | 79 | 80 | 9 | 31 | 234 |
| Germany ... | 2,427 | 2,154 | 4,747 | 3,567 | 10 | 318 | 1,631 |
| The United States ... | 698 | 571 | 83 | † | 19 | 45 | 204 |
| China ... | 56 | 64 | 29 | 5 | ... | 2 | 16 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 795 | 740 | 1,755 | 476 | 9 | 94 | 2,351 |
| Residue † ... | 2,835 | 977 | 436 | 562 | 49 | 199 | 890 |
| Total ... | 410,263 | 340,319 | 98,066 | 133,203 | 13,352 | 54,543 | 240,057 |

Natives of Australia and Australasia.

59. The table shows the natives of the Australasian colonies resident therein to have numbered 1,740,000, of whom it is estimated 1,370,000 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 62 per cent. and the latter one of 63 per cent. to the population.

Natives of Victoria and New South Wales.

60. Although New South Wales had been settled fully twice as long as Victoria,§ the table shows that in 1881 natives of Victoria resident therein outnumbered resident natives of New South Wales by about 32,000.

Victorians in other colonies.

61. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies were not shown separately, but were merely grouped under the head of “Other Australasian Colonies.” Judging, however, from the proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom

* Including enumerated Aborigines.
† Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.
‡ In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of “Other Foreign Countries.”
§ Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawcner’s party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawcner himself on the 18th October, 1835.

40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as shown in the following table:—

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

| Colony in which resident. | Numbers Born in Victoria. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Victoria | 247,528 | 251,671 | 499,199 |
| New South Wales | 14,328 | 10,678 | 25,006 |
| Queensland | 1,876 | 1,273 | 3,149 |
| South Australia | 1,745 | 1,443 | 3,188 |
| Western Australia | 133 | 87 | 220 |
| Total | 265,610 | 265,152 | 530,762 |
| Tasmania | 1,378 | 1,206 | 2,584 |
| New Zealand | 2,929 | 2,830 | 5,759 |
| Grand Total | 269,917 | 269,188 | 539,105 |

62. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures:—

Victorians in other colonies, natives of other colonies in Victoria.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Victorians living in other Australasian colonies | 22,389 | 17,517 | 39,906 |
| Natives of other Australasian colonies living in Victoria | 19,051 | 20,715 | 39,766 |

63. It is estimated that in 1859 there were 42,000 Chinese in Victoria. When the census of 1881 was taken there were only 1,706 more than that number in all the Australasian colonies, and in Victoria the number had been reduced to 12,000, as will be seen by the following table:—

Chinese in Australasian colonies.

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Victoria | 11,869 | 259 | 12,128 |
| New South Wales | 10,141 | 64 | 10,205 |
| Queensland | 11,206 | 23 | 11,229 |
| South Australia | 4,146 | 5 | 4,151 |
| Western Australia | 145 | ... | 145 |
| Total | 37,507 | 351 | 37,858 |
| Tasmania | 842 | 2 | 844 |
| New Zealand | 4,995 | 9 | 5,004 |
| Grand Total | 43,344 | 362 | 43,706 |

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

64. It will be noticed that the numbers in this table differ in some instances from the numbers set down in a previous table* as born in China, the reason being that some persons of the Chinese race were returned at the census as born elsewhere than in that country, and, on the other hand, some persons of European extraction were returned as born in China. The differences in all cases are only slight.

Aborigines.

65. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.† When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number had become reduced to 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females. The existence of the few that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever. The race will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

Aborigines
at stations.

66. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines,‡ have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. The total number of Aborigines belonging to these stations in 1885 was 594, and the average number present at them during that year was 464, as against 488 in 1884.

Aborigines in
Australasian
colonies.

67. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales only the "civilized" Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained; the figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No

* See table following paragraph 58 ante.

† Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work entitled *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria*, page 236, George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883, states that he believes he has seen all the published estimates of our black population which have been made from time to time since 1843, and, with larger information than they were based on, feels convinced that the Aboriginal inhabitants of Port Phillip (now Victoria) could not have numbered less than fifteen thousand souls when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

‡ See 21st Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 99, Session 1885.

Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania;* in New Zealand an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the aboriginal population:—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Victoria ... | 460 | 320 | 780 |
| New South Wales † | 938 | 705 | 1,643 |
| Queensland ‡ ... | 10,719 | 9,866 | 20,585 |
| South Australia § | 3,478 | 2,868 | 6,346 |
| Western Australia | 1,640 | 706 | 2,346 |
| Total ... | 17,235 | 14,465 | 31,700 |
| New Zealand ¶ ... | 24,368 | 19,729 | 44,097 |
| Grand Total ... | 41,603 | 34,194 | 75,797 |

68. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1885, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

* Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician of Tasmania, writes—"The last male of the Tasmanian Aborigines died on the 3rd March, 1869, and the last of the race (*Trucaninni*, a female) died at Hobart on the 8th May, 1876. On the islands of Bass's Straits (Barren and Badger) there are a few families of half-castes, who live in a miserable sort of way; catching mutton birds and boiling them down for oil seems to be their principal occupation. Although the men are strong and vigorous, and excelling as boatmen, they are extremely improvident and lazy. So far as I can learn, these half-castes are mixed, and are quite as much related to the natives of continental Australia as they are to the Aborigines of Tasmania."

† Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

‡ In Queensland the numbers were partly derived from estimates. Mr. Henry Jordan, Registrar-General of that colony, considers the estimates too low. He writes as follows in his report on the census:—"In the northern parts of the colony the Aborigines are comparatively numerous, and some persons resident in the Cook and Palmer districts have supposed there may be 70,000 in Queensland. This, however, is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth."

§ The Aborigines in the Northern Territory of South Australia are not included. In the whole colony there are probably quite as many Aborigines as in Queensland.

|| The Aborigines returned at the census of Western Australia are only those in the employment of the colonists. Large portions of that immense territory have not yet been explored, and in some places Aborigines are very numerous.

¶ In his report upon the census, Mr. W. R. E. Brown, Registrar-General of New Zealand, writes as follows respecting this enumeration:—"An attempt was made in 1881 to obtain a correct enumeration of the native population, but although the officers of the Native Department who had the charge of the enumeration do not think that there are any material errors in the results obtained, yet they agree in stating that the numbers given are not correct, and in many instances only estimates. In some parts no access was permitted to those desirous of obtaining information. In parts the natives showed a suspicion of the enumerators, and a growing disinclination to have their numbers known, and information relating thereto was refused. Difficulty was also experienced on account of the nomadic habits of portions of the tribes; and in some instances the natives who were at a distance from their tribes were enumerated *in loco* and given again by another officer among the number of their tribe. * * * The total number is greater by 502 than that returned at the census of 1878; but as the reports of the native officers generally point to a perceptible decrease in the Maori population, this apparent increase may be attributable to a better enumeration on the present occasion."

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

| Religious Denominations. | Mean Population. | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Church of England * | 188,914 | 163,173 | 352,087 |
| Presbyterians | 78,887 | 70,962 | 149,849 |
| Methodists † | 62,124 | 60,380 | 122,504 |
| Independents | 11,314 | 11,128 | 22,442 |
| Baptists | 11,158 | 11,857 | 23,015 |
| Other Protestants | 16,919 | 12,313 | 29,232 |
| Roman Catholics ‡ | 115,632 | 114,285 | 229,917 |
| Jews | 2,751 | 2,143 | 4,894 |
| Pagans | 12,767 | 46 | 12,813 |
| Other Sects | 18,528 | 9,759 | 28,287 |
| Total | 518,994 | 456,046 | 975,040 |

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

69. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony on the 3rd April, 1881, except Tasmania, in which the religions of the people were not ascertained; also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, § 1881.

| Religions. | Numbers of Persons of each Denomination enumerated in— | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queens-land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | New Zealand. |
| MALES. | | | | | | |
| Church of England | 164,520 | 187,055 | 42,359 | 40,991 | 9,573 | 111,653 |
| Presbyterians | 68,753 | 40,162 | 12,687 | 9,531 | 633 | 61,543 |
| Methodists | 54,097 ¶ | 32,965 | 7,479 | 26,506 | 1,096 | 23,646 |
| Independents | 9,859 | 7,126 | 2,470 | 5,047 | 656 | 3,449 |
| Baptists | 9,698 | 3,833 | 2,818 | 6,680 | ... | 5,785 |
| Other Protestants | 14,765 | 9,984 | 10,315 | 24,830 | ... | 7,588 |
| Roman Catholics | 100,644 | 108,533 | 28,528 | 21,871 | 4,537 | 36,963 |
| Jews | 2,396 | 1,858 | 278 | 412 | ... | 844 |
| Pagans | 11,122 | 9,285 | 16,486** | 4,146†† | ... | 4,931 |
| Residue ‡‡ | 16,229 | 10,348 | 1,905 | 9,516 | 567 | 13,203 |
| Total | 452,083 | 411,149 | 125,325 | 149,530 | 17,062 | 269,605 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | |
| Church of England | 146,771 | 155,304 | 31,561 | 34,821 | 6,690 | 91,680 |
| Presbyterians | 63,838 | 32,383 | 9,922 | 8,386 | 371 | 51,565 |
| Methodists | 54,296 ¶ | 31,387 | 6,872 | 26,282 | 988 | 22,636 |
| Independents | 10,019 | 7,202 | 2,294 | 4,861 | 606 | 3,250 |
| Baptists | 10,675 | 3,474 | 2,765 | 7,299 | ... | 5,691 |
| Other Protestants | 11,101 | 5,637 | 7,838 | 21,392 | ... | 5,485 |
| Roman Catholics | 102,836 | 99,073 | 25,848 | 20,757 | 3,876 | 32,021 |
| Jews | 1,934 | 1,408 | 179 | 350 | ... | 692 |
| Pagans | 37 | 60 | 385** | 5†† | ... | 5 |
| Residue ‡‡ | 8,756 | 4,391 | 536 | 6,182 | 115 | 7,303 |
| Total | 410,263 | 340,319 | 88,200 | 130,335 | 12,646 | 220,328 |

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.
† Including also Bible Christians.
‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.
§ Except Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken.
|| Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.
¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."
** The Mahometans were combined with the Pagans in Queensland.
†† The Pagans in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.
‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

70. Combining the Protestant sects so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony (except Tasmania), and contrasting them with the Roman Catholics and Jews, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

Protestants,
Roman
Catholics,
and Jews
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

PROTESTANTS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, AND JEWS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Numbers. | | | | Proportions per Cent. | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Total. | Protes- tants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. |
| Victoria ... | 618,392 | 203,480 | 4,330 | 826,202 | 74·84 | 24·64 | ·52 |
| New South Wales | 516,512 | 207,606 | 3,266 | 727,384 | 71·01 | 28·54 | ·45 |
| Queensland ... | 139,380 | 54,376 | 457 | 194,213 | 71·77 | 28·00 | ·23 |
| South Australia ... | 216,626 | 42,628 | 762 | 260,016 | 83·31 | 16·40 | ·29 |
| Westrn. Australia * | 20,613 | 8,413 | ... | 29,026 | 71·02 | 28·98 | ... |
| Total... ... | 1,511,523 | 516,503 | 8,815 | 2,036,841 | 74·21 | 25·36 | ·43 |
| New Zealand ... | 393,971 | 68,984 | 1,536 | 464,491 | 84·82 | 14·85 | ·33 |
| Grand Total... | 1,905,494 | 585,487 | 10,351 | 2,501,332 | 76·18 | 23·41 | ·41 |

71. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews to the sum of the three bodies combined ; and it should be pointed out that such proportions would all be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the bodies named, contains Pagans and other Non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the three combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, and next to that in South Australia, those being the only colonies in which they amounted to more than 75 per cent. of the whole ; Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next so in New South Wales and Queensland, those being the colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole, and Jews were most numerous in Victoria, that being the only colony in which they amounted to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of different
sects.

72. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1885, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

Ages, 1885.

* In Western Australia the Jews were not separated from certain denominations tabulated under the head of "Other Sects," and therefore cannot be shown here.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

| Ages. | | | | Mean Population. | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------|---------|
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 5 years | ... | ... | ... | 60,869 | 58,250 | 119,119 |
| 5 to 10 | .. | ... | ... | 57,531 | 55,367 | 112,898 |
| 10 to 15 | .. | ... | ... | 56,225 | 55,193 | 111,418 |
| 15 to 20 | .. | ... | ... | 57,382 | 54,214 | 111,596 |
| 20 to 25 | .. | ... | ... | 57,830 | 53,707 | 111,537 |
| 25 to 30 | .. | ... | ... | 45,947 | 41,536 | 87,483 |
| 30 to 35 | .. | ... | ... | 28,314 | 24,907 | 53,221 |
| 35 to 40 | .. | ... | ... | 23,136 | 21,204 | 44,340 |
| 40 to 45 | .. | ... | ... | 24,131 | 20,963 | 45,094 |
| 45 to 50 | .. | ... | ... | 26,069 | 20,441 | 46,510 |
| 50 to 55 | .. | ... | ... | 27,585 | 18,198 | 45,783 |
| 55 to 60 | .. | ... | ... | 23,413 | 13,320 | 36,733 |
| 60 to 65 | .. | ... | ... | 13,211 | 7,773 | 20,984 |
| 65 to 70 | .. | ... | ... | 9,586 | 5,672 | 15,258 |
| 70 to 75 | .. | ... | ... | 4,225 | 2,741 | 6,966 |
| 75 to 80 | .. | ... | ... | 2,268 | 1,643 | 3,911 |
| 80 years and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 1,272 | 917 | 2,189 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 518,994 | 456,046 | 975,040 |

Ages in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

73. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census was taken :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Ages. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queens- land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 57,846 | 56,169 | 16,178 | 21,028 | 2,070 | 8,127 | 41,636 |
| 5 to 10 | 54,843 | 49,877 | 13,637 | 17,407 | 1,878 | 7,274 | 34,305 |
| 10 to 15 | 54,330 | 45,071 | 11,704 | 16,207 | 1,802 | 6,997 | 28,875 |
| 15 to 20 | 49,445 | 38,169 | 9,357 | 14,801 | 1,505 | 6,701 | 21,060 |
| 20 to 25 | 40,593 | 40,056 | 12,228 | 16,907 | 1,386 | 6,001 | 22,078 |
| 25 to 30 | 27,482 | 35,050 | 12,811 | 15,032 | 1,102 | 4,195 | 23,916 |
| 30 to 35 | 22,633 | 29,361 | 10,882 | 10,965 | 830 | 3,168 | 20,202 |
| 35 to 40 | 23,434 | 27,338 | 10,506 | 9,625 | 1,036 | 2,565 | 20,318 |
| 40 to 45 | 25,948 | 24,242 | 9,600 | 7,344 | 1,155 | 2,577 | 20,099 |
| 45 to 50 | 28,354 | 19,426 | 6,214 | 5,672 | 1,232 | 2,435 | 13,972 |
| 50 to 55 | 26,439 | 15,649 | 4,181 | 4,897 | 1,114 | 2,677 | 9,553 |
| 55 to 60 | 15,967 | 9,086 | 2,168 | 3,336 | 698 | 2,180 | 4,855 |
| 60 to 65 | 12,046 | 8,350 | 1,615 | 2,770 | 595 | 2,375 | 3,809 |
| 65 to 70 | 6,156 | 5,134 | 810 | 1,607 | 262 | 1,553 | 1,879 |
| 70 to 75 | 3,686 | 3,461 | 449 | 1,102 | 182 | 1,246 | 1,175 |
| 75 to 80 | 1,782 | 1,645 | 189 | 537 | 75 | 638 | 581 |
| 80 and upwards | 1,099 | 1,277 | 113 | 293 | 40 | 453 | 322 |
| Unspecified † ... | ... | 1,788 | 2,683 | ... | 100 | ... | 970 |
| Total | 452,083 | 411,149 | 125,325 | 149,530 | 17,062 | 61,162 | 269,605 |

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.
† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881—*continued*.

| Ages. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 56,359 | 54,954 | 15,756 | 20,656 | 2,071 | 8,065 | 40,653 |
| 5 to 10 „ | 54,461 | 49,141 | 13,410 | 17,357 | 1,847 | 6,968 | 33,610 |
| 10 to 15 „ | 53,923 | 43,408 | 11,200 | 16,068 | 1,744 | 6,663 | 28,747 |
| 15 to 20 „ | 51,191 | 37,565 | 8,703 | 14,991 | 1,547 | 6,665 | 21,549 |
| 20 to 25 „ | 43,324 | 34,481 | 8,679 | 13,844 | 1,222 | 5,938 | 19,287 |
| 25 to 30 „ | 26,992 | 25,488 | 6,678 | 10,195 | 849 | 3,811 | 16,670 |
| 30 to 35 „ | 21,954 | 21,278 | 5,631 | 7,689 | 685 | 2,776 | 14,393 |
| 35 to 40 „ | 21,571 | 19,067 | 5,542 | 6,670 | 648 | 2,561 | 13,244 |
| 40 to 45 „ | 21,245 | 15,293 | 4,405 | 6,045 | 616 | 2,483 | 11,001 |
| 45 to 50 „ | 19,439 | 11,896 | 2,943 | 4,949 | 494 | 2,264 | 7,369 |
| 50 to 55 „ | 15,296 | 8,835 | 1,996 | 3,871 | 323 | 1,926 | 5,010 |
| 55 to 60 „ | 9,118 | 5,923 | 1,215 | 2,691 | 216 | 1,389 | 2,965 |
| 60 to 65 „ | 7,008 | 5,528 | 896 | 2,250 | 187 | 1,290 | 2,530 |
| 65 to 70 „ | 3,801 | 3,148 | 476 | 1,406 | 94 | 772 | 1,353 |
| 70 to 75 „ | 2,524 | 2,057 | 266 | 904 | 59 | 514 | 912 |
| 75 to 80 „ | 1,215 | 992 | 132 | 447 | 25 | 269 | 411 |
| 80 and upwards | 842 | 637 | 81 | 302 | 14 | 189 | 262 |
| Unspecified † ... | ... | 628 | 191 | ... | 5 | ... | 362 |
| Total ... | 410,263 | 340,319 | 88,200 | 130,335 | 12,646 | 54,543 | 220,328 |

74. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller total population of New South Wales, she returned more males than Victoria at each of the periods between 25 and 40. Males at all the other age periods, however, and females at all the age periods, were more numerous in this colony than in New South Wales.

75. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and often to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. Upon this principle, notwithstanding the continuous stream of adult immigration which had been flowing to most of the other Australasian colonies under the auspices of the State, Victoria had, when the census was taken, still a relatively stronger population than any other colony of the group except Queensland. In this respect South Australia and New South Wales stand fourth and fifth, and New Zealand last. This will be seen by the following table, in which the colonies are arranged in order according to the position in which they

* Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.

† In Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania the "Unspecified" have been distributed by proportion amongst the other numbers

stand in regard to the proportion of persons at the sustaining, as contrasted with those at the dependent, periods of life. The former are placed in the first column, and the latter in the last two columns :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Numbers in every 10,000 persons living— | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years). | At Dependent Ages. | |
| | | Under 15 years. | 65 years and upwards. |
| 1. Queensland | 5,993 | 3,888 | 119 |
| 2. Victoria | 5,908 | 3,847 | 245 |
| 3. Western Australia | 5,891 | 3,855 | 254 |
| 4. South Australia | 5,879 | 3,885 | 236 |
| 5. New South Wales | 5,768 | 3,987 | 245 |
| 6. Tasmania | 5,692 | 3,821 | 487 |
| 7. New Zealand | 5,604 | 4,254 | 142 |

76. Relatively to the numbers of the population, it will be observed that, whilst Victoria had more persons at the middle or strongest period of life than any other Australasian colony except Queensland, as has already been stated, she had fewer children than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she had the same proportion of old people as New South Wales, but more old people than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania.

77. If, in regard to relative strength, as measured by the proportionate numbers at the middle period of life, the male population only be considered, the positions of most of the colonies change. Queensland is still at the first, but Victoria falls to the fifth, place. Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand rise to the second, third, fourth, and sixth places, whilst Tasmania falls to the last. The following are the figures :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE MALE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Numbers in every 10,000 Males living— | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years). | At Dependent Ages. | |
| | | Under 15 years. | 65 years and upwards. |
| 1. Queensland | 6,487 | 3,386 | 127 |
| 2. Western Australia | 6,281 | 3,389 | 330 |
| 3. South Australia | 6,109 | 3,654 | 237 |
| 4. New South Wales | 6,027 | 3,691 | 282 |
| 5. Victoria | 6,024 | 3,695 | 281 |
| 6. New Zealand | 5,951 | 3,902 | 147 |
| 7. Tasmania | 5,687 | 3,676 | 637 |

78. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

79. In proportion to the total number of females, Victoria contained a smaller number at the reproductive ages than South Australia, but a larger number than any other Australasian colony. New South Wales and Queensland followed next in order, and then Tasmania; New Zealand being last on the list. The following are the numbers living at such ages in each colony and their proportions to its total female population:—

Women at
reproduc-
tive ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD
OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS), 1881.

| | | | | Number. | | Number in 10,000 Females living. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 59,434 | ... | 4,561 |
| 2. Victoria | ... | ... | ... | 186,277 | ... | 4,540 |
| 3. New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 153,172 | ... | 4,509 |
| 4. Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 39,638 | ... | 4,504 |
| 5. Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 24,234 | ... | 4,439 |
| 6. Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 5,567 | ... | 4,404 |
| 7. New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 96,144 | ... | 4,370 |

80. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1881, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,897, which is higher than the proportion shown by the census returns of any Australasian colony except Queensland and Victoria; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,836 per 10,000, which is lower than that in any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following were the numbers in 10,000 at that and at the dependent periods of life in England and Wales when the census of 1881 was taken:—

Effectiveness
of popula-
tion of
England.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1881.

| | | | Both Sexes. | | Males. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| Under 15 years | ... | ... | 3,645 | ... | 3,741 |
| 15 to 65 | „ | ... | 5,897 | ... | 5,836 |
| 65 years and upwards | ... | ... | 458 | ... | 423 |
| | | | <u>10,000</u> | | <u>10,000</u> |

81. According to the returns of the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were in the proportion of 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that in the other four colonies.

82. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1885, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 83 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census ; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in 4½ years from 5,908 to 6,187, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,813. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1885.

| Ages. | Numbers. | | | Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | 1881. (3rd April.) | 1885. (30th June.) | Increase in 4½ years. | 1881. (3rd April.) | 1885. (30th June.) |
| Under 15 years ... | 331,762 | 343,435 | 11,673 | 3,847 | 3,522 |
| 15 to 65 years ... | 509,479 | 603,281 | 93,802 | 5,908 | 6,187 |
| 65 years and upwards... | 21,105 | 28,324 | 7,219 | 245 | 291 |
| Total ... | 862,346 | 975,040 | 112,694 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

83. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1885, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

84. In the same 4½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 82 per cent. of the whole male increase ; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,302, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,698. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1885 :—

* See table following paragraph 72 ante.

† See paragraph 75 ante.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1885.

| Ages. | Number of Males. | | | Numbers in every 10,000 Males living. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1881. (3rd April.) | 1885. (30th June.) | Increase in $4\frac{1}{4}$ years. | 1881. (3rd April.) | 1885. (30th June.) |
| Under 15 years ... | 167,019 | 174,625 | 7,606 | 3,695 | 3,364 |
| 15 to 65 years ... | 272,341 | 327,018 | 54,677 | 6,024 | 6,302 |
| 65 years and upwards... | 12,723 | 17,351 | 4,628 | 281 | 334 |
| Total ... | 452,083 | 518,994 | 66,911 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

85. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1885 from the fifth place to the third, being above New South Wales and South Australia, as well as New Zealand and Tasmania, but was still below Western Australia and Queensland. It is not known, however, how much the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since the census was taken. Comparison with other colonies.

86. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 216,531 at the middle of 1885, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,748. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census. Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1885.

87. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' age." It appears that when the census was taken the Australasian colonies could have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:— Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—NUMBERS.

| | Number. | | Number. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Victoria ... | 114,142 | Tasmania ... | 15,929 |
| New South Wales ... | 131,805 | New Zealand ... | 86,514 |
| Queensland ... | 46,427 | | |
| South Australia ... | 52,529 | Total ... | 451,700 |
| Western Australia ... | 4,354 | | |

88. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple Proportions of men at "Soldiers' age" to population.

* See table following paragraph 77 *ante*.

† See figures following paragraph 79 *ante*.

calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at the soldiers' age were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life has for some years past been the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied the lowest position, as has been already stated :—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—PROPORTIONS.

| Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living. | | | Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living. | | |
|--|-----|--------|--|-----|-------|
| 1. Queensland | ... | 2,204* | 5. Western Australia | ... | 1,471 |
| 2. South Australia | ... | 1,877 | 6. Tasmania | ... | 1,377 |
| 3. New Zealand | ... | 1,771 | 7. Victoria | ... | 1,324 |
| 4. New South Wales | | 1,760 | | | |

Men at
"Soldiers'
age," 1881
and 1885.

89. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1885 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 155,227, or by 41,085. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,592, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

Occupations,
1885.

90. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1885, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED).

| Occupations of the People. | | | | | Mean Population. | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------|---------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Ministering to government | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,449 | 274 | 5,723 |
| " religion | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,246 | 228 | 1,474 |
| " health... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,232 | 1,779 | 4,011 |
| " law | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,453 | ... | 1,453 |
| " education | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,062 | 4,652 | 7,714 |
| " art, science, and literature | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,010 | 1,186 | 4,196 |
| Traders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,608 | 2,189 | 18,797 |
| Assisting in exchange of money or commodities... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,681 | 730 | 8,411 |
| Ministering to entertaining and clothing | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,023 | 30,145 | 47,168 |
| Domestic servants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,373 | 24,307 | 27,680 |
| Contractors, artisans, and mechanics | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,249 | 1,185 | 54,434 |
| Miners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,897 | ... | 40,897 |
| Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining | ... | ... | ... | ... | 986 | ... | 986 |
| " pastoral pursuits and agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,423 | 46,106 | 135,529 |

* The proportion in Queensland is swelled by the large number of male Chinese and Kanakas resident in that colony. If these be omitted from the calculation, the proportion would be reduced to 1,636.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1885 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

| Occupations of the People. | Mean Population. | | |
|---|------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture | 3,841 | 1,140 | 4,981 |
| „ land carriage | 16,712 | 365 | 17,077 |
| „ sea navigation | 3,789 | 46 | 3,835 |
| Dealing in food | 16,089 | 1,961 | 18,050 |
| Labourers | 27,610 | ... | 27,610 |
| Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits | 1,090 | 91 | 1,181 |
| Of independent means | 2,751 | 1,277 | 4,028 |
| Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ... | 192,754 | 334,281 | 527,035 |
| Public burthen | 7,265 | 4,058 | 11,323 |
| Of no occupation, unspecified | 1,401 | 46 | 1,447 |
| Total | 518,994 | 456,046 | 975,040 |

91. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1885, has necessarily been constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth. The miners especially, which were returned at the census as numbering 36,066, instead of having increased with the population as shown in the table, are believed by the Mining Department to have fallen off to 26,192.* The latter number only refers to gold miners, but the miners for other metals or minerals only number about 300, and therefore could affect the total to no more than that extent.

Falling off in number of miners.

92. The following, grouped in sub-orders, are the numbers in the various Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, following different occupations when the census was taken:—

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS.

| Order. | Sub-order. | Occupations. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--------|------------|---|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 | Officers of general government... | 3,477 | 1,283 | 1,965 | 289 | 593 | 1,972 |
| „ | 2 | „ local government ... | 518 | 118 | 142 | 14 | 34 | 261 |
| „ | 3 | Engaged in defence | 499 | 25 | 22 | 180 | 34 | 730 |
| 2 | 1 | Clergymen, ministers, and church officers | 1,237 | 374 | 469 | 119 | 203 | 747 |
| „ | 2 | Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates | 1,243 | 285 | 268 | 25 | 205 | 844 |
| „ | 3 | Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c. | 1,595 | 406 | 765 | 46 | 170 | 810 |
| „ | 4 | Authors, literary persons, &c.... | 197 | 39 | 97 | 4 | 16 | 121 |
| „ | 5 | Scientific persons | 300 | 84 | 204 | 19 | 26 | 270 |

* See paragraph 110 *post.*

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued.*

| Order. | Sub-order. | Occupations. | Victoria. | Queens-land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--------|------------|--|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 2 | 6 | Teachers | 6,795 | 1,365 | 1,661 | 250 | 860 | 3,437 |
| „ | 7 | Artists | 734 | 104 | 143 | 4 | 55 | 331 |
| „ | 8 | Musicians, music teachers, &c.... | 1,289 | 138 | 224 | 15 | 91 | 447 |
| „ | 9 | Actors, &c. | 560 | 104 | 64 | ... | 33 | 256 |
| 3 | 1 | Wives and widows of no specified occupation | 101,035 | 24,782 | 43,743 | 10,318 | 16,621 | 70,347 |
| „ | 2 | Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described) | 179,922 | 10,091 | 77,675 | | 25,849 | 120,607 |
| „ | 3 | Scholars (so described) ... | 184,655 | 76,912 | 42,141 | 6,327 | 21,215 | 105,65 |
| 4 | 1 | Engaged in boarding and lodging | 7,475 | 1,597 | 2,089 | 127 | 790 | 3,196 |
| „ | 2 | „ in attendance ... | 31,234 | 9,056 | 9,388 | 1,018 | 4,487 | 16,742 |
| 5 | 1 | Mercantile persons | 11,332 | 2,027 | 3,795 | 242 | 723 | 6,770 |
| „ | 2 | Other general dealers... .. | 6,284 | 1,809 | 1,774 | 230 | 832 | 2,907 |
| 6 | 1 | Carriers on railways (not railway construction) | 3,098 | 668 | 808 | 55 | 263 | 1,157 |
| „ | 2 | „ roads | 8,291 | 3,115 | 3,466 | 503 | 700 | 3,574 |
| „ | 3 | „ seas and rivers | 3,363 | 1,911 | 2,530 | 431 | 969 | 4,518 |
| „ | 4 | Engaged in storage | 1,257 | 342 | 621 | 33 | 131 | 1,006 |
| „ | 5 | Messengers and porters ... | 1,559 | 870 | 294 | 7 | 266 | 1,118 |
| | | Engaged— | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | In agricultural pursuits ... | 108,919 | 22,004 | 30,330 | 3,336 | 17,748 | 42,722 |
| „ | 2 | „ pastoral pursuits | 10,608 | 8,333 | 3,686 | 1,288 | 860 | 5,541 |
| „ | 3 | On land (not cultivating or grazing) | 1,377 | 1,478 | 738 | 42 | 293 | 3,924 |
| „ | 4 | About animals | 3,298 | 1,452 | 66 | 97 | 507 | 2,260 |
| 8 | 1 | In books | 3,492 | 805 | 831 | 67 | 281 | 2,031 |
| „ | 2 | „ musical instruments ... | 139 | 16 | 25 | ... | 10 | 63 |
| „ | 3 | „ prints and pictures ... | 200 | 21 | 31 | 2 | 7 | 58 |
| „ | 4 | „ carving and figures ... | 162 | 18 | 33 | ... | 4 | 32 |
| „ | 5 | „ tackle for sports and games | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| „ | 6 | „ designs, medals, and dies... | 87 | 12 | 104 | 3 | ... | 7 |
| „ | 7 | „ watches and philosophical instruments | 570 | 100 | 148 | 13 | 58 | 338 |
| „ | 8 | „ surgical instruments ... | 21 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ | 9 | „ arms | 71 | 25 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 35 |
| „ | 10 | „ machines and tools ... | 994 | 327 | 537 | 6 | 69 | 750 |
| „ | 11 | „ carriages, harness, and implements | 3,556 | 971 | 1,545 | 159 | 368 | 1,521 |
| „ | 12 | „ ships and boats | 608 | 212 | 254 | 53 | 188 | 752 |
| „ | 13 | „ houses and buildings ... | 16,162 | 3,458 | 6,834 | 516 | 1,892 | 11,947 |
| „ | 14 | „ furniture | 1,748 | 358 | 531 | 34 | 209 | 1,079 |
| „ | 15 | „ chemicals | 229 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 71 |
| 9 | 1 | „ textile fabrics | 4,642 | 645 | 988 | 11 | 390 | 2,026 |
| „ | 2 | „ dress | 29,599 | 3,485 | 5,875 | 515 | 2,941 | 9,653 |
| „ | 3 | „ fibrous materials ... | 307 | 44 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 251 |
| 10 | 1 | „ animal food | 6,693 | 1,875 | 1,873 | 118 | 586 | 3,043 |
| „ | 2 | „ vegetable food | 4,309 | 837 | 1,405 | 102 | 695 | 2,305 |
| „ | 3 | „ drinks and stimulants ... | 4,275 | 776 | 1,065 | 35 | 355 | 1,715 |
| 11 | 1 | „ animal matters | 1,950 | 260 | 320 | 153 | 274 | 746 |
| „ | 2 | „ vegetable matters ... | 6,322 | 2,906 | 1,027 | 370 | 1,276 | 4,126 |
| 12 | 1 | „ mining... .. | 36,066 | 11,439 | 2,196 | 102 | 3,090 | 14,273 |
| „ | 2 | „ coal | 444 | 339 | 46 | 12 | 59 | 294 |
| „ | 3 | „ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass | 3,499 | 2,063 | 4,706 | 88 | 754 | 4,181 |
| „ | 4 | „ water | 124 | 388 | 64 | 1 | 15 | 56 |

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—SUB-ORDERS—*continued*.

| Order. | Sub-order. | Occupations. | Victoria. | Queens-land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--------|------------|---|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 2 | 5 | Engaged— In gold, silver, and precious stones | 648 | 83 | 86 | 7 | 24 | 157 |
| „ | 6 | „, metals other than gold and silver | 7,724 | 1,634 | 2,941 | 233 | 922 | 3,749 |
| 13 | 1 | Labourers (branch undefined) ... | 22,033 | 4,609 | 8,660 | 1,003 | 3,970 | 14,904 |
| „ | 2 | Other indefinite occupations ... | 3,703 | 924 | 3,491 | 108 | 514 | 1,807 |
| 14 | ... | Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation | 1,979 | 116 | 729 | 96 | 559 | 399 |
| 15 | 1 | Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue | 7,924 | 1,739 | 1,397 | 494 | 516 | 2,719 |
| „ | 2 | Criminal classes ... | 1,977 | 412 | 526 | 285 | 105 | 751 |
| ... | ... | Occupation not stated ... | 7,912 | 1,836 | 2,361 | 96 | 983 | 1,813 |
| | | Total population ... | 862,346 | 213,525 | 279,865 | 29,708 | 115,705 | 489,933 |
| | | Population of specified occupations | 854,434 | 211,689 | 277,504 | 29,612 | 114,722 | 488,120 |

93. For the purpose of making convenient comparisons between the industries carried on in the different colonies, it is desirable to combine the occupations in orders. This is done in the following table, the percentage of each order to the specified total being also shown :—

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

| Order. | Occupations. | Victoria. | Queens-land. | South Aus-tralia. | Western Aus-tralia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|--------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | NUMBERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Government and defence ... | 4,494 | 1,426 | 2,129 | 483 | 661 | 2,963 |
| 2 | Learned professions, literature, science, and art | 13,950 | 2,899 | 3,895 | 482 | 1,659 | 7,263 |
| 3 | Domestic duties and scholars ... | 465,612 | 111,785 | 163,559 | 16,645 | 63,685 | 296,612 |
| 4 | Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance | 38,709 | 10,653 | 11,477 | 1,145 | 5,277 | 19,938 |
| 5 | Traders ... | 17,616 | 3,836 | 5,569 | 472 | 1,555 | 9,677 |
| 6 | Carriers by land and sea ... | 17,568 | 6,906 | 7,719 | 1,029 | 2,329 | 11,373 |
| | Engaged in— | | | | | | |
| 7 | Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ... | 124,202 | 33,267 | 34,820 | 4,763 | 19,408 | 54,447 |
| 8 | Art and mechanic productions ... | 28,065 | 6,343 | 10,910 | 857 | 3,099 | 18,692 |
| 9 | Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials | 34,548 | 4,174 | 6,894 | 529 | 3,335 | 11,930 |
| 10 | Food and drinks ... | 15,277 | 3,488 | 4,343 | 255 | 1,636 | 7,063 |
| 11 | Animal and vegetable substances ... | 8,272 | 3,166 | 1,347 | 523 | 1,550 | 4,872 |
| 12 | Minerals and metals ... | 48,505 | 15,946 | 10,039 | 443 | 4,864 | 22,710 |
| 13 | Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined) | 25,736 | 5,533 | 12,151 | 1,111 | 4,484 | 16,711 |
| 14 | Persons of property or rank... | 1,979 | 116 | 729 | 96 | 559 | 399 |
| 15 | Supported by the community ... | 9,901 | 2,151 | 1,923 | 779 | 621 | 3,470 |
| | Population of specified occupations | 854,434 | 211,689 | 277,504 | 29,612 | 114,722 | 488,120 |

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS—continued.

| Order. | Occupations. | Victoria. | Queens-land. | South Aus-tralia. | Western Aus-tralia. | Tas-mania. | New Zealand. |
|--------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| | PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Government and defence | ·53 | ·67 | ·77 | 1·63 | ·57 | ·61 |
| 2 | Learned professions, literature, science, and art | 1·63 | 1·37 | 1·40 | 1·63 | 1·45 | 1·49 |
| 3 | Domestic duties and scholars ... | 54·49 | 52·81 | 58·94 | 56·21 | 55·51 | 60·77 |
| 4 | Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance | 4·53 | 5·03 | 4·13 | 3·87 | 4·60 | 4·09 |
| 5 | Traders | 2·06 | 1·81 | 2·01 | 1·59 | 1·36 | 1·98 |
| 6 | Carriers by land and sea | 2·06 | 3·26 | 2·78 | 3·48 | 2·03 | 2·33 |
| | Engaged in— | | | | | | |
| 7 | Agricultural and pastoral pursuits | 14·54 | 15·72 | 12·55 | 16·09 | 16·91 | 11·15 |
| 8 | Art and mechanic productions ... | 3·28 | 3·00 | 3·93 | 2·89 | 2·70 | 3·83 |
| 9 | Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials | 4·04 | 1·97 | 2·48 | 1·79 | 2·91 | 2·44 |
| 10 | Food and drinks | 1·79 | 1·65 | 1·57 | ·86 | 1·43 | 1·45 |
| 11 | Animal and vegetable substances ... | ·97 | 1·50 | ·49 | 1·77 | 1·35 | 1·00 |
| 12 | Minerals and metals | 5·68 | 7·53 | 3·62 | 1·49 | 4·24 | 4·65 |
| 13 | Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined) | 3·01 | 2·61 | 4·38 | 3·75 | 3·91 | 3·42 |
| 14 | Persons of property or rank ... | ·23 | ·05 | ·26 | ·32 | ·49 | ·08 |
| 15 | Supported by the community ... | 1·16 | 1·02 | ·69 | 2·63 | ·54 | ·71 |
| | Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Occupations in Victoria and other colonies compared.

94. It will be observed that of traders, workers and dealers in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials, and workers and dealers in food and drinks, Victoria had a larger proportion than any of the other colonies ; that of persons engaged in the learned professions, literature, science, and art, the proportion in Victoria was identical with that in Western Australia, and above that in any of the other colonies ; but that of persons engaged in government and defence the proportion in Victoria was smaller than that in any of the other colonies.

Occupations in Victoria and New South Wales.

95. In consequence of the peculiar manner in which the occupations in New South Wales are classified,* it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown :—

* Some of the objections to the New South Wales mode of compilation were detailed in the Victorian Year-Book 1883-4, paragraph 93.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

| Occupations. | Victoria. | | New South Wales. | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Numbers. | Proportions per Cent. | Numbers. | Proportions per Cent. |
| Government and municipal officers ... | 3,995 | ·47 | 5,486 | ·75 |
| Engaged in defence ... | 499 | ·06 | 1,310 | ·18 |
| Clergy and others engaged in religion ... | 1,237 | ·14 | 725 | ·10 |
| Lawyers, law court officers, &c. ... | 1,243 | ·15 | 920 | ·12 |
| Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c. ... | 1,595 | ·19 | 1,049 | ·14 |
| Authors, scientific persons, artists, &c. ... | 3,080 | ·36 | 1,764 | ·24 |
| Domestic duties (chiefly women and children) | 280,957 | 32·88 | 238,109* | 32·36 |
| Scholars under tuition ... | 184,655 | 21·61 | 154,885 | 21·05 |
| Engaged in— | | | | |
| Boarding and lodging ... | 7,475 | ·87 | 4,111 | ·56 |
| Attendance ... | 31,234 | 3·66 | 33,913 | 4·61 |
| Mercantile pursuits ... | 18,873† | 2·21 | 22,901 | 3·11 |
| Maritime pursuits (not Royal Navy) ... | 3,363 | ·39 | 4,492 | ·61 |
| Agricultural pursuits and on land ... | 110,296 | 12·91 | 89,682* | 12·18 |
| Pastoral pursuits and about animals ... | 13,906 | 1·63 | 23,110* | 3·14 |
| Mining ... | 36,066 | 4·22 | 17,709 | 2·41 |
| Other occupations, which cannot be compared | 155,960 | 18·25 | 135,709 | 18·44 |
| Occupation not stated ... | 7,912 | ... | 15,593† | ... |
| Total population ... | 862,346 | ... | 751,468 | ... |
| Total of specified occupations ... | 854,434 | 100·00 | 735,875 | 100·00 |

96. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as I have already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers, more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales
compared.

97. It will be noticed that the persons of unstated occupations were nearly twice as numerous in New South Wales as in Victoria, which has arisen from the fact that, in the former, the occupations of persons out of work, who numbered 9,813, were not distinguished in the returns, whereas in this colony the unemployed, who numbered only 4,478, were

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

* As in New South Wales the wives and daughters of farmers and squatters assisting on the farm or station were originally tabulated under the head of "Domestic Duties," in which respect the practice differed from that obtaining in Victoria, 36,000 have been deducted therefrom and added to those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, viz., 30,000 to the former and 6,000 to the latter.

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

classified under their proper occupations in the general tables, after which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

Urban and rural population.

98. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1885. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1885.

| Districts. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Mean Population, 1885. | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Proportions per Cent. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
| Urban ... { Metropolitan ... | 256 | 345,380 | 35·42 | 1,349 |
| Extra-Metropolitan † | 375 | 191,020 | 19·59 | 509 |
| Extra-Urban or Rural ... | 87,253 | 438,640 | 44·99 | 5 |
| Total of Victoria ... | 87,884 | 975,040 | 100·00 | 11·09 |

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

99. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by considerably more than a third and that of the country districts by considerably more than a sixth, but the population of the extra-metropolitan towns fell off by a fortieth. The following is a statement of the population of these portions of the colony at the two periods, and the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease which took place between them :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

| Districts. | Enumerated Population. | | Increase‡ in Ten Years. | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1871. | 1881. | Number. | Per Cent. |
| Urban ... { Metropolitan ... | 206,780 | 282,947 | 76,167 | 36·85 |
| Extra-Metropolitan... | 194,293 | 189,583 | —4,710 | —2·42 |
| Extra-Urban or Rural ... | 330,455 | 389,816 | 59,361 | 17·96 |
| Total of Victoria ... | 731,528 | 862,346 | 130,818 | 17·88 |

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow :—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

100. In 1885 the population of the metropolis was equal to more than 35 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

| | | | Per Cent. | | | | Per Cent. |
|------|-----|-----|-----------|--|------|-----|-----------|
| 1861 | ... | ... | 25·89 | | 1881 | ... | 32·81 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 28·87 | | 1885 | ... | 35·42 |

101. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :—

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1885.

| Sub-districts. | Estimated Area in Acres.* | Year 1885. | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | Mean Population. | Persons to the Acre. |
| Melbourne City | 5,020 | 70,873 | 14·1 |
| Hotham Town | 565 | 19,508† | 34·5 |
| Fitzroy City | 923 | 27,829 | 30·2 |
| Collingwood City | 1,139 | 26,711 | 23·5 |
| Richmond City | 1,430 | 28,541 | 19·9 |
| Brunswick Borough | 2,722 | 8,396 | 3·1 |
| Northcote Borough | 2,850 | 2,500 | ·9 |
| Prahran City | 2,320 | 28,637 | 12·3 |
| South Melbourne City | 2,311 | 33,500 | 14·5 |
| Port Melbourne Borough | 2,366 | 9,675 | 4·1 |
| St. Kilda Borough | 1,886 | 15,300 | 8·1 |
| Brighton Borough | 3,288 | 5,795 | 1·8 |
| Essendon Borough | 4,000 | 5,550 | 1·4 |
| Flemington and Kensington Borough | 1,088 | 4,864 | 4·5 |
| Hawthorn Borough | 2,389 | 8,811 | 3·7 |
| Kew Borough | 3,553 | 6,000 | 1·7 |
| Footscray Borough | 3,075 | 9,016 | 2·9 |
| Williamstown Borough | 2,775 | 11,600 | 4·2 |
| Remainder of District | 120,242 | 20,796 | ·2 |
| Total | 163,942 | 343,902 | 2·1 |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River | ... | 1,478† | ... |
| Total population, including shipping | ... | 345,380 | ... |

102. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 70,900 § inhabitants, and is more than twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 33,500 inhabitants ; Prahran, Richmond, and Fitzroy, with 28,600, 28,500, and 27,800 respectively;

Populations of suburban municipalities.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Census figures.

§ This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

and Collingwood with 26,700. Flemington and Kensington and Northcote are the least populous of the suburban boroughs, and the only ones having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

103. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with $34\frac{1}{2}$ persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 30 to the acre; Collingwood, with $23\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 20; and Melbourne City and South Melbourne, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,750 acres of such reserves; Kew, 648 acres; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Williamstown, 413 acres; Richmond, 196 acres; Fitzroy, 42 acres; and Collingwood only 22 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 31·6; Collingwood, 23·9; Richmond, 23·1; Melbourne City, 21·7; South Melbourne, 18·2; Williamstown, 4·9; Kew, 2·1.

Metropolitan
populations
of Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

104. The following is a statement of the population of the metropolis or principal city of each of the Australasian colonies according to the census of 1881. The figures in all cases denote the number of inhabitants living in the suburbs as well as those resident within the corporate limits:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Name of City. | Males. | Females. | Total.† |
|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. Melbourne ... | 139,006 | 143,941 | 282,947 |
| 2. Sydney ... | 113,928 | 110,283 | 224,211 |
| 3. Adelaide ... | 51,716 | 52,148 | 103,864 |
| 4. Brisbane ... | 15,296 | 15,813 | 31,109 |
| 5. Hobart ... | 13,162 | 14,086 | 27,248 |
| 6. Wellington ... | 10,226 | 10,337 | 20,563 |
| 7. Perth ... | 2,981 | 2,841 | 5,822 |

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress, *post*.

† In 1885, the estimated population of Melbourne was 345,380; Sydney 282,843; Adelaide 127,013; Hobart, 29,400. According to censuses of Queensland and New Zealand taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886, the population of Brisbane was 51,683, and the population of Wellington was 25,925. The population of three New Zealand towns was found to be greater than that of Wellington, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

105. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following were the proportions in each colony:—

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Adelaide ... | 37·11 | 5. Perth ... | 19·60 |
| 2. Melbourne ... | 32·81 | 6. Brisbane ... | 14·57 |
| 3. Sydney ... | 29·84 | 7. Wellington ... | 4·2 |
| 4. Hobart ... | 23·55 | | |

106. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census:—

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | Females per 100 Males. | | Females per 100 Males. |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hobart ... | 107·02 | 5. Adelaide ... | 100·84 |
| 2. Melbourne ... | 103·55 | 6. Sydney ... | 96·80 |
| 3. Brisbane ... | 103·38 | 7. Perth ... | 95·30 |
| 4. Wellington ... | 101·09 | | |

107. In the $4\frac{1}{4}$ years, from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1885 it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 62,433, and the population of Greater Sydney by 58,632. The increase in the last year of the period (1884–5) was set down as 22,690 for Melbourne and 15,650 for Sydney.

Increase of metropolitan population since census.

108. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1885, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1885.

| Town. | Population. | Town. | Population. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Ballarat ... | 41,110 | Geelong ... | 20,890 |
| Sandhurst ... | 36,570 | Castlemaine ... | 9,400 |

109. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality is only returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons,

Population of principal towns of the world.

the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable the one with the other. The populations of the Australasian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 200,000 inhabitants* :—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

| Town. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| London | England | 1881 | 4,766,661† |
| Paris | France | 1881 | 2,239,928‡ |
| Vienna (with suburbs) ... | Austria | 1880 | 1,830,000§ |
| Canton | China | ... | 1,500,000 |
| New York | United States ... | 1880 | 1,206,590 |
| Berlin | Prussia | 1880 | 1,122,330¶ |
| Tokio | Japan | ... | 987,887 |
| St. Petersburg (with suburbs) ... | Russia | 1881 | 930,000 |
| Philadelphia... .. | United States ... | 1880 | 846,984 |
| Pekin | China | ... | 800,000 |
| Bombay | India | 1881 | 773,196 |
| Calcutta | India | 1881 | 766,298 |
| Moscow | Russia | 1882 | 750,000 |
| Constantinople (with suburbs) | Turkey | ... | 700,000 |
| Foo-chow | China | ... | 630,000 |
| Liverpool | England | 1881 | 573,202** |
| Brooklyn | United States ... | 1880 | 566,689 |
| Glasgow | Scotland | 1881 | 514,048 |
| Chicago | United States ... | 1880 | 503,305 |
| Madrid | Spain | ... | 500,900 |
| Bangkok | Siam | ... | 500,000 |
| Naples | Italy | 1881 | 494,000 |
| Hamburg | Germany | 1882 | 429,688 |
| Birmingham | England | 1881 | 408,532 |
| Madras | India | 1881 | 405,848 |
| Brussels | Belgium | ... | 388,781 |
| Cairo | Egypt | ... | 368,108 |
| Boston | United States ... | 1880 | 362,535 |
| Amsterdam | Holland | 1882 | 361,326 |
| Buda-Pesth | Hungary | 1880 | 306,551†† |
| St. Louis | United States ... | 1880 | 350,522 |
| Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | ... | 350,000 |
| Dublin | Ireland | 1881 | 348,293 |
| Lyons | France | 1881 | 347,619 |

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 200,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 200,000 inhabitants have been included in the list.

† This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the last census. The population of Inner London at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1885 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,199,166, and that of Inner London to 4,083,928.

‡ This was the *population de fait*. The *population de droit* was 2,269,023.

§ The population of Vienna, exclusive of the suburbs, was only 726,105.

|| New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 1,925,000 inhabitants.

¶ It is stated that according to a census of Germany taken on the 1st December 1885, the population of Berlin amounts to 1,315,547.

** Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 659,784 inhabitants.

†† Buda alone contained only 51,343 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

| Town. | Country. | Year of Enumeration or Estimate. | Population. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Melbourne | Victoria | 1885 | 345,379 |
| Manchester | England | 1881 | 340,211* |
| Baltimore | United States | 1880 | 332,190 |
| Leeds | England | 1881 | 327,326 |
| Buenos Ayres | Argentine Republic | ... | 323,585 |
| Milan | Italy | 1881 | 322,000 |
| Osaka | Japan | ... | 291,000 |
| Sheffield | England | 1881 | 290,516 |
| Sydney | New South Wales | 1885 | 282,843 |
| Shanghai | China | ... | 278,000 |
| Copenhagen | Denmark | 1880 | 273,323 |
| Rome | Italy | 1881 | 273,268 |
| Breslau | Prussia | 1880 | 272,912 |
| Marseilles | France | 1881 | 269,340 |
| Lucknow | India | 1881 | 261,303 |
| Warsaw | Russian Poland | ... | 258,180 |
| Cincinnati | United States | 1880 | 255,130 |
| Se-ne (King-Ki-Tao) | Corea | ... | 250,000 |
| Barcelona | Spain | ... | 247,187 |
| Lisbon | Portugal | 1878 | 246,343 |
| Mexico | Mexico | ... | 242,000 |
| Edinburgh | Scotland | 1881 | 236,002 |
| San Francisco | United States | 1881 | 233,956 |
| Turin | Italy | 1881 | 230,183 |
| Munich | Bavaria | ... | 230,023 |
| Bucharest | Roumania | ... | 221,805 |
| Dresden | Saxony | ... | 220,818 |
| Bordeaux | France | 1881 | 217,990 |
| New Orleans | United States | 1880 | 216,090 |
| Bristol | England | 1881 | 210,134 |
| Alexandria | Egypt | ... | 208,775 |
| Belfast | Ireland | 1881 | 207,671 |
| Palermo | Sicily | 1881 | 205,712 |
| Havana | Cuba | ... | 205,676 |
| Stockholm | Sweden | 1882 | 205,129 |
| Bradford | England | 1881 | 200,158 |
| Hyderabad | India | 1881 | 200,000 |
| Gwalior | India | 1881 | 200,000 |
| Teheran | Persia | ... | 200,000 |
| Santiago de Chili | Chili | ... | 200,000 |

110. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the number of gold Mining population. miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these

* Manchester, with Salford, contained 524,215 inhabitants.

estimates were too high.* At the end of 1885, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 26,192, or 2,238 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 8,997 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1885.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Alluvial miners | ... 14,201 | European miners | ... 21,242 |
| Quartz miners | ... 11,991 | Chinese miners | ... 4,950 |
| Total | ... 26,192 | Total | ... 26,192 |

European
and Chinese
miners.

111. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1885 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 2,336, the numbers being 11,789 and 9,453 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 202, as against 4,748 engaged in alluvial mining.

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

112. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which, except the area of New Zealand, in which case the official estimate furnished by the colony has been retained, were computed by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth:—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| | | | | | Square Miles. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,884 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 309,175 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 668,224 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 903,425† |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 975,920 |
| Total Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,944,628‡ |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,375 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104,027 |
| Total Australasia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,075,030 |

* It was suggested by the late Secretary for Mines that the difference between the number of miners returned at the census and the estimate of his department probably arose from the fact that many men employed about the mines, and considered as miners for the purpose of that estimate, returned themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., and numerous small selectors who divided their time between farming and mining returned themselves as farmers.

† Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.

‡ Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 9,789 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

| | | | | Square Miles. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | 87,884 |
| New South Wales (latest correction) | ... | ... | ... | 316,320 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 668,224 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 903,690 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 978,299 |
| Total Australia | ... | ... | ... | 2,954,417 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 26,215 |

113. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

114. It may be interesting to compare the areas of the various Australasian colonies with those of European countries. Victoria, as has been already stated, * is slightly smaller than Great Britain, the actual difference being only 122 square miles. The area of Great Britain is made up as follows :—

Comparative
areas of
Victoria
and Great
Britain

| | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| England and Wales ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,186 |
| Scotland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,820 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88,006 |

115. The area of New South Wales (309,175 square miles) is larger by 162 square miles than the combined areas of France, Continental Italy, and Sicily :—

Area of New
South Wales
and other
countries.

| | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| France ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204,031 |
| Italy (Continental portion) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94,426 |
| Island of Sicily ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,556 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 309,013 |

116. Queensland (668,224 square miles) is only smaller by 736 square miles than the following countries taken in combination :—

Area of
Queensland
and other
countries.

| | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Sweden and Norway ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 299,535 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 264,443 |
| Italy (Continental portion) and Sicily ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104,982 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 668,960 |

117. South Australia (903,425 square miles) is larger by 2,675 square miles than the following :—

Area of
South
Australia
and other
countries.

| | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 196,114 |
| France ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204,031 |
| Germany ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208,640 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 264,443 |
| Denmark ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,784 |
| Holland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,738 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 900,750 |

* See paragraph 8 ante.

Area of
Western
Australia
and other
countries.

118. The area of Western Australia (975,920 square miles) exceeds by 4,235 square miles the combined areas of the last named countries, with the addition of three others, thus :—

| | | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Holland, as above | | | | | | | 900,750 |
| Portugal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,595 |
| Greece | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,970 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,370 |
| Total | | | | | | | 971,685 |

Areas of
Tasmania
and Greece
compared.

119. Tasmania (26,375 square miles) is larger by 1,405 square miles than Greece, which contains 24,970 square miles.

Areas of New
Zealand
and Italy
compared.

120. New Zealand (104,027 square miles) is smaller by only 955 square miles than Continental Italy and Sicily combined, the area of which is as follows :—

| | | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| Italy (Continental portion) | | | | | | | 94,426 |
| Island of Sicily | | | | | | | 10,556 |
| Total | | | | | | | 104,982* |

Area of
Australia
and certain
countries.

121. The area of the Continent of Australia (2,944,628 square miles) exceeds by 2,786 square miles the areas of the following countries taken in combination :—

| | | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland | | | | | | | 2,080,395 |
| Sweden and Norway | | | | | | | 299,535 |
| Germany | | | | | | | 208,640 |
| Austria-Hungary | | | | | | | 264,443 |
| Turkey in Europe | | | | | | | 63,859 |
| Greece | | | | | | | 24,970 |
| Total | | | | | | | 2,941,842 |

Area of
Australasia
and certain
countries.

122. And the area of the Australian continent, combined with the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand (3,075,030 square miles), exceeds by 2,830 square miles the sum of the areas of the last-named countries, with the addition of the areas of Switzerland and Italy, thus :—

| | | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| Russia in Europe, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey in Europe, and Greece, as above | | | | | | | 2,941,842 |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | 15,977 |
| Italy (including Sicily and Island of Sardinia) | | | | | | | 114,381 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,072,200 |

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

123. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

* To complete the area of the Kingdom of Italy (114,381 square miles), the area of the Island of Sardinia (9,399 square miles) must be added.

124. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the four following years are shown in the following table :—

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Estimated Population † on 31st December. | | | Females to 100 Males. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------|-------|---|----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria ... | 1881 | 464,222 | 418,010 | 882,232 | 90·05 | 10·039 |
| | 1882 | 477,475 | 428,750 | 906,225 | 89·80 | 10·312 |
| | 1883 | 493,084 | 438,706 | 931,790 | 88·97 | 10·602 |
| | 1884 | 510,659 | 450,617 | 961,276 | 88·24 | 10·938 |
| | 1885 | 529,710 | 462,159 | 991,869 | 87·25 | 11·286 |
| New South Wales... | 1881 | 429,278 | 351,987 | 781,265 | 82·00 | 2·527 |
| | 1882 | 449,342 | 368,126 | 817,468 | 81·93 | 2·644 |
| | 1883 | 480,497 | 388,813 | 869,310 | 80·92 | 2·812 |
| | 1884 | 511,257 | 410,011 | 921,268 | 80·20 | 2·980 |
| | 1885 | 548,070 | 432,503 | 980,573 | 78·91 | 3·171 |
| Queensland ... | 1881 | 132,904 | 94,064 | 226,968 | 70·78 | ·340 |
| | 1882 | 145,592 | 102,663 | 248,255 | 70·51 | ·372 |
| | 1883 | 169,990 | 117,485 | 287,475 | 69·11 | ·430 |
| | 1884 | 182,441 | 127,472 | 309,913 | 69·87 | ·464 |
| | 1885 | 191,450 | 135,466 | 326,916 | 70·76 | ·489 |
| South Australia† ... | 1881 | 152,318 | 134,006 | 286,324 | 88·00 | ·317 |
| | 1882 | 155,335 | 138,174 | 293,509 | 88·95 | ·325 |
| | 1883 | 160,589 | 143,926 | 304,515 | 89·62 | ·337 |
| | 1884 | 164,877 | 147,904 | 312,781 | 89·70 | ·346 |
| | 1885 | 167,119 | 152,650 | 319,769 | 91·34 | ·354 |
| Western Australia | 1881 | 17,216 | 12,797 | 30,013 | 74·33 | ·031 |
| | 1882 | 17,551 | 13,215 | 30,766 | 75·29 | ·032 |
| | 1883 | 18,005 | 13,695 | 31,700 | 76·06 | ·032 |
| | 1884 | 18,623 | 14,335 | 32,958 | 76·97 | ·034 |
| | 1885 | 19,989 | 15,197 | 35,186 | 76·03 | ·036 |
| Tasmania ... | 1881 | 63,234 | 55,689 | 118,923 | 88·07 | 4·509 |
| | 1882 | 65,131 | 57,348 | 122,479 | 88·05 | 4·644 |
| | 1883 | 66,972 | 59,248 | 126,220 | 88·47 | 4·786 |
| | 1884 | 69,140 | 61,401 | 130,541 | 88·81 | 4·949 |
| | 1885 | 71,081 | 62,710 | 133,791 | 88·22 | 5·073 |
| New Zealand § ... | 1881 | 274,986 | 225,924 | 500,910 | 82·16 | 4·816 |
| | 1882 | 283,303 | 234,404 | 517,707 | 82·74 | 4·977 |
| | 1883 | 294,665 | 246,212 | 540,877 | 83·56 | 5·199 |
| | 1884 | 306,667 | 257,637 | 564,304 | 84·01 | 5·425 |
| | 1885 | 316,025 | 266,395 | 582,420 | 84·30 | 5·599 |

125. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia and Tasmania there exists a nearer approach

Order of
colonies in
respect to
population
and sex.

* On the 30th June, 1886, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,009,753, and that of New South Wales was 1,003,867. According to a census taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886 the population of Queensland was 321,050, and that of New Zealand was 578,283, the one being 5,866 and the other 4,137 below the estimate made three months previously. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales include a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted.

‡ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained at the date of the last census 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

§ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 41,432 were enumerated at the census of 1886.

to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION,
1885.

1. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.
3. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.

5. Queensland.
6. South Australia.
7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1885.

1. South Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. Victoria.
4. New Zealand.

5. New South Wales.
6. Western Australia.
7. Queensland.

More males
in New
South
Wales than
in Victoria.

126. It will be noticed that in 1884, for the first time, the males in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria; this, however, was more than made up by the large excess of females in Victoria over those of New South Wales, so that the total population of Victoria was still the larger.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

127. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and New South Wales the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in the census year; that in Queensland the proportions of the sexes are about the same as in that year, whilst in the other four colonies the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Population
of Australia
and Austral-
asia.

128. At the end of 1885 there were on the Continent of Australia nearly two million seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were nearly three million four hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the five years ended with 1885, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1885.

| — | Year. | Estimated Population on the 31st December. | | | Females to 100 Males. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|--|-------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Continent of Australia ... | 1881 | 1,195,938 | 1,010,864 | 2,206,802 | 84·51 | ·750 |
| | 1882 | 1,245,295 | 1,050,928 | 2,296,223 | 84·39 | ·780 |
| | 1883 | 1,332,165 | 1,102,625 | 2,424,790 | 83·40 | ·823 |
| | 1884 | 1,387,857 | 1,150,339 | 2,538,196 | 82·89 | ·862 |
| | 1885 | 1,456,338 | 1,197,975 | 2,654,313 | 82·26 | ·901 |
| Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand | 1881 | 1,534,158 | 1,292,477 | 2,826,635 | 84·25 | ·919 |
| | 1882 | 1,593,729 | 1,342,680 | 2,936,409 | 84·25 | ·955 |
| | 1883 | 1,683,802 | 1,408,085 | 3,091,887 | 83·62 | 1·005 |
| | 1884 | 1,763,664 | 1,469,377 | 3,233,041 | 83·31 | 1·051 |
| | 1885 | 1,843,444 | 1,527,080 | 3,370,524 | 82·84 | 1·096 |

129. According to the experience of the five years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia. Sexes diverging from equality.

130. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, and about one-third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria. Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

131. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:— Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

| Country or Colony. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| EUROPE. | | | |
| England and Wales† | 58,489 | 27,499,041 | 470 |
| Scotland | 29,820 | 3,907,736 | 131 |
| Ireland | 32,531 | 4,918,338 | 151 |
| British soldiers and sailors abroad ... | ... | 215,374* | ... |
| Total United Kingdom, &c. ... | 120,840 | 36,540,489 | 302 |
| Gibraltar‡ | 2 | 18,381*. | 9,191 |
| Malta‡ | 119 | 156,675 | 1,316 |
| Heligoland | 1 | 2,001* | 2,001 |
| Total | 120,962 | 36,717,546 | 303 |
| ASIA. | | | |
| British India§ | 904,135 | 198,790,853* | 220 |
| Upper Burmah (recently acquired) ... | 150,000 | 2,500,000 | 17 |
| Ceylon | 25,365 | 2,832,000 | 112 |
| Straits Settlements | 1,472 | 540,000 | 367 |
| Labuan and smaller islands | 30 | 6,298* | 210 |
| Hong Kong | 32 | 160,402* | 5,012 |
| Aden | 71 | 34,711* | 491 |
| Perim | | 149* | |
| Cyprus | 3,723 | 186,084* | 50 |
| Total | 1,084,828 | 205,050,497 | 217 |

* Where asterisks occur the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in (1881) of 141,260.

‡ Exclusive of the military.

§ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 509,284 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

| Country or Colony. | | | | | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| AFRICA. | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius and dependencies † | ... | ... | ... | ... | 713 | 370,766 | 520 |
| Natal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,750 | 424,495 | 23 |
| Cape Colony and dependencies ‡ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 219,700 | 1,249,824* | 6 |
| St. Helena ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 5,059* | 108 |
| Ascension ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 300* | 9 |
| Lagos (1883) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,069 | 87,165 | 82 |
| Gold Coast (including Protectorate) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,784 | 651,000 | 35 |
| Sierra Leone ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 468 | 60,546* | 129 |
| Gambia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 14,150* | 205 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259,634 | 2,863,305 | 11.0 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | | |
| Canada ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,470,392 | 4,525,000 | 1.3 |
| Newfoundland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,200 | 197,332 | 5 |
| Bermuda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 14,888 | 783 |
| Honduras ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,400 | 27,452* | 4 |
| British Guiana ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109,000 | 264,061 | 2.4 |
| West Indies— | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,300 | 43,521* | 8 |
| Turk's Island ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | 4,732* | 28 |
| Jamaica ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,193 | 592,000 | 141 |
| St. Lucia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 238 | 40,681 | 172 |
| St. Vincent ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 43,039 | 324 |
| Barbadoes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166 | 171,860* | 1,035 |
| Grenada ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 45,495 | 342 |
| Tobago ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 19,075 | 167 |
| Virgin Isles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 5,287* | 93 |
| St. Christopher | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | } 41,001 | 357 |
| Nevis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | | |
| Antigua ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 | 34,964* | 206 |
| Montserrat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 10,818 | 337 |
| Dominica ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291 | 28,840 | 99 |
| Trinidad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,754 | 166,628 | 99 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,638,876 | 6,276,674 | 1.7 |
| AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS. | | | | | | | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,075,030 | 3,233,041§ | 1 |
| Fiji ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,740 | 128,414 | 17 |
| Falkland Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,500 | 1,553* | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,089,270 | 3,363,008 | 1 |
| Grand Total British dominions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,193,570 | 254,271,030 | 31.3 |

* Where asterisks occur the figures are for 1881, the census year.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, with a population of 128,176; Griqualand East, with 78,352; Griqualand West, with 49,101; Transkei, with 58,623; and Tembuland, &c., with 124,122.

§ Exclusive of Aborigines.

|| The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. Of the population, 115,635 are Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

132. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain over an eightieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and sixtieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

133. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and is brought down to the latest reliable dates :—

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

| Countries, with Dependencies. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPEAN. | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary † ... | 264,443 | (c)1880 | 39,196,507 | 148 |
| Belgium ... | 11,370 | 1884 | 5,784,958 | 507 |
| Denmark ... | 14,784 | (c)1880 | 1,969,039 | 133 |
| „ colonies of ... | 75,107 | „ | 127,428 | 2 |
| Total Danish dominions ... | 89,891 | „ | 2,096,467 | 23 |
| France ... | 204,031 | 1884 | 37,405,290 | 183 |
| „ colonies of, Algeria ... | 122,876 | 1881 | 3,310,412‡ | 27 |
| „ „ others ... | 386,483 | 1882-4 | 12,537,320 | 32 |
| „ protectorates of ... | 104,938 | „ | 9,020,000 | 86 |
| Total French dominions § ... | 818,328 | ... | 62,273,022 | 76 |
| Germany ... | 208,640 | (c)1880 | 45,234,061 | 216 |
| Greece ¶ ... | 24,970 | (c)1879 | 1,979,561 | 79 |
| Holland ... | 12,738 | 1884 | 4,278,272 | 337 |
| „ colonies of, Java & Madura ... | 50,848 | 1882 | 20,259,450 | 399 |
| „ other colonies ... | 713,500 | 1882-3 | 8,516,000 | 12 |
| Total Dutch dominions ... | 777,086 | 1882-4 | 33,053,722 | 43 |

* The figures in this table, except where stated to the contrary, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884. The areas have been reduced from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to .386 of a square mile.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 24,247 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,326,453.

‡ Excluding wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,440,000 persons.

§ The figures, which are taken from *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1886 (by J. Scott Keltie: London, MacMillan and Co., 1886), include recent acquisitions in Asia, viz., a new colony in Tonquin containing 34,700 square miles and 9 million inhabitants, and the protectorate of Annam, which contains about 27,000 square miles and 6 million inhabitants.

¶ Including the portions of Thessaly and Epirus acquired by the convention of the 24th May, 1881, which contain an estimated area of 5,160 square miles, with a population of 299,953.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

| Countries, with Dependencies. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| EUROPEAN—continued. | | | | |
| Italy | 114,381 | 1884 | 29,361,032 | 258 |
| Luxemburg | 998 | (c)1880 | 209,570 | 210 |
| Montenegro | 3,486 | ... | 236,000 | 67 |
| Portugal | 34,595 | 1881 | 4,306,554 | 124 |
| „ possessions of, Azores | 922 | „ | 269,401 | 292 |
| „ „ Madeira | 315 | „ | 132,223 | 419 |
| „ „ Others | 704,546 | 1878-81 | 3,329,200 | 5 |
| Total Portuguese dominions | 740,378 | ... | 8,037,378 | 11 |
| Roumania | 50,160 | 1878 | 5,376,000 | 107 |
| Russia in Europe :— | | | | |
| Russia (proper) | 1,887,043 | 1882 | 77,879,521 | 42 |
| Poland | 49,142 | „ | 7,416,958 | 151 |
| Finland | 144,210 | 1883 | 2,142,093 | 15 |
| Total | 2,080,395 | 1882-3 | 87,438,572 | 42 |
| Russia in Asia :— | | | | |
| Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory | 384,134 | 1883 | 7,244,853 | 19 |
| Siberia | 4,823,112 | 1882 | 4,013,369 | 8 |
| Central Asia | 1,357,777 | 1883 | 5,305,066 | 4 |
| Total | 6,565,023 | 1882-3 | 16,563,288 | 3 |
| Total Russian Empire ... | 8,645,418 | 1882-3 | 104,001,860 | 12 |
| Servia | 18,756 | (c)1884 | 1,902,419 | 101 |
| Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands) | 195,715 | 1883 | 16,902,621 | 86 |
| „ colonies of | 165,060 | 1877-81 | 7,960,000 | 48 |
| Total Spanish dominions ... | 360,775 | 1877-83 | 24,862,621 | 69 |
| Sweden and Norway | 299,535 | 1880-84 | 7,450,550 | 25 |
| Switzerland | 15,977 | (c)1880 | 2,846,102 | 178 |
| Turkey† | 1,192,088 | ... | 21,673,000 | 18 |
| Eastern Roumelia | 13,858 | 1880 | 815,946 | 59 |
| Bulgaria | 24,693 | (c)1881 | 2,007,919 | 81 |
| Total Turkish Empire ... | 1,230,639 | ... | 24,496,865 | 20 |

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 68,859 square miles, and 4,490,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia, 729,356 square miles, and 16,173,000 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles; and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—*continued.*

| Countries, with Dependencies. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ASIATIC. | | | | |
| China (proper) ... | 1,553,530 | 1879-82 | 382,079,000 | 247 |
| „ dependencies of ... | 2,914,170 | ... | 21,180,000 | 7 |
| Total Chinese Empire † ... | 4,467,700 | ... | 403,259,000 | 90 |
| Corea ... | 84,222 | 1883 | 10,518,937 | 125 |
| Japan ‡ ... | 147,625 | „ | 37,451,727 | 253 |
| Persia ... | 636,203 | ... | 10,000,000§ | 16 |
| Siam ... | 280,560 | ... | 5,750,000 | 20 |
| AFRICAN. | | | | |
| Egypt (proper) ... | 394,240 | (c)1882 | 6,806,381 | 17 |
| „ Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and other annexed districts of | 1,026,280 | ... | 11,000,000 | 11 |
| Total Egyptian territories | 1,420,520 | ... | 17,806,381 | 13 |
| Liberia ... | 14,360 | ... | 1,068,000 | 74 |
| Madagascar ... | 228,498 | ... | 3,500,000 | 15 |
| Morocco ... | 313,500 | ... | 6,140,000 | 20 |
| South African Republic ... | 112,700 | 1879 | 829,000 | 7 |
| Tunis... ... | 44,910 | ... | 2,100,000 | 47 |
| AMERICAN. | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation ¶ ... | 1,094,684 | 1882 | 2,942,000 | 2 |
| Bolivia ... | 500,740 | 1884 | 2,303,000 | 5 |
| Brazil ... | 3,204,654 | 1883 | 13,002,978** | 4 |
| Chili †† ... | 260,936 | 1884 | 2,415,621 | 9 |
| Columbia ... | 320,650 | (c)1870 | 3,001,323†† | 9 |
| Costa Rica ... | 19,980 | 1884 | 210,177 | 9 |
| Ecuador ... | 248,312 | ... | 946,033§§ | 4 |
| Guatemala ... | 46,760 | 1884 | 1,284,604 | 27 |
| Hayti... ... | 9,230 | 1878 | 550,000 | 60 |
| Honduras ... | 46,505 | 1884 | 351,700 | 8 |
| Mexico ... | 751,268 | 1882 | 10,447,974 | 14 |
| Nicaragua ... | 51,647 | 1883 | 275,815 | 5 |
| Paraguay ... | 91,980 | (c)1879 | 346,048¶¶ | 3 |
| Peru § ... | 413,983 | 1884 | 2,994,675 | 7 |

* See footnote (*) to page 69 *ante*.

† Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including 2,500,000 Nomads.

|| The boundaries of Egypt are at present in an unsettled condition. The figures have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1886.

¶ Including Patagonia.

** Including 1,319,000 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

†† Allowance has been made for the cession in 1883 of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chili, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 47,500 persons, and the area and population of Chili have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000; and Chili, about 50,000.

‡‡ Including wild Indians, estimated at 50,000.

§§ Exclusive of wild Indians, of the number of which no estimate has been made.

||| Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

¶¶ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION*—continued.

| Countries, with Dependencies. | Estimated Area in Square Miles. | Year of Census (c) or Estimate. | Ascertained or Estimated Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| AMERICAN—continued. | | | | |
| San Domingo | 20,590 | 1880 | 300,000 | 15 |
| San Salvador | 7,226 | 1883 | 613,273 | 85 |
| United States†... .. | 3,557,000 | (c)1880 | 50,445,336 | 14 |
| Uruguay | 65,551 | 1883 | 520,536 | 8 |
| Venezuela | 429,855 | (c)1881 | 2,075,245 | 5 |
| OCEANIA. | | | | |
| Hawaiian Islands | 6,541 | (c)1884 | 80,578 ‡ | 13 |
| Samoa | 1,076 | 1874 | 35,570 | 32 |
| Tonga | 385 | ... | 24,000 | 6 |
| Grand Total of countries named | 32,575,582 | ... | 991,988,226 | 31 |
| Grand Total of British dominions | 8,193,570 | ... | 254,271,030 | 31 |
| Grand Total of British and Foreign countries | 40,769,152 | ... | 1,246,259,256 | 31 |

134. According to this table, the British Empire is in area somewhat less than European and Asiatic Russia combined, but nearly four times as large as Russia in Europe, nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is nearly equal to the two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is over four times as large as that of France and its possessions, and is five times as large as that of the United States, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about sixty-seven times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

135. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred, and the latter four hundred and seventy, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and thirty-seven; next, Italy with two hundred and fifty-eight, and Japan with two hundred and fifty-three; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains even without its dependencies over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-seven

* See footnote (*) to page 69 ante.
† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 531,409 square miles, and a population of 33,426. Indians, to the number of 179,232, are also included.
‡ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

Density of population in various countries.

persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

136. The following is an estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about four-sevenths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and
population
of the
world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

| Continents. | Area in English Square Miles. | Estimated Population. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Europe | 3,756,002 | 327,743,400 | 87·3 |
| Asia | 17,208,208 | 795,591,000 | 46·2 |
| Africa | 11,511,776 | 205,823,200 | 17·9 |
| America | 14,850,631 | 100,415,400 | 6·8 |
| Australasia and Polynesia ... | 3,455,802 | 4,232,000 | 1·2 |
| Polarland | 1,728,585 | 82,500 | ·05 |
| Total | 52,511,004 | 1,433,887,500 | 27·3 |

137. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 133 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of
countries
named to
world.

138. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a four-hundred and fortieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a fifteen-hundredth of its population.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
&c., to
world.

139. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be

Overland
migration
not recorded.

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is $\cdot 386$ of a square mile. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 31 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,300,000 kilometers or 52,611,800 squares miles. According to Hubner's estimate for 1886, which came to hand whilst these pages were passing through the press, the population of the world is 1,485,151,000, viz:—Europe, 338,710,000; Asia, 830,898,000; Africa, 199,248,000; America, 111,511,000; Australia and Oceania, 4,702,000; Polar land, 82,000.

taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies are being rapidly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales; a railway also runs westward in this colony to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony; and although not yet formally opened throughout its entire length, it will shortly be so, and is already available for passenger traffic. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties at present supposed to be insuperable stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of
arrivals and
departures
unduly
swelled.

140. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—the latter, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in that colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number

of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

141. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1885, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow :—

Immigration and emigration, 1885.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1885.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Arrivals by sea | 53,291 | 23,685 | 76,976 |
| Departures by sea | 41,395 | 20,599 | 61,994 |
| Excess of arrivals | 11,896 | 3,086 | 14,982 |

142. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1885 than for 1884 by 4,774, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1885 than for 1884 by 3,933 ; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 841.

Gain by immigration, 1884 and 1885 compared.

143. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards ; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years ; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1885 :—

Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1885.

| | Adults. | Children. | Infants. | Total. |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Arrivals | 68,488 | 7,442 | 1,046 | 76,976 |
| Departures | 56,225 | 4,854 | 915 | 61,994 |
| Immigration in excess | 12,263 | 2,588 | 131 | 14,982 |

144. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrived in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities are given for what they may be worth :—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1885.

| Countries. | Arrivals therefrom. | Departures thereto. | Excess of— | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Immigration. | Emigration. |
| New South Wales and Queensland | 26,430 | 33,922 | ... | 7,492 |
| South and Western Australia ... | 14,790 | 8,654 | 6,136 | ... |
| Tasmania | 13,005 | 7,929 | 5,076 | ... |
| New Zealand | 5,070 | 3,442 | 1,628 | ... |
| The United Kingdom | 15,168 | 6,293 | 8,875 | ... |
| Foreign countries | 2,513 | 1,754 | 759 | ... |
| Total | 76,976 | 61,994 | 14,982 | ... |

Net immi-
gration
from
various
colonies.

145. Of late years it appears from the records that persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea have greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but this has not been the case in regard to the other countries distinguished in the last table, from all of which Victoria has gained considerably in population. In 1885 the gain from South Australia (with which is combined Western Australia) and from New Zealand, but especially the former, was much above that in previous years, but the gain from the United Kingdom was less than that in either 1884 or 1883. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last five years. The figures, however, must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1885.

| Year. | Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to— | | | | | | Emigra- tion to, in Excess of Immigra- tion from, New South Wales and Queens- land. | Net Im- migration. |
|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|-----------------------|
| | South and Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. | The United Kingdom. | Foreign Countries. | | | |
| 1881 ... | 192 | 2,868 | 1,272 | 3,960 | 954 | 1,924 | | 7,322 |
| 1882 ... | 2,929 | 3,455 | 165 | 6,702 | 607 | 2,978 | | 10,880 |
| 1883 ... | 2,362 | 4,500 | 407 | 10,276 | 926 | 7,441 | | 11,030 |
| 1884 ... | 768 | 5,332 | 796 | 9,863 | 1,029 | 3,647 | | 14,141 |
| 1885 ... | 6,136 | 5,076 | 1,628 | 8,875 | 759 | 7,492 | | 14,982 |
| Total ... | 12,387 | 21,231 | 4,268 | 39,676 | 4,275 | 23,482 | | 58,355 |

146. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

| Year. | Assisted and Free Immigrants. | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1871 | 1,413 | 1,799 | 3,212 |
| 1872 | 468 | 625 | 1,093 |
| 1873 | 456 | 407 | 863 |
| 1874 | 64 | 85 | 149 |
| 1875 | 50 | 52 | 102 |
| 1876 | 34 | 37 | 71 |
| 1877 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 1878 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| 1879 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| 1880 | ... | 5 | 5 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1882 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 2,509 | 3,038 | 5,547 |

NOTE.—Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced.

147. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1885 numbered 670, viz., 650 males and 20 females, or 101 males and 12 females more than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1885 was 579 (including 8 females), as compared with 627 (all males) in 1884.

148. Of the Chinese who arrived, 11 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 30 from South Australia, 67 from Tasmania, 2 from New Zealand, 560 from Hong Kong, and other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 18 went to New South Wales, 8 to South Australia, 27 to Tasmania, 7 to New Zealand, and 519 to Foreign Ports.

149. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed

* Act 18 Vict. No. 39 (12th June, 1855).

limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed;* but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1885.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1861 | ... | ... | 154 | 1870 | ... | ... | 584 | 1878 | ... | ... | 819 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | 175 | 1871 | ... | ... | 704 | 1879 | ... | ... | 875 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | 80 | 1872 | ... | ... | 385 | 1880 | ... | ... | 947 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | 978 | 1873 | ... | ... | 269 | 1881 | ... | ... | 1,348 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 1,085 | 1874 | ... | ... | 386 | 1882 | ... | ... | 327 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 974 | 1875 | ... | ... | 521 | 1883 | ... | ... | 433 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 317 | 1876 | ... | ... | 377 | 1884 | ... | ... | 557 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 300 | 1877 | ... | ... | 449 | 1885 | ... | ... | 670 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 1,121 | | | | | | | | |

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants.

150. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 25 years was 14,835, or an average of 593 per annum. It will be observed that only in three years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000. The last of these was 1881, when the poll-tax was imposed, the expectation

* By the Chinese Immigrants Statute 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (9th May, 1865).

of which probably caused an influx of Chinese from the adjacent colonies. In the next year there was a marked decrease, but in subsequent years there has been a steady increase in the number of Chinese arriving.

151. If the arrivals of Chinese be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last four years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea—the Chinese population has been decreasing. In only one year (1885) of that period was there an excess of immigrants of persons of this race whilst the total loss in the quadrennial period was 486, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to
1885.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1885.

| Year. | Arrivals of Chinese. | Departures of Chinese. | Excess of Arrivals(+). Excess of Departures(-). |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1882 ... | 327 | 699 | - 372 |
| 1883 ... | 433 | 568 | - 135 |
| 1884 ... | 557 | 627 | - 70 |
| 1885 ... | 670 | 579 | + 91 |
| Total ... | 1,987 | 2,473 | - 486 |

152. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the six years ended with 1884. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only :—

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Immigrants by Sea. | | | Emigrants by Sea. | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. |
|----------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Unassisted. | Assisted and Free. | Total. | | |
| Victoria | 1879 | 44,369 | 15 | 44,384 | 39,212 | 5,172 |
| | 1880* | 56,950 | 5 | 56,955 | 45,294 | 11,661 |
| | 1881 | 59,066 | ... | 59,066 | 51,744 | 7,322 |
| | 1882 | 59,402 | 2 | 59,404 | 48,524 | 10,880 |
| | 1883 | 66,592 | ... | 66,592 | 55,562 | 11,030 |
| | 1884 | 72,202 | ... | 72,202 | 58,061 | 14,141 |

* An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Immigrants by Sea. | | | Emigrants by Sea. | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Unassisted. | Assisted and Free. | Total. | | |
| New South Wales... | 1879* | 38,770 | 5,731 | 44,501 | 20,695 | 23,806 |
| | 1880 | 42,736 | 3,134 | 45,870 | 26,559 | 19,311 |
| | 1881 | 45,146 | 2,577 | 47,723 | 24,825 | 22,898 |
| | 1882 | 44,056 | 3,233 | 47,289 | 27,972 | 19,317 |
| | 1883 | 58,837 | 8,369 | 67,206 | 34,396 | 32,810 |
| | 1884 | 64,918 | 7,568 | 72,486 | 40,254 | 32,232 |
| Queensland ... | 1879 | 10,106 | 3,722 | 13,828 | 11,150 | 2,678 |
| | 1880 | 10,246 | 3,150 | 13,396 | 10,349 | 3,047 |
| | 1881 | 12,282 | 3,941 | 16,223 | 9,209 | 7,014 |
| | 1882 | 16,705 | 10,295 | 27,000 | 9,957 | 17,043 |
| | 1883 | 21,085 | 25,245 | 46,330 | 11,959 | 34,371 |
| | 1884 | 22,164 | 14,719 | 36,883 | 18,263 | 18,620 |
| South Australia ... | 1879 | 10,245 | 3,235 | 13,480 | 9,137 | 4,343 |
| | 1880 | 13,957 | 808 | 14,765 | 13,002 | 1,763 |
| | 1881 | 18,769 | 783 | 19,552 | 16,800 | 2,752 |
| | 1882 | 13,748 | 1,122 | 14,870 | 14,136 | 734 |
| | 1883 | 15,701 | 4,129 | 19,830 | 15,562 | 4,268 |
| | 1884 | 16,322 | 968 | 17,290 | 16,082 | 1,208 |
| Western Australia | 1879 | 153 | 61 | 214 | 278 | — 64 |
| | 1880 | 577 | ... | 577 | 777 | — 200 |
| | 1881 | 611 | 146 | 757 | 690 | 67 |
| | 1882 | ... | ... | 932† | 838 | 94 |
| | 1883 | 1,211 | 296 | 1,507 | 1,071 | 436 |
| | 1884 | 2,083 | 351 | 2,434 | 1,563 | 871 |
| Tasmania ... | 1879 | 10,522 | 56 | 10,578 | 9,932 | 646 |
| | 1880 | 10,359 | 52 | 10,411 | 10,025 | 386 |
| | 1881 | 12,520 | 59 | 12,579 | 11,163 | 1,416 |
| | 1882 | 12,681 | 141 | 12,822 | 11,403 | 1,419 |
| | 1883 | 13,642 | 598 | 14,240 | 12,636 | 1,604 |
| | 1884 | 13,308 | 949 | 14,257 | 12,524 | 1,733 |
| New Zealand ... | 1879 | 13,646 | 10,311 | 23,957 | 5,234 | 18,723 |
| | 1880 | 12,465 | 2,689 | 15,154 | 7,923 | 7,231 |
| | 1881 | 9,585 | 103 | 9,688 | 8,072 | 1,616 |
| | 1882 | 10,219 | 726 | 10,945 | 7,456 | 3,489 |
| | 1883 | 13,313 | 5,902 | 19,215 | 9,186 | 10,029 |
| | 1884 | 16,133 | 3,888 | 20,021 | 10,700 | 9,321 |

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A post.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

153. With slight exceptions in the case of New South Wales, during 1879, 1883, and 1884—the former being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony—the returns show that more

* An International Exhibition was held in New South Wales in 1879.
† The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained* that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales and Queensland. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1884 in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS
OVER EMIGRANTS, 1884.

| Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. | | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| 1. New South Wales ... | 32,232 | 5. Tasmania ... | 1,733 |
| 2. Queensland ... | 18,620 | 6. South Australia ... | 1,208 |
| 3. Victoria ... | 14,141 | 7. Western Australia ... | 871 |
| 4. New Zealand ... | 9,321 | | |

154. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1884 by excess of immigration over emigration was 67,072; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 78,126. The defect, however, which has already† been pointed out in reference to Victoria, viz., that persons leave by sea without their departure being noted, is known to exist to a greater or less extent in every one of the colonies; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is doubtless less than the records indicate.‡

Net gain by
immigra-
tion to Aus-
tralia and
Australasia.

155. Whilst in 1884 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, and but little in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Taking the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year, Victoria stands next to New South Wales; but whilst Queensland falls not only below this colony but below New Zealand, South Australia, and Western Australia, moreover change places. The following are the differences referred to :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
gain by
unassisted
immigra-
tion.

* See paragraph 140 ante.

† See paragraph 47 ante.

‡ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1884 was 45,944, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 8,694. The excess in favour of departures was thus only 37,250, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus nearly 41,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1884.

| Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants. | | | | Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants. | | | |
|---|-----|--------|--|---|-----|-----|--|
| 1. New South Wales | ... | 24,664 | | 5. Tasmania | ... | 784 | |
| 2. Victoria | ... | 14,141 | | 6. Western Australia | ... | 520 | |
| 3. New Zealand | ... | 5,433 | | 7. South Australia | ... | 240 | |
| 4. Queensland... | ... | 3,901 | | | | | |

Imperial
emigration
returns.

156. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,* the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1885 numbered 264,385, and of these 40,689, or about 15 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a falling-off of 40,000, and the number to Australasia of 5,000, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last thirteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the twelve years ended with 1884 :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | | From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Total Emigrants. | Assisted Emigrants. | Unassisted Emigrants. |
| 1873 to 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 285,003 | 195,143 | 89,860 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 24,093 | 7,609 | 16,484 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 38,604 | 15,519 | 23,085 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 73,017 | 44,539 | 28,478 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 45,944 | 28,443 | 17,501 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 40,689 | ... | ... |
| Total in thirteen years ... | | | | 507,350 | ... | ... |

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

157. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, then increased to over 9 per cent. in 1882, and to over 18 per cent. in 1883, but fell slightly to a little over 15 per cent. at which it has stood for the last two years. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not nearly so high in the last three years as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the thirteen years referred to :—

* See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1885, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1st February, 1886.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1885.

| Period. | Total Number of Emigrants. | Destination of Emigrants. | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | Australasia. | British North America. | United States. | Other Countries. | |
| NUMBERS. | | | | | | |
| 1873 to 1880 | ... | 1,680,748 | 285,003 | 167,337 | 1,099,261 | 129,147 |
| 1881 | ... | 392,514 | 24,093 | 34,561 | 307,973 | 25,887 |
| 1882 | ... | 413,288 | 38,604 | 53,475 | 295,539 | 25,670 |
| 1883 | ... | 397,157 | 73,017 | 53,566 | 252,226 | 18,348 |
| 1884 | ... | 303,901 | 45,944 | 37,043 | 203,519 | 17,395 |
| 1885 | ... | 264,385 | 40,689 | 22,928 | 184,470 | 16,298 |
| Total in 13 years | | 3,451,993 | 507,350 | 368,910 | 2,342,988 | 232,745 |
| PROPORTIONS PER CENT. | | | | | | |
| 1873 to 1880 | ... | 100·00 | 16·96 | 9·96 | 65·40 | 7·68 |
| 1881 | ... | 100·00 | 6·14 | 8·80 | 78·46 | 6·60 |
| 1882 | ... | 100·00 | 9·34 | 12·94 | 71·51 | 6·21 |
| 1883 | ... | 100·00 | 18·38 | 13·49 | 63·51 | 4·62 |
| 1884 | ... | 100·00 | 15·12 | 12·19 | 66·97 | 5·72 |
| 1885 | ... | 100·00 | 15·39 | 8·67 | 69·77 | 6·17 |
| Total in 13 years | | 100·00 | 14·70 | 10·69 | 67·87 | 6·74 |

158. Although the emigration from Great Britain to the United States has shown some falling-off in the last four years, it is still much above that to any other country. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last 15 years, exceeds by 100,000 the present population of Continental Australia.

Emigration
in the
United
States.

159. Included in the 40,689 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1885 were 33,167 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 20,747 males and 12,420 females. Of the former, 4,417, or 21 per cent., and of the latter, 5,230, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 1,249 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 3,313 ; miners, quarrymen, 872 ; builders, 86 ; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 406 ; brick and tile makers, &c., 29 ; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 65 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 240 ; engineers, 306 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 89 ; cabinetmakers, 85 ; carpenters, joiners, &c., 763 ; turners, 12 ; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 73 ; printers, 67 ; coopers, 13 ; tanners and curriers, 12 ; spinners and weavers, 33 ; shipwrights, 18 ; clock and watch

Conjugal
condition
and occupa-
tions of
emigrants
from Britain
to Austral-
asia.

makers, 29 ; saddlers, 22 ; painters, plumbers, &c., 295 ; bootmakers, 173 ; tailors, 145 ; other artisans and mechanics, 543 ; shopkeepers, &c., 618 ; butchers, &c., 84 ; bakers, &c., 336 ; millers and maltsters, 38 ; sailors, 115 ; domestic servants, 135 ; general labourers, 3,191 ; sawyers, 19 ; clerks and agents, 1,152 ; army and navy officers, 28 ; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,672 ; other trades and professions, &c., 490 ; not stated, 3,931. Of the 12,420 adult females, 4,034 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c. ; 53 gentlewomen and governesses ; 137 milliners, &c. ; 15 shopwomen ; 13 spinners and weavers ; 101 of other occupations ; and 8,067 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

160. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 8,694 in 1884, and 8,272 in 1885. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 37,250 in the former and 32,417 in the latter year.

Municipali-
ties.

161. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 resident householders, are designated cities, towns, or boroughs, according to their gross revenues. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries ; also to regulate under proper bye-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Number of
municipali-
ties.

162. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria have numbered 60 in the last two years ; the shires numbered 120 in 1884, and 123 in 1885.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

163. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1885 :—

* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 236 to 251.

† This area has been exceeded in the case of Belfast, Sandhurst, St. Arnaud, and Stawell. For areas of cities, towns, and boroughs, see next table.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1885.*

| Name. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | Acres. | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Ararat ... | 3,840 | 3,600 | 550 | 140,000 | 14,000 | 2,199 |
| Ballarat ... | 4,090 | 21,587 | 4,929 | 1,692,680 | 141,057 | 24,607 |
| Ballarat East ... | 4,331 | 15,800 | 3,490 | 615,000 | 61,500 | 10,928 |
| Belfast ... | 5,902 | 1,850 | 400 | 165,000 | 11,018 | 2,199 |
| Brighton ... | 3,288 | 5,795 | 1,108 | 858,680 | 85,868 | 11,235 |
| Browns and Scarsdale | 5,760 | 890 | 205 | 12,500 | 2,313 | 307 |
| Brunswick ... | 2,722 | 9,400 | 1,930 | 702,990 | 70,299 | 8,167 |
| Buninyong ... | 3,424 | 1,450 | 300 | 63,215 | 6,322 | 879 |
| Carisbrook ... | 5,395 | 1,000 | 240 | 48,200 | 4,695 | 1,171 |
| Castlemaine ... | 5,760 | 6,500 | 1,500 | 210,994 | 30,142 | 4,839 |
| Chewton ... | 5,760 | 1,700 | 540 | 35,370 | 7,074 | 644 |
| Clunes ... | 5,760 | 4,426 | 918 | 138,730 | 13,873 | 3,055 |
| Collingwood ... | 1,139 | 26,711 | 5,856 | 1,582,340 | 158,234 | 23,088 |
| Creswick ... | 4,760 | 3,820 | 805 | 80,364 | 13,394 | 3,447 |
| Daylesford ... | 4,062 | 3,900 | 912 | 200,000 | 15,246 | 3,019 |
| Dunolly ... | 5,760 | 1,500 | 400 | 70,920 | 8,865 | 1,824 |
| Eaglehawk ... | 3,640 | 7,600 | 1,750 | 307,960 | 30,796 | 5,160 |
| Echuca ... | 4,308 | 5,000 | 1,129 | 409,512 | 34,126 | 4,248 |
| Essendon ... | 4,000 | 5,550 | 1,200 | 1,100,000 | 51,741 | 8,924 |
| Fitzroy ... | 923 | 27,829 | 5,207 | 2,353,880 | 235,388 | 26,525 |
| Flemington and Kensington | 1,088 | 4,864 | 989 | 840,920 | 42,046 | 5,155 |
| Footscray ... | 3,075 | 9,016 | 2,023 | 1,300,000 | 64,333 | 10,156 |
| Geelong ... | 3,012 | 10,000 | 2,300 | 722,280 | 72,228 | 12,254 |
| Geelong West ... | 859 | 4,700 | 1,230 | 194,300 | 19,430 | 3,978 |
| Hamilton ... | 5,100 | 3,028 | 633 | 193,424 | 17,584 | 2,788 |
| Hawthorn ... | 2,389 | 8,811 | 1,882 | 1,154,500 | 115,450 | 9,115 |
| Heathcote ... | 3,594 | 1,150 | 250 | 43,440 | 5,430 | 834 |
| Horsham ... | 5,760 | 2,100 | 430 | 300,000 | 20,000 | 3,531 |
| Hotham ... | 565 | 18,883 | 4,000 | 1,117,204 | 117,204 | 17,081 |
| Inglewood ... | 2,560 | 1,355 | 370 | 67,560 | 7,677 | 1,349 |
| Kew ... | 3,553 | 6,000 | 700 | 572,547 | 57,255 | 5,480 |
| Koroit ... | 5,599 | 1,474 | 273 | 139,896 | 11,658 | 1,843 |
| Majorca ... | 5,005 | 994 | 278 | 29,344 | 3,668 | 564 |
| Malmsbury ... | 4,214 | 1,360 | 370 | 74,000 | 7,401 | 1,166 |
| Maryborough ... | 5,760 | 3,800 | 750 | 190,560 | 19,056 | 4,137 |
| Melbourne ... | 5,020 | 70,882 | 14,495 | 12,138,700 | 1,213,870 | 157,358 |
| Newtown and Chilwell | 1,422 | 4,690 | 904 | 225,960 | 22,596 | 2,539 |
| Northcote ... | 2,850 | 2,500 | 500 | 495,090 | 24,755 | 2,709 |
| Portland ... | 2,860 | 2,000 | 490 | 122,870 | 12,287 | 1,998 |
| Port Melbourne ... | 2,366 | 9,675 | 2,002 | 586,341 | 65,149 | 8,906 |
| Prahran ... | 2,320 | 28,637 | 6,422 | 5,000,000 | 335,563 | 22,839 |
| Queenscliff ... | 2,173 | 1,500 | 280 | 100,320 | 10,032 | 2,462 |
| Raywood ... | 5,760 | 530 | 110 | 15,260 | 2,180 | 355 |
| Richmond ... | 1,430 | 28,541 | 6,813 | 1,857,940 | 185,794 | 21,125 |
| Rutherglen ... | 1,280 | 500 | 130 | 25,000 | 2,588 | 688 |
| Sale ... | 5,442 | 4,000 | 675 | 259,170 | 25,917 | 3,590 |
| Sandhurst ... | 7,900 | 26,471 | 7,050 | 1,679,080 | 167,908 | 23,213 |
| Sebastopol ... | 1,880 | 2,400 | 505 | 30,930 | 5,155 | 901 |
| Smythesdale ... | 1,440 | 500 | 140 | 42,880 | 2,144 | 256 |
| South Melbourne ... | 2,311 | 33,500 | 7,100 | 3,032,970 | 303,297 | 35,737 |
| St. Arnaud ... | 6,355 | 2,600 | 564 | 159,710 | 15,971 | 2,726 |
| St. Kilda ... | 1,886 | 5,150 | 1,350 | 121,198 | 17,314 | 2,835 |

* The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1885—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | Acres. | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Stawell ... | 5,996 | 15,300 | 3,057 | 2,150,000 | 178,835 | 16,803 |
| Talbot ... | 5,578 | 2,000 | 500 | 38,365 | 7,673 | 1,121 |
| Tarnagulla ... | 5,133 | 880 | 220 | 40,000 | 5,444 | 755 |
| Walhalla ... | 5,120 | 1,800 | 400 | 46,000 | 9,200 | 1,554 |
| Wangaratta ... | 3,932 | 1,600 | 350 | 100,000 | 10,000 | 1,763 |
| Warrnambool ... | 3,450 | 5,398 | 1,043 | 538,166 | 32,290 | 8,145 |
| Williamstown ... | 2,775 | 11,600 | 2,320 | 800,000 | 64,883 | 10,743 |
| Wood's Point ... | 2,560 | 400 | 120 | 10,340 | 2,068 | 167 |
| Total ... | 225,996* | 496,497 | 107,387 | 47,344,600 | 4,299,284 | 557,184 |

Shires.

164. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1885 :—

SHIRES, 1885.†

| Name. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | Square Miles. | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Alberton ... | 1,737 | 3,900 | 730 | 361,056 | 30,088 | 6,531 |
| Alexandra ... | 744 | 2,775 | 600 | 200,000 | 21,769 | 4,996 |
| Ararat ... | 1,461 | 5,300 | 1,260 | 1,554,810 | 78,973 | 6,737 |
| Avoca ... | 437 | 6,132 | 1,739 | 250,730 | 25,073 | 3,651 |
| Avon ... | 318 | 2,150 | 450 | 432,000‡ | 29,241 | 3,631 |
| Bacchus Marsh ... | 227 | 2,050 | 500 | 255,141 | 20,411 | 2,920 |
| Bairnsdale ... | 1,150 | 6,500 | 1,750 | 800,000 | 55,755 | 10,843 |
| Ballan ... | 347 | 6,500 | 1,345 | 376,000 | 37,000 | 6,270 |
| Ballarat ... | 182 | 7,500 | 1,000 | 385,888 | 38,589 | 4,651 |
| Bannockburn ... | 139 | 2,100 | 326 | 230,000 | 17,548 | 2,248 |
| Barrabool ... | 191 | 2,000 | 520 | 224,280 | 22,428 | 2,886 |
| Beechworth ... | 303 | 7,956 | 1,800 | 370,330 | 37,033 | 6,091 |
| Belfast ... | 200 | 3,100 | 490 | 810,000 | 34,834 | 4,777 |
| Bellarine ... | 124 | 3,516 | 750 | 322,451 | 26,871 | 3,800 |
| Benalla ... | 1,181 | 6,900 | 1,860 | 615,100 | 61,510 | 7,325 |
| Berwick ... | 500 | 3,690 | 1,000 | 976,000 | 48,800 | 4,743 |
| Bet Bet ... | 345 | 6,000 | 1,600 | 240,000 | 23,557 | 3,024 |
| Boroondara ... | 12 | 1,947 | 407 | 853,320 | 42,666 | 3,408 |
| Braybrook ... | 89 | 1,200 | 255 | 230,320 | 23,032 | 2,845 |
| Bright ... | 833 | 5,500 | 1,060 | 232,650 | 23,265 | 2,832 |
| Broadford ... | 223 | 1,100 | 300 | 185,480 | 9,274 | 1,405 |
| Broadmeadows ... | 69 | 1,600 | 301 | 228,000 | 22,800 | 2,847 |
| Bulla ... | 105 | 2,000 | 205 | 675,000 | 24,180 | 1,073 |
| Bulleen ... | 33 | 1,630 | 300 | 184,000 | 14,200 | 2,306 |
| Buln Buln ... | 665 | 4,500 | 1,100 | 642,480 | 32,124 | 5,361 |
| Bungaree ... | 89 | 4,600 | 1,000 | 406,545 | 27,103 | 8,605 |
| Buninyong ... | 290 | 9,450 | 1,600 | 437,320 | 43,732 | 5,667 |
| Caulfield ... | 9 | 3,255 | 511 | 938,480 | 58,655 | 7,588 |
| Chiltern ... | 89 | 2,250 | 565 | 48,330 | 9,666 | 1,342 |

* Or 353 square miles.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.
‡ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1885*—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | Square Miles. | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Coburg ... | 7 | 2,606 | 477 | 426,020 | 42,602 | 2,317 |
| Colac ... | 1,091 | 5,750 | 1,150 | 1,107,360 | 92,250 | 9,917 |
| Corio ... | 230 | 2,230 | 500 | 300,000 | 28,551 | 3,474 |
| Cranbourne ... | 228 | 1,263 | 229 | 538,214 | 26,911 | 1,482 |
| Creswick ... | 202 | 8,537 | 1,780 | 1,379,020 | 68,951 | 8,580 |
| Dandenong ... | 58 | 1,410 | 301 | 229,524 | 19,127 | 3,313 |
| Darebin ... | 79 | 1,410 | 200 | 165,330 | 16,533 | 2,075 |
| Dimboola † | 4,700 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dundas ... | 1,364 | 3,300 | 640 | 1,517,340 | 75,867 | 8,328 |
| Dunmunkle ... | 545 | 4,600 | 970 | 776,160 | 51,726 | 6,210 |
| East Loddon ... | 455 | 2,100 | 426 | 316,480 | 31,648 | 4,080 |
| Echuca ... | 1,304 | 8,100 | 1,900 | 1,250,000 ¶ | 93,485 | 17,154 |
| Eltham ... | 208 | 2,400 | 520 | 307,880 | 15,394 | 2,378 |
| Euroa ... | 887 | 5,450 | 1,100 | 661,178 | 55,099 | 7,082 |
| Flinders and Kangerong | 176 | 1,740 | 410 | 351,000 | 17,550 | 2,190 |
| Gisborne ... | 100 | 2,350 | 395 | 154,800 | 15,480 | 2,053 |
| Glenelg ... | 1,311 | 5,500 | 707 | 888,200 | 88,820 | 10,135 |
| Glenlyon ... | 127 | 2,600 | 550 | 180,000 | 15,739 | 2,294 |
| Gordon ‡ | 845 | 5,000 | 1,200 | 450,000 | 43,888 | ... |
| Goulburn ... | 290 | 1,800 | 450 | 207,990 | 20,799 | 3,040 |
| Grenville ... | 320 | 5,390 | 1,208 | 265,890 | 32,403 | 3,990 |
| Hampden ... | 1,738 | 5,754 | 1,200 | 2,371,200 | 118,560 | 13,892 |
| Heidelberg ... | 41 | 2,900 | 440 | 483,220 | 24,161 | 2,795 |
| Howqua... .. | 842 | 1,000 | 370 | 27,000 | 6,000 | 1,339 |
| Huntly ... | 327 | 3,764 | 675 | 387,744 | 32,312 | 3,648 |
| Jika (see Preston) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kara Kara § | 915 | 5,508 | 1,130 | 377,305 | 37,730 | 5,217 |
| Keilor ... | 53 | 689 | 140 | 96,623 | 9,649 | 2,226 |
| Kilmore... .. | 86 | 1,949 | 539 | 185,825 | 18,583 | 2,416 |
| Korong ... | 1,113 | 10,500 | 2,400 | 1,036,310 | 67,364 | 7,929 |
| Kowree ... | 1,448 | 3,800 | 800 | 1,015,740 | 46,787 | 5,356 |
| Kyneton ... | 253 | 9,000 | 1,800 | 1,218,980 | 60,949 | 9,394 |
| Leigh ... | 379 | 1,740 | 480 | 378,100 | 37,810 | 4,501 |
| Lexton ... | 297 | 2,645 | 540 | 412,976 | 25,812 | 3,045 |
| Lilydale ... | 166 | 2,755 | 604 | 325,812 | 27,151 | 3,522 |
| Lowan ... | 4,720 | 8,000 | 2,000 | 1,165,000 ¶ | 86,598 | 9,674 |
| Maffra ... | 1,064 | 4,000 | 722 | 822,520 | 41,126 | 4,846 |
| Maldon ... | 215 | 5,000 | 1,350 | 350,000 | 28,338 | 4,434 |
| Malvern ... | 6 | 2,200 | 400 | 773,600 | 38,680 | 4,545 |
| Mansfield ... | 864 | 3,500 | 600 | 300,000 | 26,445 | 3,042 |
| Marong ... | 560 | 7,579 | 1,879 | 616,920 | 61,692 | 8,183 |
| Melton ... | 104 | 1,100 | 200 | 150,080 | 15,008 | 2,632 |
| Meredith ... | 171 | 1,510 | 259 | 135,160 | 13,516 | 1,794 |
| Merriang ... | 123 | 915 | 183 | 323,940 | 16,218 | 1,887 |
| Metcalfé ... | 204 | 3,800 | 800 | 248,578 | 24,858 | 3,776 |
| Minhamite ... | 542 | 2,050 | 500 | 1,201,780 | 42,922 | 4,713 |
| Moorabbin ... | 31 | 5,346 | 753 | 516,126 | 43,010 | 5,312 |
| Mornington ... | 115 | 2,450 | 480 | 486,580 | 24,329 | 2,594 |
| Mortlake ... | 915 | 2,530 | 450 | 856,000 | 85,600 | 9,123 |

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† No returns; shire only recently formed (31st March 1885) out of a portion of Lowan Shire.

‡ Shire only recently created (26th May, 1885); previously formed part of Swan Hill Shire.

§ Shire only recently created (16th December, 1884); previously formed part of St. Arnaud Shire.

|| Reduced on the 31st March, 1885, by the formation of the new Shire of Dimboola.

¶ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1885*—continued.

| Name. | Estimated Area. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Number of Dwellings. | Estimated Value of Rateable Property. | | Total Revenue. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | | | Total. | Annual. | |
| | Square Miles. | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Mount Alexander | 52 | 2,950 | 965 | 79,266 | 13,211 | 1,835 |
| Mount Franklin ... | 118 | 3,400 | 787 | 146,300 | 14,532 | 1,852 |
| Mount Rouse ... | 537 | 2,146 | 495 | 950,000 | 60,442 | 7,258 |
| McIvor ... | 570 | 3,400 | 800 | 481,475 | 24,074 | 2,663 |
| Narracan ... | 865 | 4,000 | 1,250 | 672,000 | 33,600 | 6,131 |
| Newham ... | 100 | 3,738 | 550 | 232,837 | 14,500 | 1,898 |
| Newstead ... | 105 | 4,125 | 700 | 172,395 | 17,240 | 2,281 |
| North Ovens ... | 234 | 2,100 | 384 | 165,675 | 16,568 | 2,360 |
| Numurkah † | 648 | 7,000 | 1,600 | 741,795 | 49,453 | 4,667 |
| Nunawading ... | 23 | 3,000 | 500 | 210,770 | 21,077 | 3,090 |
| Oakleigh ... | 29 | 1,850 | 378 | 177,560 | 17,756 | 3,341 |
| Omeo ... | 1,674 | 1,950 | 450 | 368,610 | 18,431 | 5,214 |
| Oxley ... | 967 | 3,160 | 630 | 272,930 | 27,293 | 3,228 |
| Phillip Island and Woolamai | 290 | 1,200 | 302 | 145,026 | 12,086 | 1,908 |
| Portland ... | 1,560 | 6,450 | 1,160 | 564,480 | 56,148 | 7,711 |
| Preston ‡ | 11 | 2,146 | 372 | 293,295 | 19,553 | 2,220 |
| Pyalong ... | 216 | 900 | 280 | 254,280 | 12,714 | 1,751 |
| Ripon ... | 587 | 4,700 | 1,250 | 630,000 | 63,000 | 8,057 |
| Romsey ... | 116 | 3,110 | 551 | 670,360 | 33,518 | 4,862 |
| Rosedale ... | 810 | 2,667 | 570 | 426,490 | 42,659 | 5,549 |
| Rutherglen ... | 212 | 3,200 | 710 | 483,500 | 24,179 | 2,492 |
| Seymour ... | 370 | 2,500 | 550 | 256,700 | 25,670 | 4,192 |
| Shepparton (see Numurkah) | | | | | | |
| South Barwon ... | 53 | 1,951 | 384 | 129,680 | 12,968 | 2,610 |
| South Shepparton | 220 | 4,000 | 800 | 298,340 | 29,834 | 2,378 |
| Springfield ... | 113 | 820 | 160 | 304,560 | 15,228 | 1,693 |
| St. Arnaud § | 2,687 | 4,860 | 2,490 | 1,582,983 | 87,944 | 13,907 |
| Stawell ... | 995 | 4,000 | 900 | 588,744 | 45,288 | 5,282 |
| Strathfieldsaye ... | 229 | 4,040 | 910 | 427,900 | 21,395 | 2,809 |
| Swan Hill | 10,233 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 756,860 | 58,220 | 14,274 |
| Talbot ... | 183 | 2,400 | 540 | 174,500 | 17,450 | 2,054 |
| Tambo ... | 5,500 | 2,700 | 530 | 460,000 | 23,000 | 5,732 |
| Towong ... | 2,545 | 4,374 | 1,280 | 494,700 | 39,576 | 8,065 |
| Traralgon ... | 441 | 3,800 | 624 | 282,090 | 28,209 | 4,765 |
| Tullaroop ... | 219 | 5,000 | 1,075 | 186,200 | 26,600 | 3,054 |
| Wannon ... | 753 | 2,650 | 525 | 1,458,700 | 72,935 | 7,560 |
| Waranga ... | 1,126 | 14,000 | 2,000 | 1,904,120 | 95,206 | 11,583 |
| Warragul ... | 120 | 2,800 | 490 | 575,000 | 28,700 | 5,042 |
| Warrnambool ... | 610 | 8,230 | 1,787 | 2,063,900 | 108,427 | 15,018 |
| Whittlesea ... | 138 | 1,800 | 320 | 152,460 | 15,246 | 2,021 |
| Wimmera ... | 1,670 | 9,200 | 1,600 | 1,611,093 | 80,557 | 10,818 |
| Winchelsea ... | 608 | 2,790 | 600 | 585,000 | 41,827 | 5,067 |
| Wodonga ... | 97 | 1,533 | 291 | 113,400 | 11,340 | 1,709 |
| Wyndham ... | 275 | 1,460 | 215 | 850,000 | 42,677 | 4,852 |
| Yackandandah ... | 836 | 4,725 | 879 | 622,760 | 31,138 | 6,601 |
| Yarrawonga ... | 830 | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,441,520 | 67,071 | 7,741 |
| Yea ... | 602 | 1,085 | 400 | 277,500 ¶ | 21,458 | 4,220 |
| Total ... | 85,108 | 463,031 | 99,165 | 66,938,970 | 4,494,206 | 595,745 |

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

† Formerly known as Shepparton.

‡ Formerly known as Jika.

§ Reduced on the 16th December, 1884, by the creation of the new Shire of Kara Kara.

|| Reduced on the 26th May, 1885, by the creation of the new Shire of Gordon.

¶ Estimated from the annual value.

165. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

Area of municipalities.

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

| | | | | | | Square Miles. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Cities, towns, and boroughs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 353 |
| Shires | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85,168 |
| Total | | | | | | 85,461 |

166. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about one-thirty-fifth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

167. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1885 :—

Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Cities, towns, and boroughs | ... | ... | ... | 496,497 |
| Shires | ... | ... | ... | 463,031 |
| Total | | | | 959,528 |

168. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1885 was 975,040. It therefore follows that ninety-eight out of every hundred inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government.

Proportion to population of Victoria.

169. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1885 :—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Cities, towns, and boroughs | ... | ... | ... | 121,092 |
| Shires | ... | ... | ... | 115,189 |
| Total | | | | 236,281 |

170. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

171. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1885 :—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1885.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Cities, towns, and boroughs | ... | ... | ... | 107,387 |
| Shires | ... | ... | ... | 99,165 |
| Total | | | | 206,552 |

172. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

Area, popu-
lation, &c.,
in shires and
boroughs
compared.

173. The area contained in shires is about 235 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs, however, exceed those in shires by a nineteenth ; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fourteenth ; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a twelfth.

Amount of
rating in
municipali-
ties.

174. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last six years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1880 TO 1885.

| Amount levied in the £. | | | Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | | | | | | Number of Shires. | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| s. | d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 0 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 0 | ... | 22 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 103 | 103 | 111 | 111 | 113 | 109 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | ... | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 6 | ... | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 6½ | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 7 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 8 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 9 | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 2 | 0 | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Not stated | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | ... | 57 | 57 | 58 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 117 | 117 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 123 |

High and low
ratings.

175. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1885 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound ; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d.

Municipali-
ties rated
at 1s. in
the pound.

176. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 39 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, and 42 per cent. in 1885, were rated at 1s. in the pound ; of the shires, 88 per cent. in 1880 and 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, and 91 per cent. in 1885, were rated at the same amount.

Municipali-
ties rated
under and
over 1s. in
the pound.

177. In 1880, 1881, and 1882, 6 ; in 1883, 5 ; in 1884, 4 ; and in 1885, 3 ; municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1880 and 1881, 43 ; in 1882, 35 ; in 1883, 37 ; in 1884, 35 ; and in 1885, 44 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

178. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the twelve years ended with 1885, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1885, as compared with 1884, the increase of the whole number of properties was 11,063, of which 5,854 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 5,209 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Properties Rated. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Under £50. | £50 to £100. | £100 to £200. | £200 to £300. | £300 to £400. | £400 to £500. | £500 and upwards. | Total. |
| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES. | | | | | | | | |
| 1874 | 91,320 | 7,981 | 2,964 | 764 | 289 | 153 | 235 | 103,706 |
| 1875 | 94,769 | 8,253 | 3,040 | 782 | 301 | 160 | 242 | 107,547 |
| 1876 | 94,893 | 8,466 | 3,035 | 786 | 300 | 162 | 265 | 107,907 |
| 1877 | 95,911 | 8,628 | 3,170 | 812 | 332 | 155 | 278 | 109,286 |
| 1878 | 98,942 | 8,895 | 3,211 | 829 | 363 | 151 | 294 | 112,685 |
| 1879 | 99,846 | 8,877 | 3,166 | 826 | 331 | 145 | 287 | 113,478 |
| 1880 | 99,949 | 9,021 | 3,181 | 856 | 345 | 146 | 276 | 113,774 |
| 1881 | 103,188 | 9,055 | 3,240 | 852 | 348 | 153 | 274 | 117,110 |
| 1882 | 105,312 | 9,327 | 3,358 | 891 | 376 | 163 | 310 | 119,737 |
| 1883 | 109,811 | 10,326 | 3,782 | 958 | 427 | 175 | 338 | 125,817 |
| 1884 | 114,615 | 11,003 | 3,947 | 1,018 | 445 | 194 | 362 | 131,584 |
| 1885 | 119,385 | 11,693 | 4,116 | 1,083 | 495 | 227 | 439 | 137,438 |
| SHIRES. | | | | | | | | |
| 1874 | 75,852 | 7,537 | 2,398 | 552 | 268 | 117 | 612 | 87,336 |
| 1875 | 79,425 | 8,326 | 2,671 | 568 | 279 | 128 | 696 | 92,093 |
| 1876 | 82,817 | 8,407 | 2,654 | 563 | 256 | 157 | 705 | 95,559 |
| 1877 | 83,583 | 9,067 | 2,778 | 641 | 283 | 149 | 726 | 97,227 |
| 1878 | 84,338 | 10,442 | 2,901 | 666 | 300 | 140 | 702 | 99,489 |
| 1879 | 88,598 | 10,436 | 3,051 | 683 | 296 | 159 | 672 | 103,895 |
| 1880 | 90,874 | 10,232 | 3,151 | 762 | 342 | 157 | 706 | 106,224 |
| 1881 | 93,266 | 9,858 | 3,013 | 687 | 294 | 154 | 679 | 107,951 |
| 1882 | 95,615 | 9,964 | 3,108 | 721 | 320 | 157 | 673 | 110,558 |
| 1883 | 96,048 | 10,514 | 3,283 | 723 | 336 | 148 | 703 | 111,755 |
| 1884 | 98,089 | 10,701 | 3,463 | 736 | 321 | 154 | 711 | 114,175 |
| 1885 | 102,041 | 11,462 | 3,790 | 811 | 377 | 176 | 727 | 119,384 |
| TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1874 | 167,172 | 15,518 | 5,363 | 1,316 | 557 | 270 | 847 | 191,042 |
| 1875 | 174,194 | 16,579 | 5,711 | 1,350 | 580 | 288 | 938 | 199,640 |
| 1876 | 177,710 | 16,873 | 5,689 | 1,349 | 556 | 319 | 970 | 203,466 |
| 1877 | 179,494 | 17,695 | 5,948 | 1,453 | 615 | 304 | 1,004 | 206,513 |
| 1878 | 183,280 | 19,337 | 6,112 | 1,495 | 663 | 291 | 996 | 212,174 |
| 1879 | 188,444 | 19,313 | 6,217 | 1,509 | 627 | 304 | 959 | 217,373 |
| 1880 | 190,823 | 19,253 | 6,332 | 1,618 | 687 | 303 | 982 | 219,998 |
| 1881 | 196,454 | 18,913 | 6,253 | 1,539 | 642 | 307 | 953 | 225,061 |
| 1882 | 200,927 | 19,291 | 6,466 | 1,612 | 696 | 320 | 983 | 230,295 |
| 1883 | 205,859 | 20,840 | 7,065 | 1,681 | 763 | 323 | 1,041 | 237,572 |
| 1884 | 212,704 | 21,704 | 7,410 | 1,754 | 766 | 348 | 1,073 | 245,759 |
| 1885 | 221,426 | 23,155 | 7,906 | 1,894 | 872 | 403 | 1,166 | 256,822 |

179. In the eleven years ended with 1885 the total increase in the number of properties was 65,780, of which 33,732 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 32,048 in shires.

180. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the eleven years ended with 1885, arranged in groups

according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1885, as compared with 1884, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £10,487,738, made up of an increase of £6,082,936 in urban, and of £4,404,802 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | Total Value of Properties rated annually at— | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Under £50. | £50 to £100. | £100 to £200. | £200 and upwards. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 12,620,396 | 5,201,090 | 3,717,516 | 5,785,603 | 27,324,605 |
| 1875 | 13,425,920 | 5,236,868 | 3,710,671 | 5,750,344 | 28,123,803 |
| 1876 | 14,107,710 | 5,615,811 | 3,774,874 | 6,140,120 | 29,638,515 |
| 1877 | 13,878,561 | 5,442,678 | 3,901,064 | 6,109,727 | 29,332,030 |
| 1878 | 15,120,374 | 5,778,025 | 4,148,800 | 6,840,617 | 31,887,816 |
| 1879 | 14,833,220 | 5,960,162 | 4,045,167 | 6,514,331 | 31,352,880 |
| 1880 | 14,911,152 | 5,896,372 | 4,071,366 | 6,320,593 | 31,199,483 |
| 1881 | 15,718,312 | 6,063,311 | 4,144,817 | 6,382,354 | 32,308,794 |
| 1882 | 16,809,572 | 6,338,181 | 4,459,555 | 6,952,045 | 34,559,353 |
| 1883 | 18,004,909 | 6,982,466 | 4,896,619 | 7,471,377 | 37,355,371 |
| 1884 | 19,855,306 | 7,715,575 | 5,064,994 | 8,625,789 | 41,261,664 |
| 1885 | 22,478,820 | 8,663,192 | 5,831,623 | 10,370,965 | 47,344,600 |
| SHIRES. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 13,105,624 | 5,070,283 | 3,319,425 | 13,401,702 | 34,897,034 |
| 1875 | 14,807,648 | 6,106,437 | 3,749,993 | 15,138,977 | 39,803,055 |
| 1876 | 18,218,513 | 6,790,706 | 4,328,945 | 16,805,458 | 46,143,622 |
| 1877 | 19,185,139 | 7,430,460 | 4,578,389 | 17,088,731 | 48,282,719 |
| 1878 | 19,922,055 | 9,111,830 | 5,197,287 | 18,314,493 | 52,545,665 |
| 1879 | 20,914,381 | 8,653,809 | 5,304,667 | 17,018,379 | 51,891,236 |
| 1880 | 21,429,941 | 8,647,484 | 5,239,721 | 17,330,790 | 52,647,936 |
| 1881 | 23,122,683 | 8,912,526 | 5,518,599 | 17,779,857 | 55,333,665 |
| 1882 | 24,380,465 | 9,119,805 | 5,720,403 | 18,012,521 | 57,233,194 |
| 1883 | 24,017,782 | 9,780,685 | 5,998,661 | 18,458,460 | 58,255,588 |
| 1884 | 26,106,636 | 10,335,547 | 6,573,698 | 19,518,287 | 62,534,168 |
| 1885 | 27,630,512 | 11,327,732 | 7,239,846 | 20,740,880 | 66,938,970 |
| TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 25,726,020 | 10,271,373 | 7,036,941 | 19,187,305 | 62,221,639 |
| 1875 | 28,233,568 | 11,343,305 | 7,460,664 | 20,889,321 | 67,926,858 |
| 1876 | 32,326,223 | 12,406,517 | 8,103,819 | 22,945,578 | 75,782,137 |
| 1877 | 33,063,700 | 12,873,138 | 8,479,453 | 23,198,458 | 77,614,749 |
| 1878 | 35,042,429 | 14,889,855 | 9,346,087 | 25,155,110 | 84,433,481 |
| 1879 | 35,747,601 | 14,613,971 | 9,349,834 | 23,532,710 | 83,244,116 |
| 1880 | 36,341,093 | 14,543,856 | 9,311,087 | 23,651,383 | 83,847,419 |
| 1881 | 38,840,995 | 14,975,837 | 9,663,416 | 24,162,211 | 87,642,459 |
| 1882 | 41,190,037 | 15,457,986 | 10,179,958 | 24,964,566 | 91,792,547 |
| 1883 | 42,022,691 | 16,763,151 | 10,895,280 | 25,929,837 | 95,610,959 |
| 1884 | 45,961,942 | 18,051,122 | 11,638,692 | 28,144,076 | 103,795,832 |
| 1885 | 50,109,332 | 19,990,924 | 13,071,469 | 31,111,845 | 114,283,570 |

181. According to the above table, during the eleven years ended with 1885, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £20,019,995, and in shires to £32,041,936. Increase in eleven years.

182. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £451,786 in the urban, and of £242,890 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £694,676. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:— Annual value of rateable property.

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1885.**

| Year. | Annual Value of Rateable Properties. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Under £50. | £50 to £100. | £100 to £200. | £200 and upwards. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 1,352,679 | 537,885 | 381,885 | 584,033 | 2,856,482 |
| 1875 | 1,384,125 | 539,887 | 382,546 | 592,823 | 2,899,381 |
| 1876 | 1,414,565 | 563,091 | 378,503 | 615,664 | 2,971,823 |
| 1877 | 1,436,377 | 563,296 | 403,745 | 632,333 | 3,035,751 |
| 1878 | 1,489,722 | 569,275 | 408,757 | 673,966 | 3,141,720 |
| 1879 | 1,494,247 | 600,406 | 407,496 | 656,231 | 3,158,380 |
| 1880 | 1,498,284 | 592,472 | 409,094 | 635,098 | 3,134,948 |
| 1881 | 1,559,989 | 601,763 | 411,359 | 633,427 | 3,206,538 |
| 1882 | 1,636,258 | 616,964 | 434,097 | 676,718 | 3,364,037 |
| 1883 | 1,721,321 | 667,544 | 468,131 | 714,285 | 3,571,281 |
| 1884 | 1,851,434 | 719,449 | 472,292 | 804,323 | 3,847,498 |
| 1885 | 2,041,264 | 786,690 | 529,560 | 941,770 | 4,299,284 |
| SHIRES. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 1,220,327 | 492,313 | 315,056 | 1,111,299 | 3,138,995 |
| 1875 | 1,320,284 | 544,464 | 334,358 | 1,349,826 | 3,548,932 |
| 1876 | 1,441,050 | 537,132 | 342,412 | 1,329,280 | 3,649,874 |
| 1877 | 1,488,197 | 576,383 | 355,147 | 1,325,578 | 3,745,305 |
| 1878 | 1,474,572 | 674,431 | 384,688 | 1,355,585 | 3,889,276 |
| 1879 | 1,605,387 | 664,266 | 407,186 | 1,306,330 | 3,983,169 |
| 1880 | 1,621,249 | 654,212 | 396,403 | 1,311,134 | 3,982,998 |
| 1881 | 1,658,451 | 639,242 | 395,816 | 1,275,242 | 3,968,751 |
| 1882 | 1,733,662 | 648,497 | 406,770 | 1,280,846 | 4,069,775 |
| 1883 | 1,699,193 | 691,957 | 424,389 | 1,305,886 | 4,121,425 |
| 1884 | 1,774,831 | 702,650 | 446,907 | 1,326,928 | 4,251,316 |
| 1885 | 1,855,081 | 760,531 | 486,075 | 1,392,519 | 4,494,206 |
| TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1874 | 2,573,006 | 1,030,198 | 696,941 | 1,695,332 | 5,995,477 |
| 1875 | 2,704,409 | 1,084,351 | 716,904 | 1,942,649 | 6,448,313 |
| 1876 | 2,855,615 | 1,100,223 | 720,915 | 1,944,944 | 6,621,697 |
| 1877 | 2,924,574 | 1,139,679 | 758,892 | 1,957,911 | 6,781,056 |
| 1878 | 2,964,294 | 1,243,706 | 793,445 | 2,029,551 | 7,030,996 |
| 1879 | 3,099,634 | 1,264,672 | 814,682 | 1,962,561 | 7,141,549 |
| 1880 | 3,119,533 | 1,246,684 | 805,497 | 1,946,232 | 7,117,946 |
| 1881 | 3,218,440 | 1,241,005 | 807,175 | 1,908,669 | 7,175,289 |
| 1882 | 3,369,920 | 1,265,461 | 840,867 | 1,957,564 | 7,433,812 |
| 1883 | 3,420,514 | 1,359,501 | 892,520 | 2,020,171 | 7,692,706 |
| 1884 | 3,626,265 | 1,422,099 | 919,199 | 2,131,251 | 8,098,814 |
| 1885 | 3,896,345 | 1,547,221 | 1,015,635 | 2,334,289 | 8,793,490 |

Increase in eleven years.

183. During the eleven years ended with 1885 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £1,442,802 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,355,211 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

184. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the eleven years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1885, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES, 1874 TO 1885.

| Rateable Values. | Increase during Eleven Years in the— | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Number of Properties. | Total Value. | Annual Value. |
| | | £ | £ |
| Under £50 | 54,254 | 24,383,312 | 1,323,339 |
| £50 to £100 | 7,637 | 9,719,551 | 517,023 |
| £100 to £200 | 2,544 | 6,034,528 | 318,694 |
| £200 and upwards | 1,345 | 11,924,540 | 638,957 |
| Total increase | 65,780 | 52,061,931 | 2,798,013 |

Largest increase in small properties.

185. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about half of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a fifth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

186. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to persons of foreign as well as of British birth, and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized ; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace,

residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1885 and the previous fourteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1885.

| Native Countries. | | | | | Fourteen Years: 1871 to 1884. | Year 1885. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|------------|
| France ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 4 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Holland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 4 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | ... | 603 | 40 |
| Italy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 3 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| Portugal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Russia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 1 |
| Other European countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | 315 | 20 |
| United States ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 2 |
| South and Central American States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| China ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,602 | 1,178 |
| Other countries... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 3 |
| Total | | | | | 2,712 | 1,257 |

187. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized has greatly increased since the passing of the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure has been that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885. Chinese naturalized.

188. The Chinese naturalized in 1885 consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, labourers, and miners, a few also being hawkers, carpenters, storekeepers, and storemen. Of the 79 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in 1885, 4 were merchants, 5 grocers, storekeepers, &c., 3 hawkers, and 3 other traders, 4 miners, 12 farmers, 5 Occupations of persons naturalized.

* See paragraph 149 *ante*.

vignerons, 1 grazier, 14 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 3 hotel servants, 1 barber, 2 bootmakers, 2 agents, clerks, &c., 8 sailors, 6 labourers, 1 was a clergyman, 1 a doctor, 1 a chemist, and 3 were of other occupations.

Number of
electoral
districts and
members.

189. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) —which, as to the registration of electors, came into operation on the 2nd November, 1876, and, in other respects, at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 25th April, 1877 —the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86. And by the Legislative Council Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 702), which came into operation on the 28th November, 1881, the number of provinces for the Legislative Council was increased from 6 to 14, and the number of members of that House from 30 to 42; the freehold property qualification of such members was reduced from an annual value of £250 to one of £100, and the tenure of their seats from ten years to six; the qualification of the electors to the Council was also reduced from an annual value of £50 to one of £10 if derived from freehold, or of £25 if from leasehold or the occupation of rented property.* With the exception of these changes, and a few minor details provided for in the Acts named, the electoral system of Victoria is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.†

Members
to each
district.

190. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member. Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

Electors on
the rolls.

191. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1884-5 and 1885-6 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Description of Roll. | | | | Legislative Council. | | Legislative Assembly. | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Ratepayers' Roll | ... | ... | ... | 106,947 | 112,510 | 173,056 | 179,837 |
| General Roll | ... | ... | ... | 967 | 1,365 | 17,391 | 35,993 |
| Total. | ... | ... | ... | 107,914 | 113,875 | 190,447 | 215,830 |

* These changes were not fully effected until November, 1882, when the first election under the new Act took place.

† Paragraphs 262 to 270. See also an account of the Constitution of Victoria by Mr. Edward Carlile, published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

192. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 236,281, it is estimated that 217,380, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1885-6, 51 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 83 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House. Proportion of rate-paying electors to ratepayers.

193. In 1885-6, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 83 per cent. were ratepayers and 17 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Proportion of rate-paying and non-rate-paying electors.

194. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1884, the seat was contested in only four provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1885-6 :— Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

| Electoral Provinces. | Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).* | Number of Electors— | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | At Biennial Election, 1884— | | | On the Rolls, 1885-6 |
| | | On the Rolls. | Who Voted. | | |
| | | | Total Number. | Percentage of Number on the Rolls. | |
| Melbourne | 24,299 | 14,321 | † | † | 14,762 |
| North Yarra | 19,003 | 8,678 | 5,547 | 63·92 | 10,281 |
| South Yarra | 17,710 | 10,465 | † | † | 12,921 |
| Southern | 14,182 | 6,688 | 3,294 | 49·25 | 7,819 |
| South-Western | 12,643 | 6,016 | † | † | 6,116 |
| Nelson | 13,279 | 4,579 | 1,801 | 39·33 | 4,540 |
| Western | 11,145 | 6,160 | † | † | 6,155 |
| North-Western | 16,628 | 8,898 | † | † | 9,700 |
| Northern... .. | 17,501 | 7,081 | † | † | 7,136 |
| Wellington | 17,771 | 7,166 | 4,729 | 66·00 | 7,552 |
| North-Central | 12,615 | 5,514 | † | † | 5,399 |
| North-Eastern | 15,093 | 7,420 | † | † | 7,771 |
| Gippsland | 11,234 | 5,301 | † | † | 6,239 |
| South-Eastern | 10,260 | 6,418 | † | † | 7,484 |
| Total | 213,363 | 104,705 | ... | ... | 113,875 |
| Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held | ... | 77,594 | | | |
| Net result | ... | 27,111 | 15,371 | 56·7 | |

* In 1885, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was 275,600.
† No election. † No contest.

Electors and
voters for
the Assem-
bly.

195. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March, 1886, all the seats were contested except eleven. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 22nd February, 1883, although the electors on the rolls were about 20,000 fewer, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was just the same as on the previous occasion. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1885-6 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

| Electoral Districts. | Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881). | At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors— | | | | Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1885-6. |
|---------------------------|--|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|---|
| | | On the Rolls. | Who Voted. | | | |
| | | | Total Number. | Percentage of Number on Rolls. | | |
| Ararat | 1,651 | 1,229 | 976 | 79·41 | 1,229 | |
| Avoca | 6,255 | 5,449 | 3,268 | 59·97 | 5,449 | |
| Ballarat East | 4,252 | 4,894 | 3,571 | 72·97 | 4,894 | |
| Ballarat West | 7,199 | 6,653 | 4,538 | 68·21 | 6,653 | |
| Barwon | 2,360 | 2,032 | * | * | 2,032 | |
| Belfast | 1,017 | 1,050 | 855 | 81·43 | 1,050 | |
| Benambra | 1,962 | 2,207 | 1,194 | 54·10 | 2,207 | |
| Boroondara | 2,698 | 3,644 | 2,695 | 73·95 | 3,644 | |
| Bourke, East | 2,094 | 1,703 | 1,195 | 70·17 | 1,703 | |
| Bourke Boroughs, East ... | 3,287 | 3,686 | 2,206 | 59·84 | 3,686 | |
| Bourke, South | 2,344 | 2,966 | 1,946 | 65·61 | 2,966 | |
| Bourke, West | 5,267 | 5,662 | 3,148 | 55·60 | 5,662 | |
| Brighton | 1,730 | 1,963 | * | * | 1,963 | |
| Carlton | 3,042 | 3,740 | 2,567 | 68·64 | 3,740 | |
| Castlemaine | 3,551 | 3,089 | 2,273 | 73·58 | 3,089 | |
| Collingwood | 5,058 | 5,431 | 3,484 | 64·15 | 5,431 | |
| Creswick | 6,928 | 7,073 | 5,433 | 76·81 | 7,073 | |
| Dalhousie | 1,871 | 2,126 | 1,511 | 71·07 | 2,126 | |
| Delatite | 2,567 | 2,580 | 1,398 | 54·18 | 2,580 | |
| Dundas | 1,623 | 1,449 | * | * | 1,449 | |
| Emerald Hill | 6,104 | 7,483 | 4,453 | 59·50 | 7,483 | |
| Evelyn | 1,890 | 1,726 | 1,021 | 59·15 | 1,726 | |
| Fitzroy | 6,067 | 6,463 | 3,871 | 60·00 | 6,463 | |
| Footscray | 1,551 | 2,470 | 1,656 | 67·05 | 2,470 | |
| Geelong | 4,106 | 4,442 | 3,114 | 70·10 | 4,442 | |
| Gippsland, North | 5,484 | 4,948 | † | † | 4,948 | |
| Gippsland, South | 2,868 | 4,198 | † | † | 4,198 | |
| Grant... .. | 3,563 | 3,330 | 2,347 | 70·50 | 3,330 | |
| Grenville | 2,903 | 2,911 | 2,321 | 79·73 | 2,911 | |
| Kara Kara | 3,415 | 2,884 | * | * | 2,884 | |
| Kilmore and Anglesey ... | 2,667 | 2,264 | 1,529 | 67·53 | 2,264 | |
| Kyneton Boroughs | 1,329 | 1,243 | * | * | 1,243 | |
| Maldon | 1,494 | 1,314 | * | * | 1,314 | |
| Mandurang | 8,878 | 7,849 | 5,229 | 66·62 | 7,849 | |

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, ETC.—*continued.*

| Electoral Districts. | Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881). | At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors— | | | Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1885-6. |
|---|--|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | On the Rolls. | Who Voted. | | |
| | | | Total Number. | Percentage of Number on Rolls. | |
| Maryborough and Talbot | 4,090 | 3,648 | 2,506 | 68·69 | 3,648 |
| Melbourne, East ... | 5,517 | 4,300 | 2,589 | 60·21 | 4,300 |
| Melbourne, North ... | 7,200 | 7,015 | 4,246 | 60·52 | 7,015 |
| Melbourne, West ... | 5,940 | 5,949 | 4,097 | 68·87 | 5,949 |
| Moirā... .. | 9,007 | 8,927 | 5,768 | 64·61 | 8,927 |
| Mornington | 3,146 | 3,880 | 2,200 | 56·70 | 3,880 |
| Normanby | 1,985 | 1,667 | * | * | 1,667 |
| Ovens | 3,880 | 3,353 | 2,495 | 74·41 | 3,353 |
| Polwarth & South Grenville | 1,970 | 1,990 | 1,321 | 66·38 | 1,990 |
| Portland | 1,586 | 1,540 | * | * | 1,540 |
| Richmond | 6,548 | 8,158 | 5,003 | 61·32 | 8,158 |
| Ripon and Hampden ... | 2,774 | 2,087 | * | * | 2,087 |
| Rodney | 5,884 | 4,731 | 2,953 | 62·42 | 4,731 |
| Sandhurst | 6,615 | 6,060 | 4,415 | 72·85 | 6,060 |
| Sandridge | 2,183 | 2,467 | * | * | 2,467 |
| St. Kilda | 7,778 | 9,233 | 5,723 | 62·00 | 9,233 |
| Stawell | 1,944 | 1,388 | 998 | 71·90 | 1,388 |
| Villiers and Heytesbury | 4,611 | 3,898 | 2,539 | 65·14 | 3,898 |
| Warrnambool | 1,613 | 1,734 | * | * | 1,734 |
| Williamstown | 2,035 | 2,804 | 1,877 | 67·00 | 2,804 |
| Wimmera | 7,982 | 8,850 | 4,006 | 45·27 | 8,850 |
| Total | 213,363 † | 215,830 | ... | ... | 215,830 |
| Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received | ... | 29,526 | | | |
| Net result | ... | 186,304 | 120,535 | 64·70 | |

196. At the time of the last census, excluding the Chinese and the Aborigines, 25 per cent. of the population were males over 21 years of age, and of these 46 per cent. were electors of the Upper, and 97 per cent. of the Lower, House. The proportion of the electors of the former to the population was 1 to every 9, and of the latter 1 to every 4; the proportion of members of the former to the population was 1 to every 20,442, and of the latter 1 to every 9,983; the proportion of members of the former to the males over 21 years of age was 1 to every 5,080, and of the latter 1 to every 2,481; and the proportion of members to the electors of the former was 1 to every 2,351, and of the latter 1 to every 2,408.†

197. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to

Proportion
of electors
and mem-
bers to
population
at census
1881.

Members,
electors,
&c., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

* No contest.

† In 1885 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was 275,600.

‡ In the calculations relating to the Upper House, the electors upon the first rolls under the new Act have been compared with the census population. The Act, however, did not come into operation until nearly seven months after the census was taken.

the population ; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named* :—

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

| Colony. | Members, 1880-81. | | Electors on Rolls, 1880-81. | | Electors who Voted.† | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881. | Total Number. | Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881. | At General Election of— | Number. | Percentage of Number on Rolls. |
| Victoria ... | 86 | 10·0 | 207,117 | 91·3 | 1886 | 120,535 | 64·70 |
| New South Wales | 108 | 14·4 | 188,500 | 88·2 | 1885 | 126,046 | 60·70 |
| Queensland ... | 55 | 25·8 | 45,669 | 63·6 | 1883 | 30,027 | 61·48 |
| South Australia | 46 | 16·0 | 43,355 | 56·5 | 1881 | 18,165 | 39·46 |
| Tasmania ... | 32 | 27·6 | 15,545 | 50·2 | 1882 | 4,241 | 65·19 |
| New Zealand ... | 88‡ | 16·5 | 83,851‡ | 55·4 | ... | ... | ... |

Proportion of members, &c., in each colony.

198. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite. Of the five colonies of which the records are at hand, those in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise were Victoria and Tasmania, which in this respect were about equal.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

199. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly, would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales, 124 ; as South Australia, 138 ; as New Zealand, 142 ; as Queensland, 222 ; as Tasmania, 238.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

200. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 1 to every 54,255 ; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons ; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons ; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

201. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16 ; if in the same proportion as England, she would also return 16 ; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19 ; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

* For a full account of the Electoral Systems of the various colonies, see accounts of the "Constitution and Form of Government in the various Australasian Colonies" in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C ; and same book, 1884-5, Appendix E.

† In contested districts only, from which returns were received.

‡ In New Zealand, 4 of the members and 830 of the electors are Maoris.

PART II.—FINANCE.

202. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services; and in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versa*; also for the abandonment of revenue for special public purposes which it is considered desirable to carry on by means of trusts, &c., and of the resumption of such revenue, should these be abolished. Of trusts in operation by which revenue has been affected, there is only one in Victoria, viz., the Melbourne Harbour Trust, which is treated in this work as a local body.

Public
finance
accounts.

203. On reference to the accounts of the General Government, with which it is proposed to deal first, it is found that during the year ended 30th June, 1885, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by £150,000, and a credit balance of £314,000 having been brought forward from the previous year, it follows that the credit balance carried forward to 1885-6 amounted to £464,000 :—

Government
finance
account,
1884-5.

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1884-5.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|----|----|
| Receipts | 6,290,361 | 3 | 11 |
| Expenditure | 6,140,356 | 12 | 1† |
| Receipts in excess of expenditure | 150,004 | 11 | 10 |
| Credit balance from 1883-4 | 314,073 | 15 | 5 |
| Credit balance carried forward to 1885-6 | 464,078 | 7 | 3 |

* According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 20th July, 1886, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1885-6 was £6,416,405, and the expenditure was £6,605,901. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 991,640; so that the revenue per head was £6 9s. 5d., and the expenditure per head £6 13s. 3d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix.

† Including £14,615 5s. 10d. to be hereafter recouped.

Excess of
receipts and
contrary.

204. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £150,005. If, however, recoups and advances to be recouped—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted from the revenue and expenditure respectively, the actual surplus will be increased to £164,620. This was the fifth occasion during the last twelve years on which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups* being left out of the account :—

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1884-5.

| | | | Receipts in Excess of Expenditure. | Expenditure in Excess of Receipts. |
|---------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 1873-4 | ... | ... | ... | 80,485 |
| 1874-5 | ... | ... | ... | 126,949 |
| 1875-6 | ... | ... | ... | 84,131 |
| 1876-7 | ... | ... | 177,599 | ... |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | ... | 50,400 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | ... | 274,504 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | ... | 205,310 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | 14,079 | ... |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | 447,308 | ... |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | ... | 49,819 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | 219,285 | ... |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | 164,620 | ... |

Credit
balance
in twelve
years.

205. According to these figures, the total transactions of the twelve years resulted in a net credit balance of £151,293. To this should be added the credit balance at the commencement of the period, which was sufficient to admit of the large amount of £464,000 being carried forward to the credit of 1885-6 as already shown.†

Changes in
sources of
revenue.

206. During the financial year under review,‡ additional taxation was imposed in the form of increased customs and excise duties on spirits. Of the amount collected on these articles in 1884-5, the proportion due to the increased rates was £87,625; which, it may be remarked, exceeds by £26,233 the increased customs and excise revenue from spirits, the reason being that the quantity imported during the year fell off by 6 per cent.; and, besides, the amount receivable at the increased rate of duty was reduced owing to an unusually large quantity of spirits having passed through the Customs during the first 17 days of the year,§ in anticipation of the rate of duty being raised. Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 109 miles, and if £1,350|| per

* See paragraphs 219 and 226 *post*; also footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 216 *post*.

† See paragraph 203 *ante*.

‡ Viz., from the 17th July, 1884, under Acts 48 Vict. Nos. 791 and 792.

§ See footnote (†) on page 152 *post*.

|| See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open" in part "Interchange," *post*.

mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £137,150. There were also accidental or exceptional increases as follow:—£47,200 in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons, and £4,500 in that from the irregularly-paid land tax. Thus, from changes in the sources of revenue alone, the receipts of 1884-5, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, are shown to have increased by £277,475.

207. The total revenue raised in 1884-5 was £355,674 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to nearly £118,200, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|---|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Total revenue | 5,934,687 | 6,290,361 |
| Deduct recoups, &c.* | 109 | ... |
| Revenue proper | £5,934,578 | £6,290,361 |
| Deduct amounts from sources } not common to both years } | ... | 277,475 |
| Comparative amounts | £5,934,578 | £6,012,886 |

208. The revenue of 1884-5 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1883-4, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £355,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1882-3, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £460,000.†

209. The expenditure of 1884-5 also was above that of any previous year, it being greater than in 1883-4—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by £425,000.† Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it usually fluctuated between two and three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions; and in 1884-5, for the first time, it exceeded six millions sterling.

210. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1884-5 will be found in the following table:—

* See paragraph 219 *post*.

† Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884-5.*

| Year. | | | Average Population of each Financial Year. | Revenue per Head. | | | Expenditure per Head. | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|-------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|
| | | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1851 | ... | ... | 86,825 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 8 |
| 1852 | ... | ... | 132,905 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 1853 | ... | ... | 195,378 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 3 |
| 1854 | ... | ... | 267,371 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 1 |
| 1855 | ... | ... | 338,315 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 6 |
| 1856 | ... | ... | 380,942 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 1857 | ... | ... | 430,347 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 11 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | 483,827 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | 517,390 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | 534,055 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | 539,824 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 6 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | 548,080 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 11 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | 562,960 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | 586,450 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 11 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 611,218 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 7 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 629,038 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 644,276 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 663,092 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 2 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 687,202 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 10 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 713,195 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 2 |
| 1871 (six months)† | | | 731,528 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 1871-2 | ... | ... | 747,412 | 4 | 19 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 11 |
| 1872-3 | ... | ... | 758,984 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| 1873-4 | ... | ... | 772,039 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| 1874-5 | ... | ... | 783,274 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| 1875-6 | ... | ... | 791,399 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 7 |
| 1876-7 | ... | ... | 801,717 | 5 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | 815,494 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 8 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | 827,439 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 10 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | 840,620 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | 860,067 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 10 |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | 880,280 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | 904,646 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | 930,940 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | 960,079 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 11 |

Revenue and
expenditure
per head in
1884-5
and former
years.

211. The revenue per head in 1884-5 was greater by 3s. 6d., and the expenditure per head greater by 5s. 2d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1857; whilst the latter was larger than in any year since 1859. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

212. In the twenty-one and a half years ended with 1884-5 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,335,765; and was less than that estimate on eight occasions,

* For amounts per head in 1885-6, see footnote to paragraph 203 *ante*.

† The financial year was changed in 1871, so as to terminate on the 30th June instead of on the 31st December as formerly.

or by £1,417,664. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £918,101. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1884-5.*

| Year. | Revenue. | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | According to Treasurer's Estimate. | Actually Raised. | More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.† |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1864 | 2,973,000 | 2,955,338 | — 17,662 |
| 1865 | 3,095,400 | 3,076,885 | — 18,515 |
| 1866 | 3,186,265 | 3,079,160 | — 107,105 |
| 1867 | 3,379,078 | 3,216,317 | — 162,761 |
| 1868 | 2,963,050 | 3,230,754 | + 267,704 |
| 1869 | 3,241,500 | 3,383,984 | + 142,484 |
| 1870 | 3,529,100 | 3,261,883 | — 267,217 |
| 1871 (six months) | 1,664,700 | 1,691,266 | + 26,566 |
| 1871-2 | 3,538,750 | 3,734,422 | + 195,672 |
| 1872-3 | 3,611,920 | 3,644,135 | + 32,215 |
| 1873-4 | 3,883,650 | 4,106,790 | + 223,140 |
| 1874-5 | 4,259,135 | 4,236,423 | — 22,712 |
| 1875-6 | 4,109,750 | 4,325,156 | + 215,406 |
| 1876-7 | 4,385,716 | 4,723,877 | + 338,161 |
| 1877-8 | 4,476,880 | 4,504,413 | + 27,533 |
| 1878-9 | 4,855,666 | 4,621,520 | — 234,146 |
| 1879-80 | 5,208,828 | 4,621,282 | — 587,546 |
| 1880-81 | 5,093,647 | 5,186,011 | + 92,364 |
| 1881-2 | 5,241,544 | 5,592,362 | + 350,818 |
| 1882-3 | 5,584,104 | 5,611,253 | + 27,149 |
| 1883-4 | 5,779,775 | 5,934,687 | + 154,912 |
| 1884-5 | 6,048,720 | 6,290,361 | + 241,641 |

213. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1881-2, viz., by £350,818, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £587,546. In the year under review, the excess over and above the estimate was larger than in any previous year, except 1881-2, 1876-7, and 1868.

214. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference in each of the twenty-one and a half years ended with 1884-5 :—

* The revenue for 1885-6 was estimated at £6,285,308, or about £131,100 below the actual result; and that for 1886-7 was estimated, in July, 1886, at £6,502,970.

† If certain sums which were not included in the Treasurer's estimate be deducted, the deficiency in 1866 would be increased to £149,250; the excess in 1868 would be reduced to £197,864, and that in 1873-4 to £181,473, whilst the excess in 1871 (6 months) would be changed to a deficit of £7,612.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | | | Amounts— | | Balance Unexpended. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | | Voted. | Expended. | |
| | | | £ | £ | |
| 1864 | ... | ... | 2,153,324 | 1,968,053 | 185,271 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 2,399,936 | 1,976,587 | 423,349 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 2,493,213 | 2,227,297 | 265,916 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 2,316,423 | 2,190,279 | 126,144 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 2,355,307 | 2,199,504 | 155,803 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 2,378,772 | 2,202,798 | 175,974 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 2,338,927 | 2,086,736 | 252,191 |
| 1871 (six months) | | | 1,077,228 | 1,004,283 | 72,945 |
| 1871-2 | ... | ... | 2,175,505 | 2,064,436 | 111,069 |
| 1872-3 | ... | ... | 2,405,238 | 2,074,127 | 331,111 |
| 1873-4 | ... | ... | 3,045,430 | 2,751,313 | 294,117 |
| 1874-5 | ... | ... | 3,226,289 | 2,869,488 | 356,801 |
| 1875-6 | ... | ... | 3,074,198 | 2,917,422 | 156,776 |
| 1876-7 | ... | ... | 2,996,676 | 2,815,361 | 181,315 |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | 3,369,151 | 3,040,060 | 329,091 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | 3,423,656 | 3,186,240 | 237,416 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | 3,699,552 | 3,499,089 | 200,463 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | 3,775,604 | 3,628,061 | 147,543 |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | 3,748,019 | 3,571,667 | 176,352 |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | 4,538,516 | 4,228,871 | 309,645 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | 4,732,241 | 4,243,170 | 489,071 |
| 1884-5 | ... | .. | 4,683,259 | 4,437,036 | 246,223 |

Amount un-
expended,
1864-85.

215. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the twenty-one and a half years amounted to nearly 5¼ millions sterling, the exact amount being £5,224,586.

Heads of
revenue,
1883-4 and
1884-5.

216. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz. :—Taxation, Land, Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads* in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head :—

HEADS* OF REVENUE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | | |
| TAXATION. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs duties (including also wharf- age rates) | 1,769,108 | 1,919,539 | 150,431† | ... |
| Excise | 123,654 | 141,225 | 17,571† | ... |
| Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues) | 30,871 | 31,176 | 305 | ... |

* The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875. For further details, see paragraph 218 *post*.

† Increase chiefly due to rates of duty on spirits being raised from 17th July, 1884.

HEADS * OF REVENUE, 1883-4 AND 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | | |
| TAXATION—continued. | | | | |
| Licences (business) ... | £ 31,623 | £ 32,535 | £ 912 | ... |
| Duties on estates of deceased persons ... | 77,154 | 124,370 | 47,216 | ... |
| Duties on bank notes ... | 28,575 | 27,529 | ... | 1,046 |
| Stamp duty † ... | 133,651 | 143,382 | 9,731 | ... |
| Land tax ... | 123,884 | 128,415 | 4,531 | ... |
| Total ... | 2,318,520 | 2,548,171 | 229,651‡ | ... |
| LAND REVENUE. | | | | |
| Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money) ... | 614,548 | 555,507 | ... | 59,041 |
| Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money) ... | 103,189 | 110,777 | 7,588 | ... |
| Penalties under Land Acts ... | 1,572 | 273 | ... | 1,299 |
| Total ... | 719,309 | 666,557 | ... | 52,752‡ |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | |
| Railways ... | 2,079,249 | 2,200,067 | 120,818 | ... |
| Water supply § ... | 165,033 | 165,968 | 935 | ... |
| Other public works ... | 1,866 | 3,325 | 1,459 | ... |
| Total ... | 2,246,148 | 2,369,360 | 123,212 | ... |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS. | | | | |
| Postal receipts, &c.† ... | 262,322 | 289,630 | 27,308 | ... |
| Telegraph receipts, &c.† ... | 86,956 | 90,926 | 3,970 | ... |
| Total † ... | 349,278 | 380,556 | 31,278 | ... |
| OTHER SOURCES. | | | | |
| Mint charges ... | 10,415 | 13,042 | 2,627 | ... |
| Mint subsidy returned ... | 4,852 | 5,304 | 452 | ... |
| Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)† ... | 111,695 | 123,428 | 11,733 | ... |
| Interest on public account ... | 85,537 | 98,341 | 12,804 | ... |
| Rents (other than Crown lands) ... | 3,058 | 2,031 | ... | 1,027 |
| Reimbursements in aid ... | 49,441 | 52,232 | 2,791 | ... |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... | 36,325 | 31,339 | ... | 4,986 |
| Total ... | 301,323 | 325,717 | 24,394‡ | ... |
| Total Revenue Proper ... | 5,934,578 | 6,290,361 | 355,783‡ | ... |
| Recoups or assets realized ¶ ... | 109 | ... | ... | 109 |
| Grand Total ... | 5,934,687 | 6,290,361 | 355,674 | ... |

* For further details see paragraph 218 post.

† Partly estimated by the Postal authorities. Since the 1st January, 1884, the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees have been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes is now issued; since the 1st July, 1884, the telegraph revenue has also been collected by means of stamps. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders; also "poundage" on postal notes, from 1st January, 1885.

‡ Net figures.

§ Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks.

|| Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the services of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, &c.

¶ A recoup is a recovery in after years of moneys advanced in previous years from the revenue. It is included in the revenue in order to balance a similar amount charged to the expenditure of a previous year. Such advances are usually voted by Parliament in anticipation of a loan.

Increased
revenue,
1884-5,
under
various
heads.

217. It will be observed that the increase in the revenue proper of 1884-5 as compared with that of the previous year, amounting in all to £355,700, was the net result of an increase of £229,600 under the head of Taxation, £123,200 under the head of Public Works, £31,300 under the head of Post and Telegraphs, and £24,400 under the head of Other Sources ; less a decrease of £52,800 in the Land Revenue. In the Public Works division the largest increase was £120,800 in the revenue from Railways, which, however, is not quite equal to what might have been expected, viz., £137,150, from the increased length of lines open for traffic.* Notwithstanding the reductions made in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets, and in the charges for telegrams to the neighbouring colonies,† it is satisfactory to note an increase of £31,300 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.‡ The decrease in the Land Revenue resulted from a falling-off of £59,000 in land sales, and £1,300 in penalties, as against which an increase of £7,600 occurred in the receipts from rents for temporary occupation.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

218. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive, but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on,‡ are summarized below :—

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| Heads of Revenue. | | | | | | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| LAND SALES. | | | | | | £ | £ |
| Sales by Auction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116,093 | 109,064 |
| „ under Deferred Payments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 496,965 | 445,134 |
| „ otherwise | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,490 | 1,309 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614,548 | 555,507 |
| RENTS OF CROWN LANDS. | | | | | | | |
| Pastoral Occupation.—Rents of runs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,742 | 28,892 |
| „ „ Grazing licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,323 | 26,707 |
| „ „ Mallee pastoral licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 444 | 5,439 |
| Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,899 | 19,087 |
| Licences and Leases (not agricultural) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,636 | 29,591 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,145 | 1,061 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103,189 | 110,777 |
| WATER SUPPLY. | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne (Yan Yean) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121,545 | 127,826 |
| Geelong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,342 | 7,081 |
| Gold-fields | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,575 | 19,019 |
| Interest on Loans to Local Bodies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,571 | 12,042 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165,033 | 165,968 |

* See paragraph 206 ante.
† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1883-4, paragraph 774 ; also that work for 1884-5, paragraph 1040.
‡ See paragraph 272 et seq. post.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|---|------------|---------|
| OTHER PUBLIC WORKS. | | |
| Alfred Graving-dock | £ 1,353 | £ 3,057 |
| Patent Slip | 151 | ... |
| Fifty-ton Crane | 362 | 268 |
| Total | 1,866 | 3,325 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS. | | |
| Postage (estimated)* | 254,096 | 281,133 |
| Commission on Money Orders | 8,226 | 8,145 |
| Poundage on Postal Notes † | ... | 352 |
| Electric Telegraphs (partly estimated) | } 86,956 { | 85,945 |
| Telephones | | 4,981 |
| Total | 349,278 | 380,556 |
| FINES, FEES, ETC. | | |
| Fee Stamps sold (estimated)* | 58,375 | 65,000 |
| Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands | 28,484 | 27,907 |
| „ Customs and Harbour Departments | 9,382 | 9,238 |
| „ Law Courts | 4,262 | 3,153 |
| „ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons | 1,265 | 2,016 |
| „ Mining Department | 703 | 665 |
| „ Other | 2,859 | 3,227 |
| Fines (principally in law courts) | 6,365 | 12,222 |
| Total | 111,695 | 123,428 |
| REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID. | | |
| Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics | 15,544 | 17,469 |
| Receipts for Miscellaneous services rendered (Police protection, &c.) | 6,372 | 6,982 |
| Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) | 18,791 | 18,364 |
| Paid by Harbour Trust for excavations performed by Government | 8,581 | ... |
| Local Forces—Sale of Rifles, &c. | ... | 9,265 |
| Other Reimbursements | 153 | 152 |
| Total | 49,441 | 52,232 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. | | |
| Sale of Government Property | 6,235 | 3,976 |
| Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue | 10,649 | 12,179 |
| Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of park lands) | 3,250 | 3,250 |
| Immigration Tax on Chinese | 1,320 | 460 |
| Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations | 554 | 966 |
| Customs Overtime receipts | 322 | 223 |
| Government of Tasmania—Lighthouse, Currie Harbour | 902 | ... |
| Government Experimental Farm | 1,771 | 1,927 |
| Contribution towards eradication of <i>Phylloxera</i> — | | |
| South Australian Government | 6,667 | ... |
| New South Wales Government | ... | 6,667 |
| Education | 612 | 298 |
| Mrs. Wills's Debentures and interest thereon | 1,199 | ... |
| Other Receipts | 2,844 | 1,393 |
| Total | 36,325 | 31,339 |

* It is believed that this estimate is based on uncertain data. See also note (†) on page 107 ante.

† Postal notes were first issued on 1st January 1885.

Recoups,
1883-4 and
1884-5.

219. No amounts were recouped to the revenue in 1884-5 ; the only recoup in the previous year was one of £109, being the last instalment in repayment of a sum of £349 advanced to a volunteer corps for the erection of an orderly-room.

Unrecouped
advances,
1884-5.

220. At the end of the financial year 1884-5, the total amount owing to the revenue was £341,406. Of this amount, over £200,000 was due by the Official Liquidator of the late Oriental Bank; of the remainder, more than two-thirds consisted of interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to :—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1885.

| Particulars. | Balance Outstanding. |
|---|-------------------------|
| | £ |
| Advanced to Labour Bureau | 760 |
| „ Mining Companies, to assist in development of mining industry, &c. | 19,313 |
| Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks | 55,514 |
| Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized... | 32,019 |
| Beechworth Shire | 1,902 |
| Advances in 1884-5 to be recouped :— | |
| (a) For Railway Construction | 6,565 |
| (b) For Coliban and Geelong Water Works | 8,050 |
| The Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation | 217,075 |
| Balance of Compensation—to be refunded | 208 |
| Total | 341,406 |

Amount
owing by
Oriental
Bank.

221. The amount owing to the Government by the Oriental Bank Corporation, on the 3rd May 1884, the date at which it stopped payment, was £434,151, of which £204,196 was held in London, and £229,955 in Melbourne. Of the former £196,544 was part of the proceeds of the Loan, under Act No. 760, and of the latter £174,499 was held in cash. Interest was allowed from the date of stoppage to the 10th March, 1885, at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum, and thus increased the total liability at that date to £436,463, of which £219,388 was paid in cash, leaving a balance then unpaid of £217,075, as shown.

Heads of
revenue,
1874-5 to
1884-5.

222. In the following table the heads of revenue* and the amounts received under each head are given for the last eleven financial years :—

* See footnote to paragraph 216 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5.

| Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. | Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. |
|--|---------|-------------------|--|---------|-------------------|
| TAXATION. | | £ | TAXATION— continued. | | £ |
| Customs duties (including also wharfage rates) | 1874-5 | 1,628,235 | Duties on estates of deceased persons | 1874-5 | 32,526 |
| | 1875-6 | 1,657,788 | | 1875-6 | 48,963 |
| | 1876-7 | 1,631,832 | | 1876-7 | 44,104 |
| | 1877-8 | 1,487,448* | | 1877-8 | 72,500 |
| | 1878-9 | 1,378,384 | | 1878-9 | 47,983 |
| | 1879-80 | 1,377,782 | | 1879-80 | 37,928 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,474,778 | | 1880-81 | 78,141 |
| | 1881-2 | 1,694,652 | | 1881-2 | 74,368 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,769,004 | | 1882-3 | 86,648 |
| | 1883-4 | 1,769,108 | | 1883-4 | 77,154 |
| | 1884-5 | 1,919,539† | | 1884-5 | 124,370 |
| Excise‡ ... | 1874-5 | 32,475 | Duties on bank notes | 1874-5 | ... |
| | 1875-6 | 33,437 | | 1875-6 | 7,191 |
| | 1876-7 | 34,768 | | 1876-7 | 27,248 |
| | 1877-8 | 36,309 | | 1877-8 | 26,672 |
| | 1878-9 | 36,088 | | 1878-9 | 24,956 |
| | 1879-80 | 41,230 | | 1879-80 | 22,470 |
| | 1880-81 | 136,661 | | 1880-81 | 23,807 |
| | 1881-2 | 216,547 | | 1881-2 | 27,324 |
| | 1882-3 | 134,711 | | 1882-3 | 28,685 |
| | 1883-4 | 123,654 | | 1883-4 | 28,575 |
| | 1884-5 | 141,225 | | 1884-5 | 27,529 |
| Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues) | 1874-5 | 19,935 | Stamp duties ¶ ... | 1874-5 | ... |
| | 1875-6 | 22,104 | | 1875-6 | ... |
| | 1876-7 | 20,993 | | 1876-7 | ... |
| | 1877-8 | 22,647 | | 1877-8 | ... |
| | 1878-9 | 20,310 | | 1878-9 | ... |
| | 1879-80 | 19,194 | | 1879-80 | 83,005 |
| | 1880-81 | 20,577 | | 1880-81 | 115,844 |
| | 1881-2 | 26,263 | | 1881-2 | 131,020 |
| | 1882-3 | 27,787 | | 1882-3 | 133,433 |
| | 1883-4 | 30,871 | | 1883-4 | 133,651 |
| | 1884-5 | 31,176 | | 1884-5 | 143,382 |
| Licences (business) | 1874-5 | 10,714 | Land tax ** ... | 1874-5 | ... |
| | 1875-6 | 10,712 | | 1875-6 | ... |
| | 1876-7 | 11,688 | | 1876-7 | ... |
| | 1877-8 | 17,150§ | | 1877-8 | 50,227 |
| | 1878-9 | 20,116 | | 1878-9 | 202,251 |
| | 1879-80 | 21,761 | | 1879-80 | 87,553 |
| | 1880-81 | 23,906 | | 1880-81 | 129,990 |
| | 1881-2 | 25,977 | | 1881-2 | 121,555 |
| | 1882-3 | 28,381 | | 1882-3 | 125,606 |
| | 1883-4 | 31,623 | | 1883-4 | 123,884 |
| | 1884-5 | 32,535 | | 1884-5 | 128,415 |
| | | | Tolls ... | 1874-5 | 937 |
| | | | | 1875-6 | 197 |
| | | | | 1876-7 | 52 |

* During and after this year, four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne, which had previously formed part of the Customs revenue, were transferred to the Harbour Trust.

† Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

‡ Beer and tobacco duties imposed on the 1st November, 1880, the former having expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1884. Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

§ Including a proportion, amounting to £4,600, of publicans' licence fees, &c., received, for the first time, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111.

¶ For six months only.

¶ The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (†) on page 107 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 292 *post*.

** The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax.

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. | Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. |
|--|---------|-------------------|--|---------|-------------------|
| LAND REVENUE. | | £ | PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i> | | £ |
| Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money) | 1874-5 | 767,624 | Other Public works | 1874-5 | 5,897 |
| | 1875-6 | 782,069 | | 1875-6 | 5,845 |
| | 1876-7 | 783,311 | | 1876-7 | 5,638 |
| | 1877-8 | 756,674 | | 1877-8 | 5,190 |
| | 1878-9 | 802,254 | | 1878-9 | 5,879 |
| | 1879-80 | 694,321 | | 1879-80 | 4,142 |
| | 1880-81 | 701,276 | | 1880-81 | 2,470 |
| | 1881-2 | 697,558 | | 1881-2 | 4,035 |
| | 1882-3 | 563,790 | | 1882-3 | 2,357 |
| | 1883-4 | 614,548 | | 1883-4 | 1,866 |
| | 1884-5 | 555,507 | | 1884-5 | 3,325 |
| Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money) | 1874-5 | 173,601 | Post AND TELE- GRAPHS. | 1874-5 | 198,326 |
| | 1875-6 | 184,776 | | 1875-6 | 209,213 |
| | 1876-7 | 208,872 | | 1876-7 | 226,597 |
| | 1877-8 | 186,337 | | 1877-8 | 239,002 |
| | 1878-9 | 163,207 | | 1878-9 | 244,761 |
| | 1879-80 | 147,994 | | 1879-80 | 249,414 |
| | 1880-81 | 133,913 | | 1880-81 | 272,316 |
| | 1881-2 | 126,268 | | 1881-2 | 297,701 |
| | 1882-3 | 114,845 | | 1882-3 | 324,967 |
| | 1883-4 | 103,189 | | 1883-4 | 349,278† |
| | 1884-5 | 110,777 | | 1884-5 | 380,556† |
| Penalties under Land Acts | 1874-5 | 5,528 | OTHER SOURCES. | 1874-5 | 7,504 |
| | 1875-6 | 53,167 | | 1875-6 | 7,659 |
| | 1876-7 | 54,232 | | 1876-7 | 7,512 |
| | 1877-8 | 14,704 | | 1877-8 | 7,247 |
| | 1878-9 | 3,774 | | 1878-9 | 7,906 |
| | 1879-80 | 1,749 | | 1879-80 | 10,158 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,281 | | 1880-81 | 10,197 |
| | 1881-2 | 2,313 | | 1881-2 | 10,917 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,298 | | 1882-3 | 11,292 |
| | 1883-4 | 1,572 | | 1883-4 | 10,415 |
| | 1884-5 | 273 | | 1884-5 | 13,042 |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | 1874-5 | 921,714 | Mint charges ... | 1874-5 | 4,299 |
| | 1875-6 | 983,033 | | 1875-6 | 10,695 |
| | 1876-7 | 1,078,082 | | 1876-7 | 7,104 |
| | 1877-8 | 1,202,280 | | 1877-8 | 447 |
| | 1878-9 | 1,222,241 | | 1878-9 | 6,624 |
| | 1879-80 | 1,468,909* | | 1879-80 | 6,350 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,578,432 | | 1880-81 | 5,628 |
| | 1881-2 | 1,715,260 | | 1881-2 | 5,344 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,838,284 | | 1882-3 | 4,103 |
| | 1883-4 | 2,079,249 | | 1883-4 | 4,852 |
| | 1884-5 | 2,200,067 | | 1884-5 | 5,304 |
| Railways ... | 1874-5 | 96,707 | Mint subsidy re- turned | 1874-5 | 111,304 |
| | 1875-6 | 102,438 | | 1875-6 | 112,664 |
| | 1876-7 | 115,869 | | 1876-7 | 121,676 |
| | 1877-8 | 112,183 | | 1877-8 | 119,632 |
| | 1878-9 | 116,489 | | 1878-9 | 113,177 |
| | 1879-80 | 118,456 | | 1879-80 | 110,639 |
| | 1880-81 | 139,411 | | 1880-81 | 113,736 |
| | 1881-2 | 138,274 | | 1881-2 | 120,768 |
| | 1882-3 | 152,328 | | 1882-3 | 117,296 |
| | 1883-4 | 165,033 | | 1883-4 | 111,695† |
| | 1884-5 | 165,968 | | 1884-5 | 123,428† |
| Water supply† ... | 1874-5 | 96,707 | Fees, fines, &c. (ex- clusive of Land Act penalties) | 1874-5 | 111,304 |
| | 1875-6 | 102,438 | | 1875-6 | 112,664 |
| | 1876-7 | 115,869 | | 1876-7 | 121,676 |
| | 1877-8 | 112,183 | | 1877-8 | 119,632 |
| | 1878-9 | 116,489 | | 1878-9 | 113,177 |
| | 1879-80 | 118,456 | | 1879-80 | 110,639 |
| | 1880-81 | 139,411 | | 1880-81 | 113,736 |
| | 1881-2 | 138,274 | | 1881-2 | 120,768 |
| | 1882-3 | 152,328 | | 1882-3 | 117,296 |
| | 1883-4 | 165,033 | | 1883-4 | 111,695† |
| | 1884-5 | 165,968 | | 1884-5 | 123,428† |

* Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consists of £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9 and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—*continued.*

| Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. | Heads of Revenue. | Year. | Amounts Received. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i> | | £ | OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i> | | £ |
| Interest on Public Account, &c. | 1874-5 | 66,874 | Reimbursements in aid | 1874-5 | 28,981 |
| | 1875-6 | 38,595 | | 1875-6 | 37,619 |
| | 1876-7 | 79,456 | | 1876-7 | 34,372 |
| | 1877-8 | 70,716 | | 1877-8 | 36,774 |
| | 1878-9 | 42,281 | | 1878-9 | 28,637 |
| | 1879-80 | 45,611 | | 1879-80 | 23,860 |
| | 1880-81 | 78,605 | | 1880-81 | 31,290 |
| | 1881-2 | 92,025 | | 1881-2 | 33,675 |
| | 1882-3 | 55,922 | | 1882-3 | 33,570 |
| | 1883-4 | 85,537 | | 1883-4 | 49,441 |
| | 1884-5 | 98,341 | | 1884-5 | 52,232 |
| Rents (other than Land) | 1874-5 | 749 | Miscellaneous re- ceipts* | 1874-5 | 55,770 |
| | 1875-6 | 674 | | 1875-6 | 16,317 |
| | 1876-7 | 730 | | 1876-7 | 19,602 |
| | 1877-8 | 824 | | 1877-8 | 20,449 |
| | 1878-9 | 935 | | 1878-9 | 28,167 |
| | 1879-80 | 799 | | 1879-80 | 24,655 |
| | 1880-81 | 921 | | 1880-81 | 41,124 |
| | 1881-2 | 997 | | 1881-2 | 26,631 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,548 | | 1882-3 | 46,211 |
| | 1883-4 | 3,058 | | 1883-4 | 36,325 |
| | 1884-5 | 2,031 | | 1884-5 | 31,339 |

SUMMARY.

| Year. | Revenue derived from— | | | | | Total Revenue Proper. | Recoups from Loans and Assets realized. | Grand Total Revenue. |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Taxation. | Land. | Public Works. | Post and Telegraphs. | Other Sources. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1874-5 | 1,724,822 | 946,753 | 1,114,318 | 198,326 | 185,481 | 4,169,700 | 66,723 | 4,236,423 |
| 1875-6 | 1,780,392 | 1,020,012 | 1,091,316 | 209,213 | 224,223 | 4,325,156 | ... | 4,325,156 |
| 1876-7 | 1,770,685 | 1,046,415 | 1,199,589 | 226,597 | 270,452 | 4,513,738 | 210,139 | 4,723,877 |
| 1877-8 | 1,712,953 | 957,715 | 1,319,653 | 239,002 | 256,089 | 4,485,412 | 19,001 | 4,504,413 |
| 1878-9 | 1,730,088 | 969,235 | 1,244,609 | 244,761 | 227,727 | 4,516,420 | 105,100 | 4,621,520 |
| 1879-80 | 1,690,923 | 844,064 | 1,591,507 | 249,414 | 222,072 | 4,597,980 | 23,302 | 4,621,282 |
| 1880-81 | 2,003,704 | 836,470 | 1,720,313 | 272,316 | 281,501 | 5,114,304 | 71,707 | 5,186,011† |
| 1881-2 | 2,317,706 | 826,139 | 1,857,569 | 297,701 | 290,357 | 5,589,472 | 2,890 | 5,592,362 |
| 1882-3 | 2,334,255 | 679,933 | 1,992,969 | 324,967 | 269,942 | 5,602,066 | 9,187 | 5,611,253 |
| 1883-4 | 2,318,520 | 719,309 | 2,246,148 | 349,278 | 301,323 | 5,934,578 | 109 | 5,934,687 |
| 1884-5 | 2,548,171 | 666,557 | 2,369,360 | 380,556 | 325,717 | 6,290,361 | ... | 6,290,361 |

223. The following are the heads of expenditure‡ during the years 1883-4 and 1884-5, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Heads of ex-
penditure.
1883-4 and
1884-5.

* Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074, and accumulation of pension fund transferred to revenue, £14,500, in 1874-5; and fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3.

† Not including £500,000 raised by means of Treasury Bonds

‡ See footnote to paragraph 216 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | | |
| GENERAL GOVERNMENT. | | | | |
| Civil list † | £ 31,127 | £ 41,055 | £ 9,928 | ... |
| Legislature | 53,681 | 56,903 | 3,222 | ... |
| Civil establishment ‡ | 113,628 | 117,586 | 3,958 | ... |
| Retiring allowances and pensions | 65,689 | 70,187 | 4,498 | ... |
| Gratuities, compensations, &c. | 31,062 | 47,772 | 16,710 | ... |
| Total | 295,187 | 333,503 | 38,316 | ... |
| LAW, PROTECTION, DEFENCE. | | | | |
| Judicial and legal | 174,974 | 183,297 | 8,323 | ... |
| Police | 216,973 | 217,684 | 711 | ... |
| Gaols and penal establishments | 55,836 | 57,311 | 1,475 | ... |
| Defences | 231,038 | 198,773§ | ... | 32,265 |
| Total | 678,821 | 657,065 | ... | 21,756 |
| EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC. | | | | |
| Public instruction, science, &c. | 607,822 | 610,026 | 2,204 | ... |
| Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ¶ | 259,983 | 262,359 | 2,376 | ... |
| Total | 867,805 | 872,385 | 4,580 | ... |
| CROWN LANDS. | | | | |
| Administration and survey | 98,209 | 104,875 | 6,666 | ... |
| Agriculture, &c. | 42,418 | 51,065 | 8,647 | ... |
| Mining | 47,834 | 56,736 | 8,902 | ... |
| Total | 188,461 | 212,676 | 24,215 | ... |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | |
| Railways | 1,157,035 | 1,409,993 | 252,958 | ... |
| Water supply | 31,472 | 32,282 | 810 | ... |
| Other Public works ** | 617,148 | 640,555 | 23,407 | ... |
| Total | 1,805,655 | 2,082,830 | 277,175 | ... |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS. †† | | | | |
| Total | 501,260 | 534,373 | 33,113 | ... |
| PUBLIC DEBT. | | | | |
| Interest and expenses—Railways | 1,008,243 | 1,031,666 | 23,423 | ... |
| „ „ Water supply | 118,570 | 141,472 | 22,902 | ... |
| „ „ Other works | 88,257 | 98,769 | 10,512 | ... |
| Total | 1,215,070 | 1,271,907 | 56,837 | ... |

* For further details, see table following paragraph 225 *post*.

† Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council, and Public Service Board.

‡ Including cost of the following departments:—Chief Secretary, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

§ Portion of this amount was not actually expended during the year, but was transferred to a special account. For actual expenditure, see Part "Defences," *post*.

|| Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education; Government Statist; Observatory; Government Botanist; Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery; Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, &c.; and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

¶ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer; Central Board of Health; Hospitals for Insane; Industrial and Reformatory Schools; and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

** The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £310,000 to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 118 *post*.

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1883-4 AND 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | | |
| TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC. | | | | |
| Customs .. | £ 72,978 | £ 71,710 | £ ... | £ 1,268 |
| Harbours and lights | 24,632 | 28,941 | 4,309 | ... |
| Total | 97,610 | 100,651 | 3,041 | ... |
| OTHER EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| Mint subsidy † | 20,000 | 20,000 | ... | ... |
| Aborigines | 10,857 | 10,500 | ... | 357 |
| Miscellaneous services | 34,567 | 29,851 | ... | 4,716 |
| Total | 65,424 | 60,351 | ... | 5,073 |
| Total expenditure proper | 5,715,293 | 6,125,741 | ... | ... |
| Amounts to be recouped, &c. | ... | 14,615 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 5,715,293 | 6,140,356 | 425,063 | ... |

224. It will be observed that in 1884-5 an increase took place under nearly every head of expenditure. Of the total increase, viz., £425,000, £253,000 was under the head of Railways, £57,000 in the amount of Interest on the Public Debt, £24,000 under the head of Crown Lands, and £23,000 under that of "Other Public Works." It should be pointed out that the increase in the railway expenditure (£252,958) was more than twice as large as the increase in the railway revenue (£120,818).‡ The only considerable decrease of expenditure (£32,000) occurred under the head of Defences, the large amount spent on new works in 1883-4 admitting of a reduced expenditure in 1884-5.

225. The details of the expenditure for the same two years under several of the more important heads are as follow:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|---|---------|----------|
| CIVIL LIST. | | |
| Governor's Salary | £ 9,548 | £ 10,000 |
| Salaries of Ministers | 14,308 | 15,500 |
| Executive Council | 1,363 | 1,412 |
| Agent-General | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| Commissioners of Audit | 2,033 | 2,450 |
| Public Service Board | 1,875 | 4,500 |
| Protectorate in New Guinea—Contribution towards | ... | 4,693 |
| Total | 31,127 | 41,055 |

* For further details, see table following paragraph 225 *post*.

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 216 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

‡ See paragraph 217 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | | | | | | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | £ | £ |
| LEGISLATURE. | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Council | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,210 | 5,529 |
| „ Assembly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,522 | 10,782 |
| Parliamentary Library | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,654 | 2,774 |
| „ Refreshment Rooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,057 | 983 |
| Victorian <i>Hansard</i> ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,118 | 2,149 |
| Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,622 | 22,675 |
| Electoral Expenses... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,498 | 12,011 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,681 | 56,903 |
| CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | | | | |
| Public Service Board—Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,343 |
| Chief Secretary's Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,011 | 9,211 |
| Secretary to Premier | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,288 | 6,880 |
| Shorthand Writer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,732 | 2,886 |
| Agent-General's Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,995 | 3,237 |
| Audit Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,594 | 7,670 |
| Treasury | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,371 | 32,363 |
| Government Printer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,202 | 52,739 |
| Friendly Societies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 415 | 303 |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 954 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113,628 | 117,586 |
| JUDICIAL AND LEGAL. | | | | | | | |
| Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,655 | 16,381 |
| „ other Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,216 | 3,721 |
| Crown Law Officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,618 | 17,483 |
| „ Solicitor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,339 | 6,023 |
| Prothonotary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,298 | 2,368 |
| Master-in-Equity and Lunacy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,661 | 3,875 |
| Court of Insolvency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,678 | 2,416 |
| Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,629 | 33,881 |
| Deputy Registrars | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,500 | 5,499 |
| Sheriffs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,050 | 21,943 |
| County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,721 | 26,204 |
| Police Magistrates and Wardens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,922 | 17,618 |
| Clerks of Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,648 | 16,538 |
| Coroners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,664 | 5,675 |
| Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,239 | 1,312 |
| Land Tax Act Administration | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,136 | 1,164 |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,196 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174,974 | 183,297 |
| PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC. | | | | | | | |
| State School. Education * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 547,155 | 526,626 |
| University | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,000† | 11,000 |
| Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,215 | 19,566 |
| Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Royal Society | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 200 |
| Schools of Mines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,000 | 4,000 |

* See also table following paragraph 232 *post.*

† In addition to this amount, the University also received a grant of £10,000 during the year for buildings. See page 118, under head of "Other Public Works."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.—<i>continued.</i> | | |
| | £ | £ |
| Schools of Design | 1,150 | 1,400 |
| Government Statist | 6,354 | 6,418 |
| „ Astronomer | 3,868 | 4,678 |
| „ Botanist | 2,119 | 2,391 |
| Grant in aid of a Scientific Exploration of New Guinea ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Other Expenditure... .. | 61 | 50 |
| Total | 607,822 | 590,029 |
| CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC. | | |
| Charitable Institutions | 110,171 | 108,936 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools... .. | 45,377 | 43,594 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 95,769 | 96,420 |
| Central Board of Health and Quarantine, &c. | 2,802 | 7,642 |
| Vaccination Allowances | 5,132 | 5,474 |
| Claims and Expenses in connexion with alleged case of Small-pox at Hamilton | 537 | 57 |
| Royal Humane Society of Australasia | 100 | ... |
| Other Expenditure | 95 | 236 |
| Total | 259,983 | 262,359 |
| CROWN LANDS. | | |
| Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands | 68,709 | 73,987 |
| Parks, Gardens, &c.— | | |
| Botanical Gardens and Reserves | 6,699 | 6,793 |
| Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne | 9,791 | 10,144 |
| Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts--Fencing and Improving | 7,671 | 10,389 |
| Other Expenditure... .. | 5,339 | 3,562 |
| Total | 98,209 | 104,875 |
| AGRICULTURE, ETC. | | |
| Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c. ... | 15,442 | 17,618 |
| State Forests and Nurseries | 5,565 | 5,581 |
| Government Experimental Farms | 1,578 | 1,179 |
| Eradication of Vine Diseases* | 1,062 | 5,545† |
| Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock | 7,938 | 8,018 |
| Extirpation of Rabbits and other Wild Animals | 9,963 | 12,237 |
| Departmental and other Expenditure | 870 | 887 |
| Total | 42,418 | 51,065 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| Commissioners' Salaries | 2,750 | 6,000 |
| Salaries and Wages | 78,413 | 84,345 |
| Contingencies | 1,068,372 | 1,318,195 |
| Other Expenditure... .. | 7,500 | 1,453 |
| Total | 1,157,035 | 1,409,993 |

* The Governments of South Australia and New South Wales contributed £6,667 each during the last two years towards this object.—See Miscellaneous Receipts, page 109 *ante*.

† Including £4,473 additional to persons whose vines have been destroyed.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|--|---------|----------|
| | £ | £ |
| WATER SUPPLY. | | |
| Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance | 16,248 | 15,807 |
| „ Surveys—Watts River and Upper Plenty Schemes ... | ... | 1,584 |
| Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance | 10,950 | 11,490 |
| „ „ Construction, &c.* | 4,274 | 2,761 |
| „ „ Water Trusts | ... | 640 |
| Total | 31,472 | 32,282 |
| “ OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.” | | |
| Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)— | | |
| Government House | 1,269 | 2,497 |
| Parliamentary Buildings | 2,720 | 6,559 |
| Public Offices, &c.— | | |
| Offices for the Governor—Repairs, &c. | 1,364 | ... |
| Treasury Buildings, &c. | 350 | 882 |
| Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture for, &c. ... | 64 | 241 |
| Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong Room ... | ... | 4,874 |
| Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of | 5,832 | 8,887 |
| Rents and Furniture | 20,497 | 22,997 |
| Repairs and Additions | 2,496 | 3,245 |
| Insurance | 343 | 651 |
| Court Houses | 5,713 | 14,835 |
| Police Buildings, &c. | 14,836 | 21,906 |
| Gaols and Penal Establishments | 1,812 | 1,888 |
| University—Grant in aid of Buildings | 10,000 | ... |
| Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ... | 5,628 | 10,730 |
| Observatory | 1,497 | 125 |
| Lunatic Asylums | 11,245 | 16,442 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools | 1,500 | 1,217 |
| Cemeteries | 911 | 1,047 |
| Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, &c. | 870 | 3,524 |
| Lands and Agriculture | 2,015 | 1,667 |
| Land adjoining Parliamentary Reserve—Purchase of ... | ... | 10,600 |
| Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c. ... | 28,606 | 43,047 |
| Post and Telegraph Offices | 30,696 | 36,059 |
| Customs Buildings | 3,734 | 1,905 |
| Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c. | 52,497 | 48,213 |
| Lighthouses and Lightships | 19,876 | 2,708 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,744 | 988 |
| Total Works and Buildings | 229,115 | 267,734 |
| Subsidy to Municipalities | 310,000 | 310,000 |
| Roads and Bridges | 59,816 | 40,878 |
| Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department) ... | 18,217 | 21,943 |
| Total | 617,148 | 640,555 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS. | | |
| Post and Telegraph Office Administration † | 258,941 | 278,207 |
| Inland Mail Service | 105,392 | 108,642† |
| Steam Postal Communication § | 56,339 | 64,975 |
| Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c. | 28,147 | 26,717 |

* Including the cost of conveying water by trains to districts suffering from drought in northern and north-western parts of the colony

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head “General Public Works.”

‡ Of which £43,950 was paid to the Railway Department, and £64,692 to the private contractors, &c.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i> | | |
| | £ | £ |
| Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable ... | 14,520 | 14,515 |
| Subsidy to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania ... | ... | 1,892* |
| Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ... | 37,876 | 38,631 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 45 | 794 |
| Total ... | 501,260 | 534,373 |
| MINING. | | |
| Mining Department ... | 19,835 | 20,202 |
| Mining Boards ... | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills ... | 12,540 | 17,115 |
| To assist Miners in Prospecting Operations ... | 8,621 | 11,191 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 3,338 | 4,728 |
| Total ... | 47,834 | 56,736 |
| MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES. | | |
| Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ... | 3,079 | 2,495 |
| Australian Convention—Expenses connected with ... | 617 | 169 |
| Tariff Conference in Tasmania, ditto ... | ... | 189 |
| Legal expenses in London, <i>re</i> claim against the Oriental Bank ... | ... | 469 |
| Advertising ... | 4,276 | 5,487 |
| Transport, &c. ... | 1,371 | 1,834 |
| Expenses in connexion with International Exhibitions ... | 5,802 | 257 |
| Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ... | 5,829 | 5,995 |
| Powder Magazines... ... | 949 | 1,067 |
| Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons... ... | 499 | 503 |
| Refunds, &c. ... | ... | 166 |
| Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades ... | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Expenses in connection with the reception of His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch ... | ... | 564 |
| Jubilee of Founding of the Colony—Grant towards Celebration of ... | ... | 250 |
| Other Expenditure† ... | 9,645 | 7,906 |
| Total ... | 34,567 | 29,851 |

226. The amounts included in the total expenditure, 1884-5, to be afterwards recouped, were £6,565 advanced for Railway construction, and £8,050 towards the completion of the Maldon and Moorabool schemes of waterworks, or £14,615 in all. Expenditure to be recouped, 1884-5.

227. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last eleven financial years and the amounts expended under each head, the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the Appropriation Act being distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature:— Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1884-5.

* Paid to the Government of Tasmania in accordance with joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania, from 1st September, 1883, to 30th June, 1885.

Including balance at credit of Pension Fund returned to revenue, viz., £4,000 in each year.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Civil list * ... | 1874-5 | 70,984 | ... | 70,984 |
| | 1875-6 | 71,227 | ... | 71,227 |
| | 1876-7 | 29,604 | ... | 29,604 |
| | 1877-8 | 29,564 | ... | 29,564 |
| | 1878-9 | 29,636 | ... | 29,636 |
| | 1879-80 | 27,728 | ... | 27,728 |
| | 1880-81 | 24,509 | ... | 24,509 |
| | 1881-2 | 28,469 | 3,000 | 31,469 |
| | 1882-3 | 29,926 | ... | 29,926 |
| | 1883-4 | 31,127 | ... | 31,127 |
| | 1884-5 | 36,362 | 4,693 | 41,055 |
| Legislature ... | 1874-5 | 40,813 | 15,739 | 56,552 |
| | 1875-6 | 41,612 | 15,909 | 57,521 |
| | 1876-7 | 43,918 | 14,889 | 58,807 |
| | 1877-8 | 48,162 | 15,878 | 64,040 |
| | 1878-9 | 42,710 | 16,502 | 59,212 |
| | 1879-80 | 44,306 | 16,502 | 60,808 |
| | 1880-81 | 45,664 | 16,964 | 62,628 |
| | 1881-2 | 39,677 | 16,810 | 56,487 |
| | 1882-3 | 47,768 | 18,020 | 65,788 |
| | 1883-4 | 35,930 | 17,751 | 53,681 |
| | 1884-5 | 38,801 | 18,102 | 56,903 |
| Civil establishment * ... | 1874-5 | ... | 90,422 | 90,422 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 87,647 | 87,647 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 89,837 | 89,837 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 90,215 | 90,215 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 90,059 | 90,059 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 91,872 | 91,872 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 89,987 | 89,987 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 90,833 | 90,833 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 117,610 | 117,610 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 113,628 | 113,628 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 117,586 | 117,586 |
| Retiring allowances and pensions † ... | 1874-5 | 26,529 | 2,587 | 29,116 |
| | 1875-6 | 27,423 | 2,426 | 29,849 |
| | 1876-7 | 26,214 | 4,725 | 30,939 |
| | 1877-8 | 28,370 | 5,587 | 33,957 |
| | 1878-9 | 33,952 | 9,153 | 43,105 |
| | 1879-80 | 35,202 | 9,336 | 44,538 |
| | 1880-81 | 36,817 | 12,499 | 49,316 |
| | 1881-2 | 41,749 | 16,040 | 57,789 |
| | 1882-3 | 40,474 | 20,095 | 60,569 |
| | 1883-4 | 41,334 | 24,355 | 65,689 |
| | 1884-5 | 43,589 | 26,598 | 70,187 |

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 223 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

† Including votes of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last two years, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Gratuities, compensations, &c. | 1874-5 | 3,078 | 10,884 | 13,962 |
| | 1875-6 | 1,752 | 5,963 | 7,715 |
| | 1876-7 | 3,478 | 7,187 | 10,665 |
| | 1877-8 | 42,582 | 7,146 | 49,728 |
| | 1878-9 | 13,159 | 33,444 | 46,603 |
| | 1879-80 | 2,544 | 19,416 | 21,970 |
| | 1880-81 | 12,970 | 34,085 | 47,055 |
| | 1881-2 | 9,299 | 22,828 | 32,127 |
| | 1882-3 | 2,911 | 25,345 | 28,256 |
| | 1883-4 | 10,173 | 20,889 | 31,062 |
| | 1884-5 | 22,673 | 25,099 | 47,772 |
| Judicial and legal ... | 1874-5 | 16,417 | 156,558 | 172,975 |
| | 1875-6 | 16,125 | 154,469 | 170,594 |
| | 1876-7 | 16,750 | 154,932 | 171,682 |
| | 1877-8 | 16,567 | 154,498 | 171,065 |
| | 1878-9 | 14,000 | 158,056 | 172,056 |
| | 1879-80 | 14,000 | 157,664 | 171,664 |
| | 1880-81 | 15,047 | 142,444 | 157,491 |
| | 1881-2 | 16,919 | 141,263 | 158,182 |
| | 1882-3 | 17,000 | 159,689 | 176,689 |
| | 1883-4 | 16,655 | 158,319 | 174,974 |
| | 1884-5 | 16,381 | 166,916 | 183,297 |
| Police ... | 1874-5 | ... | 198,312 | 198,312 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 199,738 | 199,738 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 197,371 | 197,371 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 207,119 | 207,119 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 209,041 | 209,041 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 233,732 | 233,732 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 207,674 | 207,674 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 201,063 | 201,063 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 204,561 | 204,561 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 216,973 | 216,973 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 217,684 | 217,684 |
| Gaols and penal establishments | 1874-5 | ... | 60,469 | 60,469 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 61,051 | 61,051 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 60,008 | 60,008 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 58,132 | 58,132 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 58,442 | 58,442 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 56,636 | 56,636 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 53,565 | 53,565 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 53,032 | 53,032 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 57,128 | 57,128 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 55,836 | 55,836 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 57,311 | 57,311 |
| Defences ... | 1874-5 | ... | 53,507 | 53,507 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 58,233 | 58,233 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 74,020 | 74,020 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 121,266 | 121,266 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 118,122 | 118,122 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 93,779 | 93,779 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 78,732 | 78,732 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 79,442 | 79,442 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 191,360 | 191,360 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 231,038 | 231,038 |
| | 1884-5 | 110,000 | 88,773 | 198,773 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—*continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Public instruction, science, &c.* | 1874-5 | 9,000 | 408,136 | 417,136 |
| | 1875-6 | 9,000 | 466,280 | 475,280 |
| | 1876-7 | 9,000 | 483,939 | 492,939 |
| | 1877-8 | 9,000 | 512,725 | 521,725 |
| | 1878-9 | 9,000 | 563,900 | 572,900 |
| | 1879-80 | 11,250 | 560,742 | 571,992 |
| | 1880-81 | 9,000 | 575,225 | 584,225 |
| | 1881-2 | 9,000 | 591,799 | 600,799 |
| | 1882-3 | 9,000 | 589,970 | 598,970 |
| | 1883-4 | 9,000 | 598,822 | 607,822 |
| | 1884-5 | 9,000 | 601,026 | 610,026 |
| State school buildings † | 1874-5 | ... | 181,440 | 181,440 |
| Charitable institutions, medical, &c.* | 1874-5 | ... | 273,537 | 273,537 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 270,318 | 270,318 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 278,970 | 278,970 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 281,509 | 281,509 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 277,016 | 277,016 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 272,539 | 272,539 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 241,907 | 241,907 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 249,367 | 249,367 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 267,400 | 267,400 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 259,983 | 259,983 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 262,359 | 262,359 |
| Crown lands ‡ | 1874-5 | ... | 129,558 | 129,558 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 128,026 | 128,026 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 149,210 | 149,210 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 130,519 | 130,519 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 129,617 | 129,617 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 136,889 | 136,889 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 103,279 | 103,279 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 99,169 | 99,169 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 100,367 | 100,367 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 98,209 | 98,209 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 104,875 | 104,875 |
| Agriculture, &c. | 1874-5 | ... | 21,473 | 21,473 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 21,023 | 21,023 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 24,878 | 24,878 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 28,139 | 28,139 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 31,398 | 31,398 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 31,953 | 31,953 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 32,382 | 32,382 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 50,311 | 50,311 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 54,834 | 54,834 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 42,418 | 42,418 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 51,065 | 51,065 |

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 223 *ante*.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 128 *post*.

‡ Expenditure on agriculture, &c., is excluded from this head.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Mining | 1874-5 | 3,500 | 27,153 | 30,653 |
| | 1875-6 | 3,500 | 34,653 | 38,153 |
| | 1876-7 | 3,500 | 34,043 | 37,543 |
| | 1877-8 | 3,500 | 24,780 | 28,280 |
| | 1878-9 | 3,500 | 30,082 | 33,582 |
| | 1879-80 | 3,500 | 24,204 | 27,704 |
| | 1880-81 | 3,500 | 27,406 | 30,906 |
| | 1881-2 | 3,500 | 39,379 | 42,879 |
| | 1882-3 | 3,500 | 38,940 | 42,440 |
| | 1883-4 | 3,500 | 44,334 | 47,834 |
| | 1884-5 | 3,500 | 53,236 | 56,736 |
| Railways * | 1874-5 | 100,000 | 437,931 | 537,931 |
| | 1875-6 | 300,000 | 489,751 | 789,751 |
| | 1876-7 | 200,000 | 562,517 | 762,517 |
| | 1877-8 | 100,000 | 616,207 | 716,207 |
| | 1878-9 | 200,000 | 662,178 | 862,178 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 771,527 | 771,527 |
| | 1880-81 | 200,000 | 818,601 | 1,018,601 |
| | 1881-2 | 200,000 | 829,103 | 1,029,103 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 1,173,535 | 1,173,535 |
| | 1883-4 | 2,750 | 1,154,285 | 1,157,035 |
| | 1884-5 | 6,000 | 1,403,993 | 1,409,993 |
| Water supply | 1874-5 | ... | 17,013 | 17,013 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 17,192 | 17,192 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 18,099 | 18,099 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 22,621 | 22,621 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 28,501 | 28,501 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 26,053 | 26,053 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 32,339 | 32,339 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 37,269 | 37,269 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 34,534 | 34,534 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 31,472 | 31,472 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 32,282 | 32,282 |
| Other public works † ... | 1874-5 | 315,640 | 339,855 | 655,495 |
| | 1875-6 | 347,754 | 332,465 | 680,219 |
| | 1876-7 | 310,704 | 242,283 | 552,987 |
| | 1877-8 | 310,000 | 252,505 | 562,505 |
| | 1878-9 | 310,000 | 276,401 | 586,401 |
| | 1879-80 | 155,000† | 476,593† | 631,593 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 587,593 | 587,593 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 550,681 | 550,681 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 636,611 | 636,611 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 617,148 | 617,148 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 640,555 | 640,555 |

* The amounts entered under the head of Special Appropriations represent, until 1881-2, payments to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account, which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the re-purchase of debentures or the further construction of railways. The total amount paid to this fund in accordance with these provisions was £2,200,000, all of which, with the exception of an unexpended balance of £33,713, has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. This Act expired on the 31st December, 1880, and the final payment was made in 1881-2. The amounts set down for the last two years represent the salaries of the Commissioners of Railways. It may be remarked that the principle of paying an annual amount from the Consolidated Revenue to the Railway Account was again admitted in 1885-6, but the amount of the appropriation was reduced to £100,000.

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust fund; see table following paragraph 318 *post*.

‡ The provision of the Local Government Act 1874 authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Post and telegraphs * | 1874-5 | 85,890 | 294,726 | 380,616 |
| | 1875-6 | 42,129 | 280,981 | 323,110 |
| | 1876-7 | 64,542 | 298,467 | 363,009 |
| | 1877-8 | 53,996 | 312,958 | 366,954 |
| | 1878-9 | 55,855 | 333,120 | 388,975 |
| | 1879-80 | 61,101 | 338,088 | 399,189 |
| | 1880-81 | 63,229 | 375,533 | 438,762 |
| | 1881-2 | 77,348 | 358,795 | 436,143 |
| | 1882-3 | 86,240 | 386,006 | 472,246 |
| | 1883-4 | 94,215 | 407,045 | 501,260 |
| | 1884-5 | 118,121 | 416,252 | 534,373 |
| Interest and expenses of Public Debt † ... | 1874-5 | 719,282 | ... | 719,282 |
| | 1875-6 | 772,399 | ... | 772,399 |
| | 1876-7 | 795,191 | ... | 795,191 |
| | 1877-8 | 898,006 | ... | 898,006 |
| | 1878-9 | 892,172 | ... | 892,172 |
| | 1879-80 | 979,864 | ... | 979,864 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,043,535 | 43,927 | 1,087,462 |
| | 1881-2 | 1,124,136 | 16,010 | 1,140,146 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,162,195 | 18,381 | 1,180,576 |
| | 1883-4 | 1,203,440 | 11,630 | 1,215,070 |
| | 1884-5 | 1,260,279 | 11,628 | 1,271,907 |
| Redemption of loans | 1874-5 | 35,000 | ... | 3,5000 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1876-7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1877-8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1878-9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1879-80 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1880-81 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1881-2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1882-3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1884-5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Customs ... | 1874-5 | ... | 57,364 | 57,364 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 56,311 | 56,311 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 56,186 | 56,186 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 64,058 | 64,058 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 59,467 | 59,467 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 62,226 | 62,226 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 58,621 | 58,621 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 63,330 | 63,330 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 65,047 | 65,047 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 72,978 | 72,978 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 71,710 | 71,710 |

* Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent, as nearly as possible, the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), the contributions by other Governments having been deducted. The interest paid on Savings Banks' deposits is also included.

† The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—*continued*.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Special Appropriations. | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| Harbours and lights ... | 1874-5 | ... | 35,035 | 35,035 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 34,703 | 34,703 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 29,980 | 29,980 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 29,017 | 29,017 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 28,876 | 28,876 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 29,272 | 29,272 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 23,448 | 23,448 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 25,471 | 25,471 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 26,763 | 26,763 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 24,632 | 24,632 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 28,941 | 28,941 |
| Mint subsidy* ... | 1874-5 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1875-6 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1876-7 | 18,333 | ... | 18,333 |
| | 1877-8 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1878-9 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1879-80 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1880-81 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1881-2 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1882-3 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1883-4 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| | 1884-5 | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 |
| Aborigines ... | 1874-5 | ... | 6,209 | 6,209 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| | 1876-7 | ... | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| | 1877-8 | ... | 7,464 | 7,464 |
| | 1878-9 | ... | 10,499 | 10,499 |
| | 1879-80 | ... | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| | 1880-81 | ... | 7,499 | 7,499 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 7,498 | 7,498 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | 7,498 | 7,498 |
| | 1883-4 | ... | 10,857 | 10,857 |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 10,500 | 10,500 |
| Miscellaneous services † | 1874-5 | 2,500 | 30,108 | 32,608 |
| | 1875-6 | 2,500 | 30,627 | 33,127 |
| | 1876-7 | 2,500 | 23,364 | 25,864 |
| | 1877-8 | 2,500 | 31,222 | 33,722 |
| | 1878-9 | 2,500 | 40,566 | 43,066 |
| | 1879-80 | 2,500 | 29,772 | 32,272 |
| | 1880-81 | 4,000 | 58,244 | 62,244 |
| | 1881-2 | 4,000 | 25,574 | 29,574 |
| | 1882-3 | 4,000 | 35,177 | 39,177 |
| | 1883-4 | 4,000 | 30,567 | 34,567 |
| | 1884-5 | 4,000 | 25,851 | 29,851 |

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 112 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations are the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Year. | Expenditure from— | | Total. |
|---|---------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Special Appropriations | Votes. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER* | 1874-5 | 1,448,633 | 2,848,016 | 4,296,649 |
| | 1875-6 | 1,655,421 | 2,753,866 | 4,409,287 |
| | 1876-7 | 1,523,734 | 2,812,405 | 4,336,139 |
| | 1877-8 | 1,562,247 | 2,973,565 | 4,535,812 |
| | 1878-9 | 1,626,484 | 3,164,440 | 4,790,924 |
| | 1879-80 | 1,356,995 | 3,446,295 | 4,803,290 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,478,271 | 3,621,954 | 5,100,225 |
| | 1881-2 | 1,574,097 | 3,568,067 | 5,142,164 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,423,014 | 4,228,871 | 5,651,885 |
| | 1883-4 | 1,472,124 | 4,243,169 | 5,715,293 |
| | 1884-5 | 1,688,706 | 4,437,035 | 6,125,741 |
| Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c.... | 1874-5 | ... | 21,472 | 21,472 |
| | 1875-6 | ... | 163,556 | 163,556 |
| | 1876-7 | 19,001 | 2,956 | 21,957 |
| | 1877-8 | 32,042 | 66,495 | 98,537 |
| | 1878-9 | 20,655 | 21,800 | 42,455 |
| | 1879-80 | 18,945 | 52,794 | 71,739 |
| | 1880-81 | 2,310 | 6,107 | 8,417 |
| | 1881-2 | ... | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| | 1882-3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1884-5 | ... | 14,615 | 14,615 |
| GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE* | 1874-5 | 1,448,633 | 2,869,488 | 4,318,121 |
| | 1875-6 | 1,655,421 | 2,917,422 | 4,572,843 |
| | 1876-7 | 1,542,735 | 2,815,361 | 4,358,096 |
| | 1877-8 | 1,594,289 | 3,040,060 | 4,634,349 |
| | 1878-9 | 1,647,139 | 3,186,240 | 4,833,379 |
| | 1879-80 | 1,375,940 | 3,499,089 | 4,875,029 |
| | 1880-81 | 1,480,581 | 3,628,061 | 5,108,642 |
| | 1881-2 | 1,574,097 | 3,571,667 | 5,145,764 |
| | 1882-3 | 1,423,014 | 4,228,871 | 5,651,885 |
| | 1883-4 | 1,472,124 | 4,243,169 | 5,715,293 |
| | 1884-5 | 1,688,706 | 4,451,650 | 6,140,356 |

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

228. Of the increase in the expenditure proper during 1884-5, as compared with the previous year, amounting to £410,000 in all, £216,000 was under the head of Special Appropriations, and therefore formed portion of the amount not required to be voted by Parliament for the year's supply. This increase is partly made up of two new items, viz., Defences £110,000, and Subsidy for Maintenance of the Port Darwin Cable (under Post and Telegraphs) £14,600, both of which

* Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

items were formerly paid from moneys voted ; also of an increase of £57,000 under the head of Interest on the Public Debt; of £14,600 under the head of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.; of £9,600 under the head of Post and Telegraphs (in addition to the cable item just mentioned), of which £8,600 was increased net cost of Steam Postal Communication, and £1,000 increased interest payable on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

229. The total annual amount authorized to be added to Special Appropriations during the last two financial years has been £142,500 ; but of this amount an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, is authorized for only five years. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to :—

New special appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1883-4 AND 1884-5.

| Authorization. | | Purpose for which Authorized. | Annual Amount. |
|----------------|-------|--|----------------|
| Year. | Act. | | £ |
| 1883-4 | { ... | 47 Vict. No. 767 Victorian Railways Commissioners | 6,000 |
| | | 47 Vict. No. 773 Public Service Board | 4,500 |
| | | 47 Vict. No. 780 Salary of Additional Minister ... | 1,500 |
| | | Total | 12,000 |
| 1884-5 | { ... | 47 Vict. No. 777 Defences—Naval and Military ... | 110,000* |
| | | 47 Vict. No. 781 Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang | 20,000† |
| | | 48 Vict. No. 807 Addition to Agent-General's salary | 500 |
| | | Total | 130,500 |
| | | Total increase in two years | 142,500 |

NOTE.—Under the Land Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), Section 78, it was provided that after the 30th June, 1885, all moneys arising from the sale of Crown Lands by auction should be paid to the credit of a Trust Account, for the purpose of making provision for the construction of Railways.

230. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1879-80 and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the last table by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

Expenditure of loans, &c.

* This amount is authorized for five years only.
† Previously paid from amounts voted annually. Only £14,600 was expended in 1884-5.

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1885.

| Purposes of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended.* | | | | | | | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Prior to 1879-80. | 1879-80. | 1880-81 | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 13,723,305 | 1,240,668 | 618,427 | 794,468 | 2,187,183 | 1,191,132 | 848,358 | 20,603,541 |
| Water Supply | 3,033,764 | 121,476 | 63,415 | 149,903 | 367,416 | 304,585 | 172,464 | 4,213,023 |
| Alfred Graving Dock .. | 341,819 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 341,819 |
| Law Courts and Parlia- ment Houses | 135,703 | 78,425 | 63,821 | 67,952 | 44,860 | 45,505 | 568 | 436,834 |
| Public Offices | 161,146 | 1,123 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 162,280 |
| Defences | 98,299 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98,299 |
| State School Buildings† | 603,316 | 66,086 | 84,831 | 50,693 | 56,651 | 36,923 | 81,935 | 980,435 |
| Yarra Bridge | .. | .. | .. | 1,500 | 300 | 8,382 | 3,663 | 13,845 |
| Harbour Works, &c. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 400 | 13,706 | 46,077† | 60,183 |
| Total | 18,097,352 | 1,507,778 | 830,505 | 1,064,516 | 2,656,810 | 1,600,233 | 1,153,065 | 26,910,259 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table in many cases differ slightly from those given in some previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, as they have been obtained on the last two occasions from the various Government departments instead of from the Treasurer's Finance Statement, as formerly. The latter includes payments to the end of August.

Annual
subsidies,
grants, &c.

231. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount payable in this manner is close upon £600,000, of which more than half is paid to municipalities, and over a sixth to charitable institutions. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads :—

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Subsidy to Municipalities | £310,000 |
| <i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i> | |
| Melbourne University—Endowment | 9,000 |
| „ „ Additional Endowment | 2,000 |
| Schools of Mines | 4,000 |
| „ Design | 1,400 |
| Public Libraries, &c.—Grant for purchase of books .. | 5,000 |
| „ „ Grant in aid of building funds | 6,000 |
| Grant to Royal Society | 200 |
| „ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society | 1,500 |
| Grant to Charitable Institutions | 110,000 |
| <i>Post and Telegraphs—</i> | |
| Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (net cost) | 63,200 |
| „ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang | 14,500 |
| <i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries.—</i> | |
| Mining Boards | 3,500 |
| Mint Subsidy | 20,000 |
| Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of .. | 17,500 |
| Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations .. | 11,200 |
| „ Agricultural Societies | 16,738 |
| „ Horticultural Societies | 750 |
| Rewards for invention of improvements in agricultural machinery, &c. | 500 |
| Grant to Fish Acclimatisation Society | 200 |
| <i>Defences—</i> | |
| Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c | 425 |
| Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c. .. | 1,500 |
| Total | £599,113 |

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, &c., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.
† The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6 were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the last table.
‡ Including an expenditure in 1884-5 of £11,367 on works for opening the entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £13,753 up to the end of that year.

232. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date nearly seven millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount over a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £70,000 expended on pensions and gratuities, represents the cost of education—including the cost of office staff, inspection, instruction, and contingencies. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872–3 to 1884–5, also the total for the period :—

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872–3 TO 1884–5.

| Year. | Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies. | Pensions and Gratuities. | Cost of Erection † and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings. | Total. |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1872–3 ... | 217,704 | 208 | 8,759 | 226,671 |
| 1873–4 ... | 347,641 | 500 | 154,976 | 503,117 |
| 1874–5 ... | 367,898 | 500 | 191,440 | 559,838 |
| 1875–6 ... | 423,694 | 555 | 126,700 | 550,949 |
| 1876–7 ... | 439,723 | 2,155 | 172,890 | 614,768 |
| 1877–8 ... | 469,547 | 2,760 | 245,454 | 717,761 |
| 1878–9 ... | 519,545 | 6,134 | 96,769 | 622,448 |
| 1879–80 ... | 503,923 | 10,366 | 81,884 | 596,173 |
| 1880–81 ... | 515,644 | 6,726 | 104,625 | 626,995 |
| 1881–2 ... | 526,397 | 8,321 | 76,911 | 611,629 |
| 1882–3 ... | 517,849 | 9,167 | 82,225 | 609,241 |
| 1883–4 ... | 522,063 | 9,849 | 62,015 | 593,927 |
| 1884–5 ... | 524,226 | 13,036 | 22,398 | 559,660 |
| Total ... | 5,895,854 | 70,277 | 1,427,046 | 7,393,177 |

233. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878–9, but during the last seven years it has been tolerably uniform, averaging about £520,000 per annum. During the same seven years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. It may be remarked that prior to 1872–3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

234. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and only £60 was so spent during the last four years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress' post.

† Including expenditure from loans.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1884-5.*

| £ | | | £ | | |
|------|-----|---------|-------------------|-----|------------|
| 1851 | ... | 116,363 | 1870 | ... | 33,313 |
| 1852 | ... | 206,552 | 1871 (six months) | | 14,840 |
| 1853 | ... | 209,925 | 1871-2 | ... | 21,808 |
| 1854 | ... | 390,352 | 1872-3 | ... | 4,094 |
| 1855 | ... | 187,355 | 1873-4 | ... | 2,251 |
| 1856 | ... | 115,716 | 1874-5 | ... | 1,583 |
| 1857 | ... | 115,877 | 1875-6 | ... | 760 |
| 1858 | ... | 59,023 | 1876-7 | ... | 500 |
| 1859 | ... | 48,809 | 1877-8 | ... | 366 |
| 1860 | ... | 6,948 | 1878-9 | ... | 342 |
| 1861 | ... | 63,739 | 1879-80 | ... | 28 |
| 1862 | ... | 115,209 | 1880-81 | ... | 104 |
| 1863 | ... | 50,081 | 1881-2 | ... | ... |
| 1864 | ... | 47,887 | 1882-3 | ... | 11 |
| 1865 | ... | 41,808 | 1883-4 | ... | 47 |
| 1866 | ... | 35,813 | 1884-5 | .. | 2 |
| 1867 | ... | 38,402 | | | |
| 1868 | ... | 32,549 | Total | ... | £2,013,094 |
| 1869 | ... | 50,637 | | | |

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

235. All the Australasian colonies except Victoria expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent in 1884 little more than half the amount expended in the previous year. Nearly three hundred thousand pounds was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1884, of which New Zealand contributed over one-third, and Queensland one-fourth. In proportion to population, however, the expenditure was far the highest in Western Australia, where it averaged 12s. 5d. per head, whilst in Queensland and New Zealand it was 4s. 11d. and 3s. 7d. per head respectively, the average for the whole of Australasia being 1s. 10d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended in each colony in 1883 and 1884:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 AND 1884.

| Colony. | | Expenditure on Immigration. | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | Total Amount. | | Amount per Head of Population. | |
| | | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| | | £ | £ | s. d. | s. d. |
| Victoria | ... | 47 | 2 | ... | ... |
| New South Wales | ... | 112,319 | 50,810 | 2 8 | 1 2 |
| Queensland | ... | 246,889 | 73,219 | 19 11 | 4 11 |
| South Australia | ... | 73,218 | 33,641 | 4 11 | 2 2 |
| Western Australia | ... | 5,500 | 20,000† | 3 6 | 12 5 |
| Tasmania | ... | 11,703 | 13,679 | 1 10 | 2 2 |
| New Zealand | ... | 52,998 | 98,232 | 2 0 | 3 7 |
| Total | ... | 502,674 | 289,583 | 3 6 | 1 10 |

* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connexion with immigration, but from that date onwards it has not been possible to include the amounts for salaries and contingencies, in consequence of the Immigration Department having been amalgamated with the departments of Mercantile Marine and Distilleries.
† This amount was not actually expended during the year, but was appropriated to form an "Immigration Fund."

236. During the ten years ended with 1880 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £31,836; New South Wales, £395,826; South Australia, £440,776; New Zealand, £1,961,478.*

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871–80.

237. During the last thirty-five years over forty-eight millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly two millions were spent in 1884–5. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by such bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1884–5:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

| Public Works. | Amount Expended. | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Prior to 1884–5. | During 1884–5. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 24,588,042 | 1,302,538 | 25,890,580 |
| Roads and bridges | 7,133,886 | 40,878 | 7,174,764 |
| Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean) | 1,966,832 | 70,209 | 2,037,041 |
| „ Country | 2,365,173 | 139,982 | 2,505,155 |
| Other public works | 10,347,253 | 400,579 | 10,747,832 |
| Total | 46,401,186 | 1,954,186 | 48,355,372 |

238. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £2,037,041, consists of £1,933,719 for “construction,” and £103,322 for maintenance. And from a return presented to Parliament in November, 1885, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £187,246, making a total cost of £2,224,287; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £2,096,290. During 1884–5 the ordinary revenue of the waterworks amounted to £127,344, and the expenditure, including maintenance, to £15,881. The net revenue was thus £111,463, being equivalent to 5·76 per cent. of the capital cost. A reference to a subsequent table‡ will show that the loans were borrowed at the average nominal rate of only 4·10 per cent.

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

* Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871–6.

† See table following paragraph 321 post.

‡ See table entitled “Interest on Loans for different Works.”

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

239. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the five years ended with 1884. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|----|--------------|---------------|------------------|----|----|
| | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Victoria | 1879-80 | 4,621,282 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 4,875,029 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| | 1880-81 | 5,186,011 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 5,108,642 | 5 | 18 | 10 |
| | 1881-2 | 5,592,362 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5,145,764 | 5 | 16 | 11 |
| | 1882-3 | 5,611,253 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5,651,885 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| | 1883-4 | 5,934,687 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5,715,293 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| | 1884-5 | 6,290,361 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 6,140,356 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| New South Wales | 1880 | 4,904,230 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 5,560,078 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| | 1881 | 6,707,963 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 5,890,580 | 7 | 14 | 5 |
| | 1882 | 7,410,737 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6,347,810 | 7 | 18 | 10 |
| | 1883 | 6,470,341 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 8,048,319 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| | 1884 | 7,117,592 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 6,853,189 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Queensland | 1879-80 | 1,612,314 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 1,673,695 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| | 1880-81 | 2,023,668 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1,757,654 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | 1881-2 | 2,102,095 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1,904,201 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| | 1883 | 2,583,444 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 2,242,971 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| | 1884 | 2,673,554 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 2,751,851 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| South Australia... | 1880 | 2,027,963 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 1,923,605 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| | 1881 | 2,171,988 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 2,054,285 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| | 1882 | 2,087,076 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2,146,599 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| | 1883 | 2,060,140 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 2,330,079 | 7 | 15 | 10 |
| | 1884 | 2,024,928 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 2,398,191 | 7 | 15 | 5 |
| Western Australia | 1880 | 180,050 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 204,338 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| | 1881 | 254,313 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 197,386 | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| | 1882 | 250,372 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 205,451 | 6 | 15 | 3 |
| | 1883 | 284,364 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 240,566 | 7 | 14 | 1 |
| | 1884 | 290,319 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 291,307 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Tasmania | 1880 | 442,158 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 415,196 | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| | 1881 | 505,872 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 468,613 | 3 | 19 | 11 |
| | 1882 | 551,213 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 502,771 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | 1883 | 562,189 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 533,036 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | 1884 | 549,262 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 584,047 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 1880 | 3,283,396 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 4,019,850 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| | 1881 | 3,757,493 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 3,675,797 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| | 1882 | 3,917,160 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 3,824,735 | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| | 1883 | 3,871,267 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3,924,005 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| | 1884 | 3,707,488 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 4,101,318 | 7 | 8 | 5 |

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

240. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but it can easily be ascertained from the statement for 1883 that in that year at least £232,599, viz., £194,948 set down as refunds, and £37,651 as drawbacks on the re-exportation of dutiable goods, are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the colonies as they are in Victoria.

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

241. In the last year named in the table Victoria and New South Wales were the only colonies in which there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The surplus alluded to amounted to £150,000 in Victoria, and to £264,000 in New South Wales. In the other colonies the deficiencies were unusually heavy, amounting to nearly £400,000 in New Zealand, to £373,000 in South Australia, to £78,000 in Queensland, and to £35,000 in Tasmania. During the past five years there has been a surplus four times in Victoria and Tasmania, three times in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, and twice in South Australia and New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

242. A larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, in the last year named in the table. The revenue of New South Wales, however, was exceeded in 1882 by £300,000. The expenditure was much greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except New South Wales, in which it was less than in the previous year by over a million.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1884 and former years.

243. Victoria was the only colony in which the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

244. In the last four years shown in the table the revenue of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, and in all the years the expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the two colonies named stood much above all the others

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

245. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied the same place in all the years, viz., the sixth. In 1884 Western Australia was first in regard to revenue per head, and second in point of expenditure per head ; whilst Queensland was second in point of revenue, and first in point of expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1884.

- | Revenue per Head. | Expenditure per Head. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 1. Queensland. |
| 2. Queensland. | 2. Western Australia. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 3. South Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | 4. New South Wales. |
| 5. South Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 6. Victoria. | 6. Victoria. |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Tasmania. |

246. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1884,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia both amounted to over 18 millions ; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 22¼ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 22¾ millions, sterling. In Continental Australia there was a surplus of revenue, but in the Australian colonies as a whole there was a deficit on the year's transactions, made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years, of about two-fifths of a million sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

| | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| Continent of Australia ... | 18,041,080 | 7 6 4 | 18,009,831 | 7 6 0 |
| Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand | 22,297,830 | 7 1 9 | 22,695,196 | 7 4 3 |

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1883-4 have been taken.

247. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1884 shows that in the eleven years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £18,010,000, the increase being nearly 9 millions sterling, or 97 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £22,298,000 at the latter period, the increase being over 10 millions, or 82 per cent. In the same eleven years, the population of the Australasian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,538,200, or 49 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,233,040, or 54 per cent.

Increased
revenue of
Australasia
in eleven
years.

248. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received under various heads of revenue in the respective Australasian colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources:—

Heads of
revenue of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.*

| Heads of Revenue. | Victoria (1884-5). | New South Wales. | Queens- land (1884-5). | South Australia. | Western Aus- tralia. | Tas- mania. | New Zealand. |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| TAXATION. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs, &c. ... | 1,919,539 | 1,726,811 | 937,225 | 515,035 | 117,478 | 254,946 | 1,409,343 |
| Excise † ... | 141,225 | 79,967 | 32,014 | 2,454 | ... | 13,843 | 55,952 |
| Licences (business) ... | 32,535 | 120,028 | 50,732 | 28,363 | 4,791 | 12,545 | } 235,450 |
| Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ... | 295,281 | 226,049 | 105,566 | 17,989 | 4,969 | 25,651 | |
| Land and property taxes | 128,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | §30,226 | 64,729 |
| Tonnage, &c. ... | 31,176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 6,981 | ... |
| Total ... | 2,548,171 | 2,152,855 | 1,125,537 | 563,841 | 127,338 | 344,192 | ¶ 1,765,474 |
| LAND REVENUE. | | | | | | | |
| Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ** | 555,507 | 1,363,483 | 328,422 | 279,731 | 16,220 | 50,544 | 196,085 |
| Pastoral and mining occupation | 80,125 | } 389,760 | } 272,157 | { 75,498 | { 76,539 | { 14,963 | { †† 219,692 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 30,925 | | | | | | |
| Total ... | 666,557 | 1,753,243 | 600,579 | 395,010 | 92,759 | 65,507 | 427,373 |

* The figures for Victoria and Queensland are for the year ended 30th June, 1885; those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December. For a summary of the revenue for a later year in some of the colonies, see Table IV., Appendix A, *post*.

† The excise duties were collected on spirits and tobacco in Victoria; on spirits and cedar in Queensland; on spirits only in New South Wales and South Australia; and on beer in Tasmania and New Zealand.

‡ Including duties on estates of deceased persons, duties on bank notes, on cheques and receipts, &c. In Victoria, New Zealand, and some of the other colonies, it has been necessary to estimate the revenue under this head, as "Stamp duties," "Postage," and "Fines, fees, &c.," are now collected by only one kind of stamp.

§ Including "Dividend tax," amounting to £8,626.

|| This amount is much smaller than that received in 1883, viz., £405,909, but it is explained that the latter was received on account of two full years. The amount due and payable for the year 1884 was about £150,500.

¶ The amount of taxation of New Zealand, as above given, is lower by £104,022 than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 297 *post*). The former was carefully made up in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from a statement of the actual receipts, and, so far as it can be checked by returns of previous years, appears to be substantially correct.

** Including interest on land sold on credit.

†† Including "Gold duty," £24,792.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884— continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | Victoria (1884-5). | New South Wales. | Queens- land (1884-5). | South Australia. | Western Aus- tralia. | Tas- mania. | New Zealand. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| PUBLIC WORKS. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways and tramways | 2,200,067 | 2,302,014 | 664,535 | 608,243 | 19,543 | *43,476 | 1,045,225 |
| Water Supply ... | 165,968 | ... | ... | 68,530 | ... | ... | 15,763 |
| Other Public Works ... | 3,325 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,369,360 | 2,302,014 | 664,535 | 676,773 | 19,543 | 43,476 | 1,060,988 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS. | | | | | | | |
| Postal receipts † ... | 289,630 | 301,434 | 93,801 | 105,745 | 8,752 | 26,095 | 182,689 |
| Telegraph receipts ... | 90,926 | 141,530 | 75,394 | 78,432 | 3,762 | 9,189 | 92,213 |
| Total ... | 380,556 | 442,964 | 169,195 | 184,177 | 12,514 | 35,284 | 274,902 |
| OTHER SOURCES. | | | | | | | |
| Mint receipts ... | ‡ 18,346 | 9,790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fees, fines, &c. † ... | 123,428 | 98,078 | 29,357 | 53,484 | 5,231 | 12,686 | 117,701 |
| Interest on Public Account | 98,341 | 28,639 | 83,022 | 45,412 | 12,724 | 28,082 | 9,577 |
| Rents (other than land) | 2,031 | 53,185 | 1,226 | 1,026 | 1,665 | 3,742 | ... |
| Pilotage, harbour, and light rates | § | 54,823 | 19,739 | 16,954 | 2,918 | ... | 2,316 |
| Public school fees ... | ... | 56,319 | ... | 25,257 | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | 83,571 | 165,682 | 27,466 | 62,994 | 15,627 | 16,293 | 49,157 |
| Total ... | 325,717 | 466,516 | 160,810 | 205,127 | 38,165 | 60,803 | 178,751 |
| Grand total ... | 6,290,361 | 7,117,592 | 2,720,656 | 2,024,928 | 290,319 | 549,262 | 3,707,488 |

Excise and
land tax in
Victoria.

249. In this table the large amount raised by excise duties in Victoria and the comparatively small amount in the other colonies will be at once noticed; also, the fact that the land tax in Victoria produced twice as much as the property tax of New Zealand; it is stated, however, that if the full amount payable in respect to the latter had been duly received it would have exceeded £150,000, or more than the former by £22,000.

Heads of re-
venue in
Victoria and
New South
Wales com-
pared.

250. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was nearly three times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria would exceed that of New South Wales by £260,000, the respective amounts for 1884 being £5,624,000 and £5,364,000. It also appears that, whilst the railway revenue of Victoria is less by £100,000 than that of New South Wales, in both

* Including "Refunds," amounting to £28,974.

† Some of the amounts in this line have been estimated. See latter part of footnote (†) on previous page. The postal receipts include "Commission on money orders."

‡ Including £5,304, being unexpended balance of Mint subsidy returned to revenue.

§ In Victoria, the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£315) is included with "Tonnage, &c." under the head of "Taxation."

|| In table following paragraph 239 *ante*, the figures of revenue in Queensland are for the calendar year 1884, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

cases it forms about one-third of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £395,000, or nearly a fifth, under which head "Licences" produced £88,000 more in New South Wales than in Victoria; but the Customs revenue of the latter was the greater by nearly £200,000, the revenue from Excise by £61,000, and the revenue from Stamp duties by £69,000, whilst the Victorian Land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £128,000. Under other heads, the revenue from Post and Telegraphs, Rents (exclusive of lands), and Miscellaneous sources, preponderated in favour of New South Wales; but Mint receipts, Fees and Fines, &c., and Interest in favour of Victoria.*

251. In 1884 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to over £4,000,000, of which nearly £2,800,000 was received for alienation, and over £1,200,000 for temporary occupation, &c. The following table—derived from the preceding one—shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1884. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

Land revenue
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

| Colony. | Revenue derived from Crown Lands for— | | | Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue. |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----------|--|
| | Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation. | Temporary Occupation, and Miscel- laneous. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | Per Cent. |
| 1. Western Australia ... | 16,220 | 76,539 | 92,759 | 31·9 |
| 2. New South Wales ... | 1,363,483 | 389,760 | 1,753,243 | 24·6 |
| 3. Queensland ... | 328,422 | 272,157 | 600,579 | 22·0 |
| 4. South Australia ... | 279,731 | 115,279 | 395,010 | 19·5 |
| 5. Tasmania ... | 50,544 | 14,963 | 65,507 | 11·9 |
| 6. New Zealand ... | 196,085 | 231,288 | 427,373 | 11·5 |
| 7. Victoria ... | 555,507 | 111,050 | 666,557 | 10·6 |
| Total ... | 2,789,992 | 1,211,036 | 4,001,028 | 17·6 |

252. It will be noticed that over a sixth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1884 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion averaged between a ninth and a tenth in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Victoria; about a fifth in South Australia and Queensland; nearly a fourth in New South Wales; and to nearly a third in Queensland. It will also be remarked that in all the colonies, except Western Australia and New Zealand, the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

* The Victorian returns of revenue are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales. See paragraph 240 *ante*.

Fluctuations
in land re-
venue in
Australasia.

253. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, in 1879 to £3,565,349, in 1880 to £3,802,143, in 1881 to £5,744,306, in 1882 to £5,458,963, in 1883 to £4,042,722, and in 1884—as shown above—to £4,001,028. In 1878 the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent.; in 1879, 22½ per cent.; in 1880, only 17½ per cent.; in 1881, 27 per cent.; in 1882, 25 per cent.; in 1883, 18¾ per cent.; and in 1884, to 17½ per cent. In 1884, as compared with 1883, a decrease of over £70,000 occurred in Queensland, of over £50,000 in Victoria, and of nearly £40,000 in South Australia; but, on the other hand, increases amounting to nearly £100,000 and £30,000 took place in New South Wales and New Zealand respectively.

Sources of
revenue in
Australasia.

254. Of the 22¼ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1884, 8½ millions—or considerably over one-third—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; nearly 6¾ millions—or nearly one-third—was derived from Railways, 4 millions from Crown lands, and 1½ millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

| Heads of Revenue. | Continent of Australia. | | Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Amount. | Amount per Head. | Amount. | Amount per Head. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| Taxation— | | | | |
| Customs ... | 5,045,258 | 2 0 11 | 6,709,547 | 2 2 8 |
| Other Taxes... | 1,207,741 | 0 9 10 | 1,757,140 | 0 11 2 |
| Total ... | 6,252,999 | 2 10 9 | 8,466,687 | 2 13 10 |
| Crown Lands ... | 3,593,994 | 1 9 2 | 4,042,996 | 1 5 8 |
| Railways ... | 5,641,184 | 2 5 9 | 6,729,885 | 2 2 9 |
| Post and Telegraphs ... | 1,152,256 | 0 9 4 | 1,462,442 | 0 9 4 |
| Other Sources ... | 1,400,647 | 0 11 4 | 1,595,820 | 0 10 2 |
| Total ... | 18,041,080 | 7 6 4 | 22,297,830 | 7 1 9 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table are taken from Table IV., of Appendix A, in *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5. For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

Heads of ex-
penditure of
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

255. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Victoria (1884-5.) | New South Wales. | Queensland (1884-5.) | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways ... | 1,409,993 | 1,451,489 | 408,236 | 406,265 | 19,479 | 52,738 | 639,085 |
| Post and Tele- graphs | 534,373 | 472,254 | 282,755 | 200,628 | 26,180 | 54,048 | 250,377 |
| Interest on Public Debt, &c. | 1,271,907 | 1,071,066 | 732,135 | 606,734 | 33,560 | 137,899 | 1,699,764 |
| Immigration † | ... | 50,810 | 11,334 | 33,641 | 20,000‡ | ... | ... |
| Other Services | 2,924,083 | 3,807,570 | 1,385,393 | 1,150,923 | 192,088 | 339,362 | 1,512,092 |
| Total ... | 6,140,356 | 6,853,189 | 2,819,853 | 2,398,191§ | 291,307 | 584,047 | 4,101,318 |

256. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by £40,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, and in each of those colonies it amounted to close on 1½ millions sterling, or between a fifth and a sixth of the total expenditure; but the interest on the Public debt and the expenditure on Post and Telegraphs in Victoria were the larger by £200,000 and £62,000 respectively. The interest on the Public debt in Victoria, however, was not nearly so large as in New Zealand, where it amounted to nearly £1,700,000, or to over two-fifths of the total expenditure.

Heads of ex-
penditure in
Austral-
asian
Colonies
compared.

257. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia:—

Heads of
expenditure
in Austral-
asia.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Continent of Australia. | | Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Amount. | Amount per Head. | Amount. | Amount per Head. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| Railways ... | 3,401,975 | 1 7 7 | 4,093,798 | 1 6 0 |
| Post and Telegraphs | 1,481,739 | 0 12 0 | 1,786,164 | 0 11 4 |
| Interest on Public Debt, &c.... | 3,635,695 | 1 9 6 | 5,473,358 | 1 14 10 |
| Immigration | 116,022 | 0 0 11 | 116,022 | 0 0 9 |
| Other Services | 9,374,400 | 3 16 0 | 11,225,854 | 3 11 4 |
| Total ... | 18,009,831 | 7 6 0 | 22,695,196 | 7 4 3 |

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1884, except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1884, have been taken. For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

* The figures for Victoria and Queensland are for the year ended 30th June, 1885, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1884. For later figures, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £61,695; Tasmania, £13,679; New Zealand, £98,232. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5, page 654.

‡ This amount was not actually expended, but was placed to the credit of the "Immigration Fund."

§ In table following paragraph 239 *ante*, the figures of expenditure in Queensland are for the calendar year 1884, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1885.

|| For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 260 *post*.

Loan ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1884.

258. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large amounts of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbor works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1884, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

| Name of Colony. | | | | | | Expenditure from Loans during 1884. | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | |
| | | | | | | £ | £ | s. d. |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,600,233 | 1 | 14 5 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,673,936 | 4 | 2 1 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,509,447 | 5 | 1 1 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,141,071 | 3 | 13 0 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163,452 | 5 | 1 1 |
| Total | | | | | | 8,088,139 | 3 | 5 7 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 384,037 | 2 | 19 10 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,565,748 | 2 | 16 8 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 10,037,924 | 3 | 3 9 |

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1884, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A, *post*.

Loan ex-
penditure
of different
colonies
compared.

259. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies in 1884 was no less than 10 millions sterling, over 3½ millions of which was spent by New South Wales, that amount being more than twice as large as that spent by Victoria. It will also be noticed that the loan expenditure per head of population was lower in Victoria than in any other colony, and very much lower than in Western Australia, Queensland, or New South Wales.

Heads of
Loan ex-
penditure in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

260. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1884, nearly three-fourths, or about £2 5s. per head of population, was spent in the construction of railways ; about one-twelfth, or over 5s. per head, in waterworks ; nearly £174,000, or 1s. 1d. per head, on the introduction of immigrants, and the balance for other services. The following are the amounts and the amounts per head expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1884 :—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

| Heads of Loan Expenditure. | Continent of Australia. | | Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | Amount. | Amount per Head. | Amount. | Amount per Head. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| Railways | 6,131,387 | 2 9 9 | 7,106,302 | 2 5 2 |
| Water Supply | 803,701 | 0 6 6 | 812,879 | 0 5 2 |
| Immigration | 61,695 | 0 0 6 | 173,606 | 0 1 1 |
| Other Services | 1,091,356 | 0 8 10 | 1,945,137 | 0 12 4 |
| Total | 8,088,139 | 3 5 7 | 10,037,924 | 3 3 9 |

NOTE.—See note to last table.

261. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available ; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Revenues of British dominions.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1884.

| Country or Colony. | | | | | Revenue. | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Gross Amount. | Average per Head.* |
| EUROPE. | | | | | £ | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,988,110 | 2 8 2 |
| Gibraltar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,504 | 2 9 6 |
| Malta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212,569 | 1 8 3 |
| ASIA. | | | | | | |
| India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,727,421 | 0 7 3 |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,162,722 | 0 8 2 |
| Straits Settlements | ... | ... | ... | ... | 629,921 | 1 3 4 |
| Labuan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,780 | 0 15 6 |
| Hong Kong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244,390 | 1 10 6 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | ... | 860,958 | 2 6 5 |
| Natal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 610,937 | 1 8 9 |
| Cape of Good Hope | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,533,591 | 6 0 7 |
| St. Helena | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,971 | 1 19 5 |
| Lagos | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,932 | 0 13 4 |
| Gold Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125,956 | 0 3 10 |
| Sierra Leone | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76,210 | 1 5 2 |
| Gambia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,959 | 1 15 3 |

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 131 ante.

| Country or Colony. | | | | | Revenue. | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Gross Amount. | Average per Head.* | |
| AMERICA. | | | | | £ | £ | s. d. |
| Canada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,836,166 | 1 | 10 3 |
| Newfoundland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243,949 | 1 | 4 9 |
| Bermudas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,769 | 1 | 18 8 |
| Honduras | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,866 | 1 | 17 9 |
| British Guiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | 460,932 | 1 | 14 11 |
| West Indies— | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,475 | 1 | 0 11 |
| Turk's Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,474 | 2 | 4 3 |
| Jamaica | ... | ... | ... | ... | 579,720 | 0 | 19 7 |
| St. Lucia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,118 | 1 | 2 11 |
| St. Vincent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,068 | 0 | 15 10 |
| Barbadoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145,297 | 0 | 16 11 |
| Grenada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,216 | 1 | 2 1 |
| Tobago | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,371 | 0 | 11 11 |
| Virgin Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,859 | 0 | 7 0 |
| St. Christopher | } | ... | ... | ... | 43,209 | 1 | 4 0 |
| Nevis | | | | | | | |
| Antigua | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,296 | 1 | 5 11 |
| Montserrat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,934 | 0 | 11 0 |
| Dominica | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,013 | 0 | 12 6 |
| Trinidad | ... | ... | ... | ... | 476,058 | 2 | 17 2 |
| AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS. | | | | | | | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † | ... | | | ... | 22,297,830 | 7 | 1 9 |
| Fiji | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,523 | 0 | 16 7 |
| Falkland Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,687 | 6 | 4 9 |
| Total | | | | | 202,849,761 | 0 | 16 2 |

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

262. It will be noticed that, out of the 203 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 44 per cent., 35 per cent., and 11 per cent. Of the total amount, 44 per cent. is raised in Europe, 36 per cent. in Asia, 4½ per cent. in Africa, 4½ per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Large revenue per head in Australasian colonies.

263. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.† It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also,

* See footnote (*) to preceding page.
† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table 239 ante.
‡ See table following paragraph 239 ante.

that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.*

264. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue is exceptionally high in proportion to population—the only colonies which raise a larger amount per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad. Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

265. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :— Revenues of Foreign countries.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Gross Amount. (000's omitted.) | Amount per Head. † |
| EUROPE. | | £ | £ s. d. |
| Austria-Hungary | 1883-4 | 74,552,‡ | 1 18 0 |
| Belgium | 1886 | 12,822, | 2 4 6 |
| Denmark | 1883-4 | 3,132, | 1 11 10 |
| France | 1885 | 138,193, | 3 13 10 |
| Germany | 1883-5 | 105,808,§ | 2 6 9 |
| Greece | 1884 | 3,445, | 1 14 10 |
| Holland | 1885 | 10,115, | 2 8 6 |
| Italy | 1884-5 | 59,343, | 2 0 5 |
| Portugal | 1885-6 | 6,973, | 1 12 5 |
| Roumania | 1885 | 5,155, | 0 19 2 |
| Russia | 1884 | 111,550, | 1 8 8 |
| Spain | 1884-5 | 35,213, | 2 1 8 |
| Sweden and Norway | 1883-4 | 6,659,¶ | 0 17 1 |
| Switzerland | 1885 | 1,839, | 0 12 11 |
| Turkey | 1883-4 | 14,681, | 0 12 1 |

* For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 248, 251, and 254 *ante*.

† The populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 133 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £45,201,000, revenue of Austria in 1883; £29,351,000, revenue of Hungary in 1884.

§ This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1884-5, £23,626,200 (exclusive of contributions by the States), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,980,590 in 1883-4; Anhalt, £946,320 in 1883-4; Baden, £2,009,830 in 1883; Bavaria, £11,435,266 in 1883; Bremen, £545,133 in 1883; Brunswick, £463,645 in 1884; Hamburg, £1,764,565 in 1883; Hesse, £877,910 in 1884; Lippe, £48,821 in 1884; Lübeck, £145,718 in 1883; Oldenburg, £296,374 in 1884; Prussia, £54,152,894 in 1883-4; Reuss-Greiz, £36,577 in 1884; Reuss-Schleiz, £65,106 in 1884; Saxe-Altenburg, £120,908 in 1883; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £294,280 in 1884-5; Saxe-Meiningen, £250,083 in 1884; Saxe-Weimar, £315,261 in 1884; Saxony, £3,499,076 in 1884; Schaumburg-Lippe, £26,784 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £96,438 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £105,969 in 1883; and Würtemberg, £2,699,329 in 1884-5.

|| This calculation is based on the population of Russia in Europe.

¶ This amount is made up of £4,389,777 revenue of Sweden in 1882-3, and £2,268,920 revenue of Norway in 1883-4.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

| Country. | | | | | Year. | Revenue. | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | Gross Amount. (000's omitted.) | Amount per Head.* |
| ASIA. | | | | | | £ | £ s. d. |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1883-4 | 15,121, | 0 8 3 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1885 | 9,108, | 1 6 9 |
| Tunis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1884-5 | 594, | 0 5 8 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1884 | 6,492, | 2 3 5 |
| Brazil | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1885 | 13,288, | 1 0 5 |
| Mexico | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1883-4 | 6,932, | 0 14 2 |
| Peru | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1876 | 13,012, | 4 6 6 |
| United States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1885 | 67,435, | 1 6 9 |

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

266. According to this table and that following paragraph 261 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in British India, the United States, Italy, and Spain. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, or Tunis, and slightly less than that of the Argentine Confederation.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

267. Omitting Peru, in which it is understood that the nominal revenue is sustained by large issues of paper money and other irregular means, France is the only country named in the table which raises more per head than the United Kingdom and Holland, which in this respect are about equal. In Victoria, nearly twice as much per head is raised as in France, and more than two and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Taxation.

268. The amounts of which revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

prisoners, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1884-5.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|
| Revenue raised by taxation ... | ... | ... | £ 2,548,171 |
| „ otherwise ... | ... | ... | 3,742,190 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | <u>6,290,361</u> |

269. In 1884-5 about 40 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 960,000, an average will be obtained of £2 13s. 1d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1884-5.*

| Year. | Taxation. | | | Year. | Taxation. | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Gross Amount. | Average per Head.† | Percentage of Total Revenue. | | Gross Amount. | Average per Head.† | Percentage of Total Revenue. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| 1853 ... | 800,577 | 4 1 11 | 24·74 | 1870 ... | 1,394,333 | 1 19 1 | 42·75 |
| 1854 ... | 1,052,462 | 3 18 8 | 34·08 | 1871 (6 months) | 724,261 | 0 19 10 | 42·82 |
| 1855 ... | 1,193,309 | 3 10 6 | 43·73 | 1871-2 | 1,612,034 | 2 3 2 | 43·17 |
| 1856 ... | 1,458,647 | 3 16 7 | 49·07 | 1872-3 | 1,784,056 | 2 7 0 | 48·96 |
| 1857 ... | 1,331,362 | 3 1 10 | 40·00 | 1873-4 | 1,896,842 | 2 9 2 | 46·19 |
| 1858 ... | 1,414,511 | 2 18 6 | 47·57 | 1874-5 | 1,724,822 | 2 4 0 | 40·71 |
| 1859 ... | 1,414,760 | 2 14 8 | 43·38 | 1875-6 | 1,780,392 | 2 5 0 | 41·16 |
| 1860 ... | 1,330,761 | 2 9 10 | 43·11 | 1876-7 | 1,770,685 | 2 4 2 | 37·48 |
| 1861 ... | 1,244,389 | 2 6 1 | 42·15 | 1877-8 | 1,712,953 | 2 2 0 | 38·03 |
| 1862 ... | 1,183,194 | 2 3 2 | 36·19 | 1878-9 | 1,730,088 | 2 1 10 | 37·44 |
| 1863 ... | 1,158,219 | 2 1 2 | 41·74 | 1879-80 | 1,690,923 | 2 0 3 | 36·59 |
| 1864 ... | 1,167,036 | 1 19 10 | 39·49 | 1880-81 | 2,003,704 | 2 6 7 | 38·64 |
| 1865 ... | 1,214,479 | 1 19 9 | 39·47 | 1881-2 | 2,317,706 | 2 12 8 | 41·44 |
| 1866 ... | 1,219,567 | 1 18 9 | 39·61 | 1882-3 | 2,334,255 | 2 11 7 | 41·60 |
| 1867 ... | 1,516,231 | 2 7 1 | 47·14 | 1883-4 | 2,318,520 | 2 9 10 | 39·05 |
| 1868 ... | 1,352,818 | 2 0 10 | 41·87 | 1884-5 | 2,548,171 | 2 13 1 | 40·51 |
| 1869 ... | 1,539,495 | 2 4 10 | 45·49 | | | | |

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1855, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

270. It will be observed that an increase of nearly £230,000 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1884-5, as compared with the preceding year. The taxation per head was 3s. 3d. more

Comparison of taxation 1884-5 with former years.

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer on the 20th July, 1886, the taxation in 1885-6 amounted to £2,633,510, or £2 13s. 1d. per head of the estimated mean population (991,640) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 210 ante.

than in 1883-4, and was also higher than in any previous year since 1859. The proportion of taxation to revenue was somewhat higher than in the previous year, but lower than in 1882-3 or 1881-2.

Heads of
taxation.

271. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years:—

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.*

| Heads of Taxation. | Amount Received. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1877-8. | 1878-9. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ . | £ |
| Customs duties | 1,459,628 | 1,351,864 | 1,353,656 | 1,450,137 | 1,667,306 | 1,740,467 | 1,741,053 | 1,887,718 |
| Wharfage rates† | 27,820 | 26,520 | 24,125 | 24,641 | 27,346 | 28,537 | 28,055 | 31,821 |
| Excise:— | | | | | | | | |
| Spirits | 36,309 | 36,088 | 41,230 | 52,232 | 52,620 | 52,522 | 53,638 | 68,930 |
| Beer | .. | .. | .. | 62,557 | 98,955 | 11,256 | .. | .. |
| Tobacco | .. | .. | .. | 21,872 | 64,972 | 70,933 | 70,016 | 72,295 |
| Ports and Harbours ‡ .. | 22,647 | 20,310 | 19,194 | 20,577 | 26,263 | 27,787 | 30,871 | 31,176 |
| Licences (not territorial) .. | § 17,150 | 20,116 | 21,762 | 23,906 | 25,977 | 28,381 | 31,623 | 32,535 |
| Duties on estates of deceased persons | 72,500 | 47,983 | 37,928 | 78,141 | 74,368 | 86,648 | 77,154 | 124,370 |
| Duties on bank notes .. | 26,672 | 24,956 | 22,470 | 23,807 | 27,324 | 28,685 | 28,575 | 27,529 |
| Stamp duty | .. | .. | 83,005 | 115,844 | 131,020 | 133,433 | 133,651 | 143,382 |
| Land tax | 50,227 | 202,251 | 87,553 | 129,990 | 121,555 | 125,006 | 123,884 | 128,415 |
| Toll receipts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1,712,953 | 1,730,088 | 1,690,923 | 2,003,704 | 2,317,706 | 2,334,255 | 2,318,520 | 2,548,171 |

Heads of
taxation, in
1883-4 and
1884-5 com-
pared.

272. A considerable increase will be noticed in the receipts under nearly all the heads of taxation in 1884-5 as compared with previous years, the total increase being £229,600 as compared with 1883-4, and £214,000 as compared with 1882-3, in which year the amount was larger than in any previous one. The principal heads over which the former amount was distributed were Customs, which yielded an additional revenue of £146,700; excise duty on spirits, £15,300; duties on estates of deceased persons (a fluctuating source of income), £47,200; stamp duties, £9,700; land tax, £4,500; and wharfage rates, £3,800. The increased Customs revenue was partly due to an increased duty on spirits;|| but, even if this item be omitted, the revenue from the articles which were unaffected by any alteration in the Tariff shows an augmentation of over £100,000. Of the increase under the head of excise on spirits, £12,650 was due to the rates of duty having been increased from 17th July, 1884.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 222 *ante*.

† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne. Since the 30th June, 1877, the remaining portion of these rates has formed part of the revenue of the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

‡ Chiefly tonnage dues.

§ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences took place in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 332 *post*.

|| See paragraph 275 *post*.

273. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 75 per cent. in the last three years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1884-5 was equivalent to a charge of $10\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.*

274. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,† 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

| Articles. | Amounts Received. | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1877-8. | 1878-9. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Spirits | 489,236 | 455,157 | 420,872 | 430,909 | 443,431 | 468,746 | 472,259 | 518,370 |
| Wine | 37,893 | 31,462 | 34,095 | 43,171 | 45,112 | 44,100 | 39,096 | 42,101 |
| Beer and cider .. | 29,346 | 27,143 | 27,372 | 29,721 | 29,770 | 32,372 | 33,845 | 35,210 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 82,830 | 75,161 | 59,384 | 53,379 | 71,525 | 85,844 | 97,420 | 108,405 |
| Cigars | 17,639 | 17,818 | 16,404 | 21,691 | 24,927 | 29,453 | 31,311 | 34,299 |
| Tea | 69,628 | 68,703 | 68,541 | 76,540 | 81,706 | 80,298 | 73,970 | 88,093 |
| Sugar and molasses | 84,372 | 93,197 | 89,379 | 94,312 | 103,466 | 108,087 | 119,248 | 118,031 |
| Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate | 14,814 | 13,380 | 13,153 | 13,882 | 14,491 | 14,883 | 15,665 | 16,930 |
| Opium | 14,214 | 13,988 | 18,877 | 21,645 | 21,359 | 20,897 | 21,389 | 19,517 |
| Rice | 13,681 | 12,434 | 15,555 | 23,136 | 20,169 | 20,576 | 16,607 | 18,824 |
| Hops | 7,586 | 8,277 | 9,364 | 7,805 | 14,948 | 8,318 | 4,416 | 4,326 |
| Malt | 12,870 | 12,710 | 10,907 | 3,371 | 4,272 | 1,750 | 3,301 | 2,302 |
| Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved | 43,714 | 38,297 | 34,809 | 34,312 | 47,510 | 48,418 | 43,973 | 53,348 |
| Live stock .. | 28,270 | 30,115 | 43,056 | 39,167 | 34,948 | 32,945 | 38,359 | 30,064 |
| Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties | 268,656 | 248,622 | 273,835 | 334,296 | 434,532 | 444,038 | 441,470 | 490,677 |
| All other articles.. | 244,810 | 205,391 | 218,053 | 222,800 | 275,140 | 299,742 | 288,724 | 307,221 |
| Export duty on timber | 69 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,459,628 | 1,351,864 | 1,353,656 | 1,450,137 | 1,667,306 | 1,740,467 | 1,741,053 | 1,887,718 |

275. It will be observed that in 1884-5 the Customs revenue was much larger than in any previous year, and exceeded that in 1883-4 by £146,700. This increase is made up of £46,100 under the head of spirits, £14,000 under tobacco and cigars, £14,100 under tea, £9,400 under fruits and vegetables, £49,200 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, and £26,400 under all other heads; but against these must be set a decrease of £8,300 under the head of live stock and £4,200 distributed over sugar, opium, malt, and rice. It will also be remarked that, doubtless owing to increased production within the colony, the revenue from hops and malt has of late years been much less than it was formerly. The only article on the list affected by an alteration in the

* See also table following paragraph 309 *et seq. post.*

† Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

Tariff within the last three years is spirits, on which the duty was raised by one-fifth on the 17th July, 1884, viz., from 10s. to 12s. per gallon, the result being an increased revenue from spirits amounting to £46,100.*

Taxation on
chief articles
of import.

276. The relative importance of the various heads of Imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount and the amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1884-5 from each of the principal groups of articles ; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received :—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1884-5.

| Articles. | | | | Duty received 1884-5. | | | Proportion of Total Duty received. | |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----|--|-----------|
| | | | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head of Population. | | | |
| | | | | £ | £ | s. | d. | Per cent. |
| Spirits, wine, beer, and cider | | | | 595,681 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 31 55 |
| Tobacco, snuff, and cigars | | | | 142,704 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 7·56 |
| Hops and malt | | | | 6,628 | 0 | 0 | 2 | ·35 |
| Sugar and molasses | | | | 118,031 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 6·25 |
| Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate | | | | 105,023 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5·57 |
| Rice | | | | 18,824 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1·00 |
| Fruits and vegetables | | | | 53,348 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2·83 |
| Opium | | | | 19,517 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1·03 |
| Live stock | | | | 30,064 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1·59 |
| Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ... | | | | 490,677 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 25·99 |
| All other articles | | | | 307,221 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 16·28 |
| Total | | | | 1,887,718 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 100·00 |

Customs
revenue,
estimated
and
received,
1883 to 1885.

277. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1884-5, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer and the amount actually received under each head :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1882-3 TO 1884-5.

| Sources of Revenue. | 1882-3. | | 1883-4. | | 1884-5. | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. |
| CUSTOMS DUTIES. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Spirits | 425,000 | 469,052 | 460,000 | 471,814 | 545,000 | 518,388 |
| Wine | 44,000 | 44,140 | 45,000 | 39,041 | 40,000 | 42,110 |
| Beer and cider | 29,000 | 32,388 | 33,000 | 33,845 | 33,000 | 35,209 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 70,000 | 85,880 | 80,000 | 97,408 | 100,000 | 108,415 |
| Cigars | 30,000 | 29,453 | 25,000 | 31,310 | 31,000 | 34,301 |
| Tea | 102,000 | 80,581 | 84,000 | 73,573 | 75,000 | 87,701 |
| Sugar and molasses | 115,000 | 108,204 | 114,000 | 118,774 | 117,000 | 118,224 |

See also footnote (†) on page 152 *post*.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1882-3 TO
1884-5—continued.**

| Sources of Revenue. | 1882-3. | | 1883-4. | | 1884-5. | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. | Estimated Receipts. | Actual Net Receipts. |
| CUSTOMS DUTIES— continued. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate ... | 15,000 | 14,893 | 15,000 | 15,651 | 15,000 | 16,928 |
| Opium ... | 20,000 | 20,897 | 21,000 | 21,389 | 21,000 | 19,517 |
| Rice ... | 22,000 | 20,663 | 21,000 | 16,523 | 16,000 | 18,862 |
| Hops ... | 12,000 | 8,829 | 8,000 | 4,311 | 4,000 | 4,434 |
| Malt ... | 4,500 | 1,750 | 2,000 | 3,301 | 3,000 | 2,302 |
| Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved ... | 58,500 | 48,518 | 50,000 | 43,724 | 44,000 | 53,171 |
| Live stock ... | 40,000 | 33,724 | 35,000 | 38,010 | 25,000 | 30,957 |
| Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ... | 467,000 | 444,957 | 482,000 | 440,799 | 436,000 | 490,755 |
| All other articles ... | 316,500 | 300,888 | 309,000 | 287,927 | 293,000 | 308,132 |
| Total ... | 1,770,500 | 1,744,817 | 1,784,000 | 1,737,400 | 1,798,000 | 1,889,406 |
| EXCISE. | | | | | | |
| Spirits distilled in Victoria ... | 50,000 | 52,594 | 52,000 | 53,717 | 68,000 | 68,854 |
| Tobacco duty ... | 75,000 | 70,983 | 75,000 | 69,966 | 70,000 | 72,295 |
| Beer duty ... | 16,670 | 10,807 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Licences— | | | | | | |
| Tobacco and cigars ... | 1,300 | 1,212 | 1,500 | 1,387 | 1,250 | 1,438 |
| Other ... | 110 | 814 | 1,000 | 774 | 800 | 828 |
| Total ... | 143,080 | 136,410 | 129,500 | 125,844 | 140,050 | 143,415 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | |
| Wharfage rates ... | 22,500 | 28,506 | 27,000 | 28,070 | 28,000 | 31,843 |
| Tonnage ... | 26,000 | 27,820 | 29,000 | 30,818 | 30,000 | 31,197 |
| Fees ... | 9,700 | 7,130 | 8,500 | 7,530 | 7,000 | 7,429 |
| Fines ... | 500 | 613 | 500 | 87 | 300 | 247 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2,300 | 4,092 | 4,000 | 7,061 | 6,800 | 5,940 |
| Total ... | 61,000 | 68,161 | 69,000 | 73,566 | 72,100 | 76,656 |
| Grand total ... | 1,974,580 | 1,949,388 | 1,982,500 | 1,936,810 | 2,010,150 | 2,109,477 |

NOTE.—The figures in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those given in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

278. In three of the eight years ended with 1884-5, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in five of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by £123,157, as is shown in the following table:—

Customs Revenue estimated and received 1878 to 1885.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | | | Customs Revenue.. | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | Estimate. | Net Receipts. | Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimate. |
| | | | | | |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | 1,606,500 | 1,565,905 | - 40,595 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | 1,539,450 | 1,449,793 | - 89,657 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | 1,458,700 | 1,454,138 | - 4,562 |
| 1880-1 | ... | ... | 1,561,420 | 1,649,467 | + 88,047 |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | 1,809,000 | 1,950,479 | + 141,479 |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | 1,974,580 | 1,949,388 | - 25,192 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | 1,982,500 | 1,936,810 | - 45,690 |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | 2,010,150 | 2,109,477 | + 99,327 |
| Total | ... | ... | 13,942,300 | 14,065,457 | + 123,157 |

Cost of
collecting
Customs
Revenue.

279. In the same eight years, the cost of collecting the Customs Revenue ranged from £2 19s. 1d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1881-2 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 6s. 2d. :—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877-8 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | | | Customs Revenue. | | |
|---------|-----|-----|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Net Receipts. | Charges of Collection. | |
| | | | | Total. | Per £100 collected. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | 1,565,905 | 53,651 | 3 8 6 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | 1,449,793 | 54,150 | 3 14 8 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | 1,454,138 | 56,917 | 3 18 3 |
| 1880-1 | ... | ... | 1,649,467 | 56,004 | 3 7 10 |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | 1,950,479 | 57,615 | 2 19 1 |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | 1,949,388 | 60,688 | 3 2 3 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | 1,936,810 | 62,145 | 3 4 2 |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | 2,109,477 | 64,242 | 3 0 11 |
| Total | ... | ... | 14,065,457 | 465,412 | 3 6 2 |

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

280. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last ten years,

which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the direct contributions of the people have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period :—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1884-5.

| Year ended 30th June. | Taxes Repealed or Reduced. | | | | Taxes Imposed or Increased. | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Heads of Taxation. | | Estimated Loss to the Revenue— | | Heads of Taxation. | | Estimated Gain to the Revenue— | |
| | | | During the Financial Year. | In Complete Years. | | | During the Financial Year. | In Complete Years. |
| | | | £ | £ | | | £ | £ |
| 1876 | Nil ... | ... | ... | ... | Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ... | ... | 3,000 | 10,700 |
| | | | | | Tax on bank notes imposed... | ... | 7,200 | 27,000 |
| 1877 | Nil ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1878 | Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ... | ... | (85,000)* | (85,000)* | Land tax imposed... | ... | 50,000 | 124,000 |
| | Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about | ... | 26,000 | 85,000† | Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ... | ... | (4,600)* | (4,800)* |
| | | | | | Customs— Stock tax imposed | ... | 28,300 | 37,000 |
| 1879 | Nil ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | Stamp duties imposed ... | ... | 83,005 | 120,000 |
| 1880 | Customs— (See contra) ... | ... | ... | ... | Customs— Duties increased on— Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of increased duties, about .. | ... | 47,800 | 53,000† |

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the Tariff.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1884-5—continued.

| Year ended 30th June. | Taxes Repealed or Reduced. | | | Taxes Imposed or Increased. | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Heads of Taxation. | Estimated Loss to the Revenue— | | Heads of Taxation. | Estimated Gain to the Revenue— | |
| | | During the Financial Year. | In Complete Years. | | During the Financial Year. | In Complete Years. |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1881 | Nil | ... | ... | Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased ... Cigars increased Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer „ „ | (Revenue decreased) 2,300 21,872 62,557 | * 3,500 . 65,000 100,000 |
| 1882 | Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced... | 3,000 | 3,500 | Nil | ... | ... |
| 1883 | Excise—Beer duty remitted ... | 88,000 | 100,000 | Nil | ... | ... |
| 1884 | Nil | ... | ... | Nil | ... | ... |
| 1885 | Nil | ... | ... | Customs—Duty on spirits increased... Excise — Duty on spirits increased... | 74,972† 12,653 | 94,500 18,400 |

Amount of taxation imposed in last ten years.

281. From the above table it would appear that fresh or additional taxation was imposed on the colony during the last ten years, amounting annually to nearly half a million sterling,† thus —

| | Estimated Annual Amount. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Taxation imposed or increased | £653,100 |
| „ repealed or reduced | 188,500 |
| Net amount imposed, &c. | £464,600 |

Duty on bank notes.

282. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year.

Land tax.

283. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates

* Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.
† This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 274 ante, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.
‡ This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amounts receivable would be less, and in others much more in subsequent years. Mere transfers of revenue (see footnote * on last page) have been omitted.

over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows :—

| | | | | Value per Acre. | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|--|
| Class I., | carrying 2 or more sheep per acre | ... | ... | £4 | |
| Class II., | „ 3 sheep to 2 acres | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Class III., | „ 1 sheep per acre | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Class IV., | „ under 1 sheep per acre | ... | ... | 1 | |

284. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1885 to nearly 7,100,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Extent of land assessed for land tax.

285. The land in Victoria available for occupation is estimated to amount to about 40,000,000 acres,* of which 21,700,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation† when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 18 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 33 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

286. The number of estates assessed was 1,057, or 15 more than in 1884. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 863. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Number of estates assessed.

287. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,710 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,900 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV., 10,600 acres.

Average size of estates assessed.

288. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor :—

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

* Exclusive of the *Mallee country*. See Part "Production" *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to over 7,700,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1886.*

| Class. | Number of Proprietors. | Estates Assessed. | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | Number. | Area. | | Average Area to each— | |
| | | | Total. | Percentage of each Class. | Proprietor. | Estate. |
| | | | Acres. | | Acres. | Acres. |
| I. | 103 | 116 | 336,387 | 4·74 | 3,266 | 2,900 |
| II. | 204 | 227 | 802,161 | 11·31 | 3,932 | 3,534 |
| III. | 315 | 391 | 2,518,760 | 35·52 | 7,996 | 6,442 |
| IV. | 241 | 323 | 3,435,123 | 48·43 | 14,254 | 10,635 |
| Total | 863 | 1,057 | 7,092,431 | 100·00 | 8,220 | 6,710 |

Valuation of estates assessed.

289. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly twelve and a quarter millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estate.

Valuation of estates of each class.

290. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table:—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1886.*

| Class. | Capital Value. | Value of Exemptions. | Net Taxable Value. | Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value. |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | Per Cent. |
| I. | 1,345,548 | 257,500 | 1,088,048 | 80·85 |
| II. | 2,406,483 | 510,000 | 1,896,483 | 78·82 |
| III. | 5,037,520 | 787,500 | 4,250,020 | 84·38 |
| IV. | 3,435,123 | 602,500 | 2,832,623 | 82·15 |
| Total | 12,224,674 | 2,157,500 | 10,067,174 | 82·36 |

Amount of land tax payable.

291. The land tax payable varied from 9³/₄d. per acre in Class I. to 2¹/₂d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4¹/₄d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £146, ranging from an average of £165 in Class III. to one of £119 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £121, and ranged from an average of £136 in Class III. to one of £107 in Class II. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1886.

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1886.*

| Class. | Total Amount per Annum. | Amount per Acre. | Amount by each Holder. | Amount for each Estate. |
|--------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | £ | d. | £ | £ |
| I. | 13,601 | 9·70 | 132·0 | 117·0 |
| II. | 23,706 | 7·09 | 116·2 | 104·4 |
| III. | 53,125 | 5·06 | 168·0 | 135·6 |
| IV. | 35,407 | 2·47 | 147·0 | 109·6 |
| Total | 125,839 | 4·26 | 145·8 | 119·0 |

292. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is more than 2½d.; between II. and III., 2d.; and between III. and IV. about 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is only 24 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, two-thirds larger than that in the former.

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

293. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 45, the area of the estates assessed by 198,000 acres, and the taxable value by £41,000. The increases, except as regards the number of proprietors, have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1886.

| | | Classes. | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | I. | II. | III. | IV. | |
| Number of proprietors, 1880 | | 98 | 196 | 315 | 209 | 818 |
| „ „ 1886 | | 103 | 204 | 315 | 241 | 863 |
| Increase | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | 32 | 45 |
| Area of estates, 1880 | ... | acres 339,303 | acres 816,505 | acres 2,525,222 | acres 3,213,717 | acres 6,894,747 |
| „ „ 1886 | ... | 336,387 | 802,161 | 2,518,760 | 3,435,123 | 7,092,431 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221,406 | 197,684† |
| Decrease | ... | 2,916 | 14,344 | 6,462 | ... | ... |
| Net taxable value, 1880 | ... | £ 1,112,212 | £ 1,959,515 | £ 4,262,944 | £ 2,691,217 | £ 10,025,888 |
| „ „ 1886 | ... | 1,088,048 | 1,896,483 | 4,250,020 | 2,832,623 | 10,067,174 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141,406 | 41,286† |
| Decrease | ... | 24,164 | 63,032 | 12,924 | ... | ... |

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1886.

† Net figures.

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.

Stamp
duties.

294. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1884-5 amounted to £1,164, as against £1,136 in the previous year.

295. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

STAMP DUTIES.

| I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|---|----|----|
| Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| All other kinds (except bank notes)— | | | | |
| For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For every additional £50 or fraction thereof ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| (The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.) | | | | |

II.—RECEIPTS.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|
| Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|---|-----|---|---|---|

III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company— | | | | | | | | |
| For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, &c., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post-office or other savings bank.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

Revenue
from stamp
duties.

296. The estimated revenue from stamp duties during the financial year 1884-5 has already been shown* to have been £143,382 as compared with £133,651 in the previous year.

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

297. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1884 :—

* See table following paragraph 271 *ante*.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Taxation. | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Gross Amount. | Average per Head. | Percentage of Total Revenue. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria* ... | 1879-80 | 1,690,923 | 2 0 3 | 36·59 |
| | 1880-81 | 2,003,704 | 2 6 7 | 38·64 |
| | 1881-2 | 2,317,706 | 2 12 8 | 41·44 |
| | 1882-3 | 2,334,255 | 2 11 7 | 41·60 |
| | 1883-4 | 2,318,520 | 2 9 10 | 39·07 |
| | 1884-5 | 2,548,171 | 2 13 1 | 40·51 |
| New South Wales ... | 1880 | 1,417,293 | 1 19 3 | 28·90 |
| | 1881 | 1,770,848 | 2 6 5 | 26·40 |
| | 1882 | 1,903,413 | 2 7 7 | 25·68 |
| | 1883 | 1,891,703 | 2 4 10 | 29·24 |
| | 1884 | 2,152,855 | 2 8 1 | 30·25 |
| Queensland† ... | 1879-80 | 600,236 | 2 15 1 | 37·23 |
| | 1880-81 | 657,753 | 3 1 2 | 32·50 |
| | 1881-2 | 806,719 | 3 11 1 | 38·38 |
| | 1883 | 929,430 | 3 9 5 | 35·98 |
| | 1884 | 1,090,445 | 3 13 0 | 40·79 |
| South Australia ... | 1880 | 529,450 | 2 0 2 | 26·11 |
| | 1881 | 557,188 | 1 18 7 | 25·65 |
| | 1882 | 653,864 | 2 5 1 | 31·33 |
| | 1883 | 637,751 | 2 2 8 | 30·96 |
| | 1884 | 563,841 | 1 16 7 | 27·84 |
| Western Australia ... | 1880 | 101,257 | 3 10 2 | 56·24 |
| | 1881 | 109,199 | 3 13 7 | 42·94 |
| | 1882 | 134,658 | 4 8 7 | 53·78 |
| | 1883 | 126,131 | 4 0 9 | 39·82 |
| | 1884 | 127,338 | 3 18 9 | 43·86 |
| Tasmania‡ ... | 1880 | 300,241 | 2 12 10 | 67·89 |
| | 1881 | 350,146 | 2 19 8 | 69·22 |
| | 1882 | 370,856 | 3 1 5 | 67·28 |
| | 1883 | 388,406 | 3 2 6 | 69·09 |
| | 1884 | 344,192 | 2 13 7 | 62·66 |
| New Zealand ... | 1880 | 1,535,700 | 3 4 9 | 46·77 |
| | 1881 | 1,881,024 | 3 16 3 | 50·66 |
| | 1882 | 1,999,000 | 3 18 6 | 51·03 |
| | 1883 | 2,080,084 | 3 18 7 | 53·73 |
| | 1884 | 1,869,496§ | 3 7 8 | 50·42 |

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

298. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia, whilst in Western Australia it was higher than in any other colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

* The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

† Since 1875 the financial year of Queensland has ended on the 30th June. The figures for 1883, however, are for the year ended 31st December.

‡ The figures for Tasmania for the last two years are subject to future revision.

§ This amount is greater than that given in the table following paragraph 248 *ante*.—See footnote (¶) to that table.

with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. New Zealand.

4. Tasmania.

5. Victoria.

6. New South Wales.

7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

299. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand raised one half, Western Australia and Victoria about two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE RAISED BY TAXATION.

1. Tasmania.

2. New Zealand.

3. Western Australia.

4. Queensland.

5. Victoria.

6. New South Wales.

7. South Australia.

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

300. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1884* of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to over six and a quarter millions sterling ; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly eight and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.

| — | Taxation. | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Gross Amount. | Average per Head. | Percentage of Total Revenue.† |
| | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Continent of Australia | 6,252,999 | 2 10 9 | 34·66 |
| Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand | 8,466,687 | 2 13 10 | 37·97 |

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

301. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1884-5 have been taken.
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 246 ante.

is somewhat less, but the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is somewhat higher, than the corresponding item in the Australasian colonies taken as a whole.

302. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Country or Colony. | Year. | Taxation. | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Gross Amount. | Average Per Head. | Percentage of Total Revenue. |
| EUROPE. | | | | |
| United Kingdom... .. | 1884-5 | £ 73,796,000 | £ s. d. 2 0 5 | 83·87 |
| ASIA. | | | | |
| India | 1882-3 | 29,077,564 | 0 2 11 | 41·47 |
| Straits Settlements | 1884 | 509,555 | 0 18 10 | 80·89 |
| AFRICA. | | | | |
| Mauritius | 1878 | 519,194 | 1 8 3 | 65·76 |
| Natal | 1882 | 278,097 | 0 13 6 | 42·28 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1878 | 1,216,332 | 1 4 2 | 58·39 |
| Lagos | 1878 | 44,037 | 0 14 7 | 86·54 |
| Gambia | 1883 | 26,259 | 1 17 2 | 90·08 |
| AMERICA. | | | | |
| Canada | 1881-2 | 5,740,600 | 1 6 7 | 82·53 |
| Newfoundland | 1877 | 173,555 | 1 1 6 | 81·75 |
| Bermudas | 1883 | 24,102 | 1 13 8 | 78·34 |
| West Indies— | | | | |
| Turk's Island | 1884 | 7,158 | 1 10 3 | 68·34 |
| Jamaica | 1883-4 | 377,653 | 0 12 9 | 65·14 |
| St. Lucia | 1884 | 33,324 | 0 16 5 | 72·26 |
| Barbadoes | 1878 | 119,358 | 0 13 7 | 90·98 |
| Grenada | 1883 | 36,863 | 0 16 2 | 84·00 |
| Tobago | 1883 | 10,294 | 0 10 0 | 72·62 |
| Virgin Islands | 1876 | 1,463 | 0 4 5 | 95·19 |
| Antigua | 1884 | 33,558 | 0 19 2 | 74·09 |
| Montserrat | 1883 | 5,415 | 0 10 0 | 92·36 |
| Dominica | 1879 | 14,939 | 0 10 7 | 73·68 |
| Trinidad | 1884 | 321,141 | 1 18 6 | 67·46 |
| AUSTRALASIA. | | | | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand* | 1884 | 8,466,687 | 2 13 10 | 37·97 |
| Fiji | 1884 | 68,162 | 0 10 7 | 72·11 |

303. It will be observed that nearly half as much again is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada; also that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three-and-a-half times, and in the United Kingdom about nine times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case

* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 298 *ante*.

with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 38 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head exceeds by 13s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 84 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand, except the Australasian colonies.

Taxation in
Victoria
and other
British
possessions
compared.

304. In Victoria, the gross amount of taxation is more than twice that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is not quite half that in Canada. The average per head is 12s. 8d. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria being very little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in
Foreign
countries.

305. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Taxation. | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Gross Amount. (000's omitted.) | Average per Head.* | Percentage of Total Revenue.† |
| EUROPE. | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 1883-4 | 41,764,‡ | 1 1 4 | 56·02 |
| Belgium ... | 1886 | 6,594, | 1 2 10 | 51·43 |
| Denmark ... | 1883-4 | 2,475, | 1 5 2 | 87·64 |
| France ... | 1885 | 125,938, | 3 7 4 | 91·13 |
| Greece ... | 1884 | 2,736, | 1 7 8 | 81·74 |
| Holland ... | 1883 | 7,920, | 1 17 11 | 85·50 |
| Italy ... | 1883 | 40,826, | 1 8 8 | 71·40 |
| Portugal ... | 1885-6 | 6,004, | 1 7 8 | 86·53 |
| Russia ... | 1882 | 86,238, | 1 2 2 | 77·60 |
| Spain ... | 1884-5 | 31,828, | 1 17 8 | 91·39 |
| Switzerland ... | 1885 | 796, | 0 5 7 | 43·28 |
| Turkey ... | 1883-4 | 12,712, | 0 10 4 | 86·59 |
| ASIA. | | | | |
| Japan ... | 1883-4 | 14,051, | 0 7 9 | 92·92 |
| AFRICA. | | | | |
| Egypt ... | 1885 | 7,672, | 1 2 7 | 84·23 |
| AMERICA. | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation | 1884 | 5,445, | 1 17 0 | 83·87 |
| Brazil ... | 1885 | 9,921, | 0 15 3 | 74·66 |
| Mexico ... | 1883-4 | 5,680, | 0 11 7 | 81·94 |
| United States ... | 1885 | 61,256, | 1 4 3 | 90·84 |

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 133 *ante*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 265 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £22,560,820 taxation in Austria for the year 1883, and £19,203,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1884.

306. It will be observed* that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that Russia comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then the United States, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is much above that levied in Belgium or Portugal, and is also above that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland, about the same as that levied in Denmark, and not quite as high as that in Greece, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Gross
amount of
taxation
in various
countries.

307. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect Holland, Spain, and the Argentine Confederation stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies† but one is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in two of those colonies, Queensland and Western Australia, it is larger than in France.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

308. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise no more than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of France, Spain, Japan, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and, although the United Kingdom raises nearly five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as nine of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

309. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports:—

Taxation by
Customs in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

| Colony. | Customs Revenue.† | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount.§ | Proportion to— | |
| | | Total Taxation. | Total Value of Imports. |
| | £ | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Victoria | 1,919,539 | 75·33 | 10·31 |
| New South Wales | 1,726,811 | 80·21 | 7·56 |
| Queensland | 937,225 | 83·37 | 14·69 |
| South Australia | 515,035 | 89·57 | 8·96 |
| Western Australia... .. | 117,478 | 92·26 | 22·54 |
| Tasmania... .. | 254,946 | 74·07 | 15·39 |
| New Zealand | 1,409,343 | 79·82 | 18·39 |

* See also tables following paragraph 397 and 302 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 397 *ante*.

‡ Including, besides duties, a few items in some of the colonies, such as wharfage rates, rents of bonded warehouses, &c.

§ See table following paragraph 248 *ante*.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
taxation.

310. It will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania during 1884 three-fourths of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The colony in which the proportion was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 8 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

311. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of over 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, ranging from nearly 23 per cent. in the first to 15 per cent. in the last named colony.

Taxation by
Customs
in British
dominions.

312. In a previous issue of the *Victorian Year-Book** it was shown that in the United Kingdom only 27 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, or a very much smaller proportion than in any Australasian colony; that in Canada the proportion—78 per cent.—was somewhat larger than in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in the other Australasian colonies. Also, that, as compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—was only half that in Victoria, but that in the great majority of British possessions, especially the West India Islands, it was much above that in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia.

Taxation by
Customs
in Foreign
countries.

313. It was also shown that out of ten Foreign countries respecting which information was available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appeared to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportions (52 and 60 per cent. respectively) even in these are much less than in any of the Australasian colonies; also that the proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports was higher than in Victoria in four out of the ten countries, and in five it was higher than in New South Wales, whilst in Spain—where it amounted to nearly a fifth—it was higher than in any Australasian colony except Western Australia, and in the United States—where it was as high as 29 per cent.—it was much higher than in Western Australia.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, par. 291.

314. The returns of the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of the colonies having been dealt with in the preceding paragraphs, it now remains to consider those of the local bodies, which embrace the Municipalities and the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

315. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1885, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1885.

| Heads of Revenue and Expenditure. | | | | | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Shires. | Total. |
|---|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| REVENUE. | | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| From Government | { Endowments... | | | | 40,585 | 271,863 | 312,448* |
| | { Other receipts | | | | 16,227 | 34,821 | 51,048 |
| „ Rates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 279,160 | 224,314 | 503,474† |
| „ Licences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,521 | 26,683 | 92,204 |
| „ Registration of dogs and goats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,269 | 9,582 | 15,851 |
| „ Market and weighbridge rents and dues | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,481 | 2,216 | 51,697 |
| „ Other sources | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99,941 | 26,262 | 126,203 |
| Total | | | | | 557,184 | 595,741 | 1,152,925 |
| EXPENDITURE.‡ | | | | | | | |
| Public works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 351,110 | 410,434 | 761,544 |
| Salaries, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,200 | 78,692 | 129,892 |
| Other expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | 215,482 | 104,556 | 320,038 |
| Total | | | | | 617,792 | 593,682 | 1,211,473 |

316. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 for the endowment of municipalities, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, an equivalent amount has since been annually voted by Parliament.

Endowment of municipalities.

317. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.§ Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in

Rate of endowment.

* This amount differs slightly from that named in the next paragraph, the reason being that the financial year of the municipalities terminates in September, whilst that of the General Government ends in June.

† Of this amount £31,248 was levied as *special* rates.

‡ Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 376 *post*.

§ For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 174 *et seq. ante*.

municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during 1885 was at the rate of £1 3s. 0½d. to shires, and 11s. 6d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates ; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of £1 4s. 3½d. and 12s. 1¾d. respectively.*

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

318. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue in 1885 by 5 per cent.; or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 11 per cent.; whilst the revenue of shires slightly exceeded the expenditure. In the previous year the expenditure of municipalities as a whole exceeded the revenue by 7 per cent.; that of cities, towns, and boroughs by 11 per cent.; and that of shires by 3½ per cent.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

319. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 34 of the 60 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 63 of the 120 individual shires, in 1884; and in 29 out of 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 50 out of 121 shires, in 1885.

Salaries in municipalities.

320. Payments for salaries formed 8 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in the last two years. The same item formed nearly 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in 1884, and over 13 per cent. in 1885.

Harbour Trust receipts and expenditure.

321. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust† during the eight and a half years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue :—

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1885.

| — | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| NET RECEIPTS. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wharfage rates ... | 43,106 | 84,731 | 75,295 | 67,827 | 83,493 | 105,854 | 98,809 | 108,019 | 120,587 |
| Leases ... | 55 | 143 | 126 | 94 | 103 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 35 |
| Licences ... | 1,072 | 1,140 | 1,789 | 2,670 | 2,738 | 4,487 | 4,575 | 4,521 | 4,757 |
| Interest ... | 82 | 687 | 1,116 | 445 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spencer-street ferry fares ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 | 798 |
| Sundries ... | 120 | 45 | 191 | 224 | 308 | 409 | 456 | 422 | 1,099 |
| Total ... | 44,435 | 86,746 | 78,517 | 71,260 | 86,642 | 110,849 | 103,935 | †113,141 | 127,276 |

* An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of thirteen shires, which received £3 for every £1 of rates.

† For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part Interchange post.

‡ In addition to this, the sum of £14,562 was received as premium on a loan of £250,000 net, after deducting all expenses.

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1885—*continued*.

| — | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EXPENDITURE. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Plant | 5,055 | 38,786 | 30,568 | 22,034 | 9,603 | 18,220 | 55,158 | 70,881 | 46,014 |
| Harbour improve- ments and mainte- nance | 111 | 894 | 5,027 | 15,065 | 7,128 | 13,571 | 18,082 | 43,741 | 46,508 |
| Dredging, landing, and depositing silt | 4,872 | 9,872 | 31,276 | 40,179 | 43,513 | 48,116 | 58,596 | 85,629 | 71,554 |
| Wharves and ap- proaches: Construc- tion and mainte- nance | 421 | 20,989 | 7,161 | 10,434 | 9,527 | 16,249 | 23,246 | 59,072 | 48,289 |
| Special survey by Sir John Coode | ... | 4,635 | 3,005 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timber | 371 | 3,412 | 764 | 218 | 8,698 | 7,551 | 15,512 | 19,667 | 18,218 |
| General expenses ... | 2,332 | 3,078 | 2,897 | 4,523 | 3,485 | 5,452 | 16,183 | 15,023 | 15,231 |
| Contingent expenses | 838 | 1,770 | 1,547 | 2,418 | 2,255 | 1,695 | | | |
| General management | 2,940 | 5,720 | 6,322 | 6,744 | 7,066 | 7,879 | | | |
| Commissioners' fees | ... | 2,980 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,542 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Interest | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,061 | 1,332 | 1,241 | 7,354 | 19,672 |
| Sundries | ... | ... | 947 | 425 | 54 | 15 | 13 | * 213 | 8 |
| Total | 16,940 | 92,136 | 91,014 | 103,540 | 93,890 | 121,580 | 189,573 | 303,280 | 267,194 |

322. In the eight and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £822,801, and the expenditure to £1,279,147, or £456,346 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess loans amounting to £750,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and the amount received in 1884 which was greater than in any previous year, was very greatly exceeded in 1885. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £296,434 has been laid out, or less than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the Wharves and Approaches, on which £807,953 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, on which £169,441 has been expended, or rather more than one-eighth of the whole amount. The balance on hand on 31st December was £288,640; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £68,659.

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

323. The Commissioners floated their first loan, amounting to £250,000, in London, on the 17th July, 1883, by means of debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and due in 1908. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £100 *ex* accrued interest, and the average obtained

Harbour
Trust Loans
First loan.

* Working expenses of Spencer-street ferry. They have been deducted from receipts for 1885.

was £100 6s. 9d. The amount tendered was £355,000, at prices ranging from £100 to £104.

Second loan.

324. On the 16th July, 1884, a second loan—also of £250,000—was floated by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, in London, by the issue of debentures having a currency of 25 years, and bearing interest at the same rate as the previous loan, viz., 5 per cent. per annum. In this instance the minimum was fixed at £105, and 170 tenders, amounting to £760,000, were received, at prices ranging from the minimum to £110. The average price obtained was £106 13s. 2d.—the average price *ex* accrued interest being £106 12s. 9d., the Trust having thus to pay a fraction over 4 per cent. for their money.

Third loan.

325. A third loan of £250,000 for a term of 30 years, and bearing interest, from 1st January, 1886, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, was successfully floated in London, on the 18th November, 1885. Tenders amounting to £2,150,000, were received, ranging from £101, which was the minimum fixed, to £105 13s. The average price obtained was £105 7s. 8d., which is equivalent to a rate of £4 3s. 8d. per £100 on a loan floated at *par*.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

326. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1879 TO 1885.*

| | Total Amounts Received and Expended. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| REVENUE. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Government ... | 4,621,520 | 4,621,282 | 5,186,011 | 5,592,362 | 5,611,253 | 5,934,687 | 6,290,361 |
| Municipalities | 624,681 | 616,132 | 651,597 | 653,891 | 693,167 | 756,966 | 789,429 |
| Melbourne Har- bour Trust ... | 78,517 | 71,260 | 86,642 | 110,849 | 103,935 | 113,141 | 127,276 |
| Total ... | 5,324,718 | 5,308,674 | 5,924,250 | 6,357,102 | 6,408,355 | 6,804,794 | 7,207,066 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | 4,833,379 | 4,875,029 | 5,108,642 | 5,145,764 | 5,651,885 | 5,715,293 | 6,140,356 |
| Municipalities | 583,476 | 771,054 | 574,947 | 583,037 | 730,745 | 839,007 | 847,977 |
| Melbourne Har- bour Trust ... | 91,014 | 103,540 | 93,890 | 121,580 | 189,573 | 303,280 | 267,194 |
| Total ... | 5,507,869 | 5,749,623 | 5,777,479 | 5,850,381 | 6,572,203 | 6,857,580 | 7,255,527 |

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbour Trust on the 31st December.

327. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbour Trust, amounted to 19s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 10s. per head :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1879 TO 1885.***

| | Amounts Received and Expended per Head.† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | 1879. | | | 1880. | | | 1881. | | | 1882. | | | 1883. | | | 1884. | | | 1885. | | |
| REVENUE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Government ... | 5 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| Municipalities | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 5 |
| Melbourne Har- bour Trust ... | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total ... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 1 |
| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Government ... | 5 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| Municipalities | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 |
| Melbourne Har- bour Trust ... | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Total ... | 6 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 2 |

General and
local reve-
nue and
expenditure
per head.

General
Local and
Loan Ex-
penditure
1879-85.

328. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the seven years ended with 1885 :—

GENERAL LOCAL AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1885.

| Year. | Expenditure. | | | Expenditure per Head. | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|
| | General and Local. | From Loans. | Total. | General and Local. | From Loans. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1879 ... | 5,507,869 | 1,278,217 | 6,786,086 | 6 13 2 | 1 10 11 | 8 4 1 |
| 1880 ... | 5,749,623 | 1,507,778 | 7,257,401 | 6 16 10 | 1 15 10 | 8 12 7 |
| 1881 ... | 5,777,479 | 830,505 | 6,607,984 | 6 14 4 | 0 19 4 | 7 13 8 |
| 1882 ... | 5,850,381 | 1,064,516 | 6,914,897 | 6 12 11 | 1 4 2 | 7 17 1 |
| 1883 ... | 6,572,203 | 2,656,810 | 9,229,013 | 7 5 4 | 2 18 9 | 10 4 1 |
| 1884 ... | 6,857,580 | 1,600,233 | 8,457,813 | 7 7 4 | 1 14 5 | 9 1 9 |
| 1885 ... | 7,255,527 | 1,153,065 | 8,408,592 | 7 11 2 | 1 4 0 | 8 15 2 |

* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbour Trust on 31st December.

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 210 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

Public money spent in 1885 and other years.

329. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £10 4s. 1d. in 1883; also that, in consequence of the loan expenditure having been smaller, the amount in 1885 was less than in the two previous years but no others.

General and local taxation.

330. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbour Trust, is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbour Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1879 TO 1885.†

| Heads of Taxation. | Amounts Received. | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡ | £ 1,730,088 | £ 1,690,923 | £ 2,003,704 | £ 2,317,706 | £ 2,334,255 | £ 2,318,520 | £ 2,548,171 |
| MUNICIPAL TAXATION. | | | | | | | |
| Rates ... | 398,303 | 401,096 | 417,642 | 422,033 | 445,961 | 473,412 | 503,474 |
| Licences ... | 98,441 | 94,713 | 95,258 | 94,731 | 92,610 | 87,925 | 92,204 |
| Registration of dogs and goats ... | 10,521 | 10,370 | 10,311 | 10,961 | 11,767 | 12,144 | 15,851 |
| Market dues ... | 32,095 | 37,451 | 39,295 | 38,088 | 43,795 | 47,392 | 51,697 |
| Total ... | 539,360 | 543,630 | 562,506 | 565,813 | 594,133 | 620,873 | 663,226 |
| MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION. | | | | | | | |
| Wharfage rates ... | 75,295 | 67,827 | 83,493 | 105,854 | 98,809 | 108,019 | 120,587 |
| Total general & local taxation } § | 2,344,743 | 2,302,380 | 2,649,703 | 2,989,373 | 3,027,197 | 3,047,412 | 3,331,984 |

General and local taxation per head.

331. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1879, a proportion of £2 16s. 8d. to each individual in the community; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; in 1883, £3 6s. 11d.; in 1884, £3 5s. 6d.; in 1885, £3 9s. 5d.

Chief sources of taxation.

332. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties §—the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent.

* See paragraph 268 *ante*.
† The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbour Trust on the 31st December.
‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 271 *ante*.
§ See paragraph 273 *ante*.

Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, was derived from rates.

333. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1885,* *Public debt.* to £31,757,407, but £3,180,620 was paid off three months later (on the 1st October). The amount here treated of, therefore, will be £28,576,787, consisting of moneys—

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|----|----|
| Borrowed in Victoria | ... | ... | 2,243,407 | 0 | 0† |
| „ Great Britain | ... | ... | 26,333,380 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | £28,576,787 | 0 | 0† |

334. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1885, was £38,497,107; but a total of £6,739,700 had been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £4,636,600 out of the proceeds of redemption loans; moreover, a further sum of £3,180,620 was available for the redemption of a loan falling due in October, 1885. The amount of public debt authorized under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding in June and in October, 1885, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

| Purposes. | Total Amount Borrowed. | Amount Paid off. | Amount Outstanding.† |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 21,904,698 | 68,100 | 21,836,598 § |
| Water supply— | | | |
| Melbourne | 1,856,632 | 800,000 | 1,056,632 |
| Country | 2,707,307 | ... | 2,707,307 |
| Graving-dock | 350,464 | ... | 350,464 |
| Law courts and Parliament houses | 597,844 | ... | 597,844 |
| Public offices | 166,195 | ... | 166,195 |
| Defences | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| State Schools | 1,075,000 | ... | 1,075,000 |
| Yarra bridge | 60,000 | ... | 60,000 |
| Harbours, &c. | 275,000 | ... | 275,000 |
| Melbourne and Geelong improvements | 735,000 ¶ | 735,000 | ... |

* On the 30th June, 1886, the public debt amounted to £30,127,382.

† This is inclusive of a liability of £222,800 (originally £465,300) incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway for debentures falling due between 1st January, 1886, and 1st January, 1897. The interest on these debentures averages a fraction over 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For particulars of this liability, see under the head of Railways, in Part "Interchange" *post*. In previous years, this liability was not included with the public debt. See also preceding footnote.

‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 230 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post*.

§ Inclusive of £222,800 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

|| Of this amount, £659,694 is authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £525,000 to Water Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Loan Redemption Account), see table following paragraph 379 *post*.

¶ This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

| Purposes. | Total Amount Borrowed. | Amount Paid off. | Amount Outstanding.* |
|--|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| To provide for prospective loss on sale of debentures, &c. | 351,747 | ... | 351,747 |
| Treasury bonds ... | 500,000 | 500,000 | ... |
| Redemption of loans ... | 7,817,220 | 4,636,600 | 3,180,620 |
| Debt on 30th June, 1885 | 38,497,107 † | 6,739,700 | 31,757,407 |
| Paid off 1st October, 1885 | ... | 3,180,620 ‡ | ... |
| Debt on 2nd October, 1885 | 38,497,107 | 9,920,320 | 28,576,787 |

Public debt,
when
authorized.

335. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1885, over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 14 millions—more than half, however, being for purposes of redemption—in the four years ended with 1884, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given :—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

| Authorization. | | | | | | Rate of Interest. | Amount Outstanding |
|--|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Year. | | | Act. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Per Cent. | £ |
| 1857 | ... | ... | 21 Vict. No. 36 | ... | ... | 6 | 3,363,400 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | 25 Vict. No. 150 | ... | ... | 6 | 300,000 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 20 Vict. No. 287 | ... | ... | 6 | 850,000 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332 | ... | ... | 5 | 2,717,000 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 34 Vict. No. 371 | ... | ... | 4 | 100,000 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439 | ... | ... | 4 | 1,113,000 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 37 Vict. No. 468 | ... | ... | 4 | 1,500,000 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 39 Vict. No. 531 | ... | ... | 4 | 2,500,000 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 42 Vict. No. 608 | ... | ... | 4½ | 5,000,000 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 45 Vict. No. 717 | ... | ... | 4 | 4,000,000 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 46 Vict. No. 741 | ... | ... | 4 | 78,105 \$ |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 46 Vict. No. 739 | ... | ... | 4 | 2,000,000 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 47 Vict. No. 760 | ... | ... | 4 | 4,000,000 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 48 Vict. No. 805 | ... | ... | 4 | 4,000,000 |
| Increase of debt by conversion of debentures ... | | | | | | 4 | 13,102 |
| Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co. | | | | | | 5-6 | 222,800 |
| Debt on 30th June, 1885 | | | | | | ... | 31,757,407 |
| Paid off 1st October, 1885 | | | | | | ... | 3,180,620 |
| Debt on 2nd October, 1885 | | | | | | ... | 28,576,787 |

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† A further loan of £89,495 (stock) had been authorized, but was still unsold on the 30th June, 1885.

‡ Balance of amount borrowed for Redemption of Loans as shown above.

§ This is the amount of stock issued up to the 30th June, 1885; but the amount authorized, not then issued, was £89,495, making a total of £167,600 in all.

336. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880–81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the four years subsequent to 1880–81, an amount of £5,983,700 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 23 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £29 7s. 2d. in 1884–5. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1884–5 to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the years 1883–4 and 1884–5, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1884–5.*

| At end of the Financial Year.† | Amount Outstanding. | Average per Head. | Multiple of Revenue. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ s. d. | |
| 1860 | 5,118,100 | 9 10 4 | 1·66 |
| 1870 | 11,924,800 | 16 8 5 | 3·66 |
| 1880–81 | 22,593,102 | 26 1 2 | 4·36 |
| 1883–4 | 28,325,112‡ | 29 19 0 | 4·90 |
| 1884–5 | 28,576,787§ | 29 7 2 | 4·54 |

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1886, the public debt was £30,127,382. At the same date, the estimated population was 1,009,753. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £29 16s. 9d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·69.

337. During the year 1884–5, stock was issued to the value of £4,021,995, all but £21,995 of which was sold in London. Of this, however, £3,180,620 || did not permanently add to the debt, as it was borrowed for the redemption of a loan falling due on the 1st October, 1885. Moreover, £812,500 was paid off on the 1st October, 1884, the necessary funds for such redemption being provided by a loan floated in the previous year. The increase of the debt, therefore, as deduced from these figures, was £28,875, which being added to the amount of

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet *ante*.

† Except the lowest line, the statements on which relate to the 2nd October, 1885.

‡ Including a redemption loan of £812,500 for the repayment of debentures falling due in 1884–5.

§ Including, for the first time, £222,800, being the amount of debentures of the late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.

|| See next table.

the outstanding Hobson's Bay Railway debentures, viz., £222,800—now included in the debt statements for the first time, although the liability existed in previous years—a total is arrived at of £251,675, which will be found to represent the difference in the "amounts outstanding" as shown in the two lower lines of the last table.

Repayment
of debt.

338. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and a small amount of permanent stock, registered in Melbourne, which is liable to be paid off at any time after the 28th November, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable:—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

| When Repayable. | Rate of Interest. | Amount Repayable. | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | In Melbourne. | In London. | Total. |
| <i>Debentures.</i> | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st October, 1885 | 6 per cent. | 580,620 | 2,600,000 | 3,180,620* |
| " 1888 | " | 130,000 | ... | 130,000 |
| " 1889 | " | 276,100 | ... | 276,100 |
| 1st January, 1891 | " | ... | 850,000 | 850,000 |
| " 1894 | 5 per cent. | 312,900 | 2,107,000 | 2,419,900 |
| 1st July, 1899 | 4 per cent. | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| " 1901 | " | ... | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| " " | 4½ per cent. | ... | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 1st January, 1904 | 4 per cent. | ... | 457,000 | 457,000 |
| 1st July, 1907† | " | ... | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 1st April, 1908† | " | ... | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 1st October, 1913† | " | ... | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| <i>Stock‡ (London Register.)</i> | | | | |
| 1st October, 1919 | 4 per cent. | ... | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| <i>Stock (Melbourne Register.)</i> | | | | |
| Permanent debt § | 4 per cent. | 720,987 | ... | 720,987 |
| Total | ... | 1,439,987 | 26,914,000 | 28,353,987 |
| Debentures of M. & H. B. U. Railway Co. | ... | ... | ... | 222,800 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | 28,576,787 |

* This amount is not added in the total, as its repayment was provided for by means of the loan of £4,000,000, due in 1919.
† Convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed to the 30th June, 1885, was £7,709,800.
‡ See preceding footnote.
§ But subject to be paid off in sums of not less than £5,000 at any one time after 28th November, 1897, after one year's notice.
|| Now included for the first time.

339. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884 and 1885, amounting together to £7,817,220, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. By these repayments the portion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest has become reduced to £1,256,100. The redemption loans bear only 4 per cent. interest, and the saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of these for the 6 per cent. loans paid off during the last three years amounts to over £156,000 per annum.

340. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was counter-balanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1885, to £720,987 ; at which date, however, a further authorized amount of £89,495 had not been issued. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London ; whilst the loan of £4,000,000 in 1884–5 was issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1885, had been availed of to the extent of £7,709,800, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £11,709,800. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £12,430,787. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

341. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June,* 1885 :—

| Rates of Interest. | | | | | Amount at each Rate. | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|--------------|
| 6 per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4,436,720 |
| 5½ per cent. (average) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222,800† |
| 5 per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,419,900 |
| 4½ per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000,000 |
| 4 per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,497,367* |
| Total | | | | | ... | £28,576,787* |

* Exclusive of redemption loan of £3,180,620. See note to next table.

† Hobson's Bay Railway debentures.

Interest on
debt.

342. Nearly three-fifths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth and Co., in their circular No. 221, of the 12th January, 1883, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, point out that the greatest degree of negociability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About eleven-twelfths of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1885 :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

| Rate per Cent. | When Due. | Amount Payable Annually— | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|----|----|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| | | In Melbourne. | | | In London. | | | Total. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 6 | July and January | ... | | | 51,000 | 0 | 0 | 51,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | „ „ | 15,645 | 0 | 0 | 105,350 | 0 | 0 | 120,995 | 0 | 0 |
| 4½ | „ „ | ... | | | 225,000 | 0 | 0 | 225,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | „ „ | ... | | | 358,280 | 0 | 0* | 358,280 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total ... | 15,645 | 0 | 0 | 739,630 | 0 | 0 | 755,275 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | October and April | 59,203 | 4 | 0 | 156,000 | 0 | 0 | 215,203 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | „ „ | 28,839 | 9 | 6 | 272,775 | 4 | 0 | 301,614 | 13 | 6 |
| | Total ... | 88,042 | 13 | 6 | 428,775 | 4 | 0 | 516,817 | 17 | 6 |
| | Grand Total ... | 103,687 | 13 | 6 | 1,168,405 | 4 | 0 | 1,272,092 | 17 | 6 |
| Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures | | ... | | | ... | | | 11,529 | 0 | 0† |
| | Grand Total ... | ... | | | ... | | | 1,283,621 | 17 | 6 |

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable annually on £28,576,787, viz., the amount of the debt as it stood at the commencement of the financial year 1885-6, leaving out of account the portion (amounting to £3,180,620) of a 4 per cent. loan available for redeeming a like amount for which interest is allowed in the table at 6 per cent. By the redemption of this amount, which took place on the 1st October, 1885, the annual interest payable was reduced by £63,612. It should also be mentioned that, owing to the redemption loan being floated before the old loan was paid off, interest was payable for some months on both amounts.

* Inclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government.

† Of which £2,570 payable in Melbourne and £8,959 in London.

343. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1884-5, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 9s. 10d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 4 to 6 per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have brought down the rate of interest upon the amount borrowed for railway construction, the average of which was, at the end of 1884-5, only £4 11s. per cent. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually:—

Interest on
loans for
different
works.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

| Purpose for which Raised. | Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1885.* | Interest Payable Annually. | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Amount. | Average Rate. |
| | £ | £ | Per cent. |
| Railways ... | 21,845,294† | 995,016 | 4·55 |
| Water Supply { Melbourne ... | 1,056,931 | 43,381 | 4·10 |
| Country ... | 2,698,312 | 120,050 | 4·45 |
| Graving-dock ... | 350,464 | 15,308 | 4·57 |
| Law Courts and Parliament Houses ... | 597,844 | 25,150 | 4·21 |
| Public Offices ... | 166,195 | 6,789 | 4·09 |
| Defences ... | 100,000 | 6,000 | 6·00 |
| State Schools ... | 1,075,000 | 44,000 | 4·09 |
| Yarra Bridge ... | 60,000 | 2,700 | 4·50 |
| Harbours, &c. ... | 275,000 | 11,000 | 4·00 |
| To provide for prospective loss on sale of debentures, and expenses of floating | 351,747 | 14,228 | 4·06 |
| Total ... | 28,576,787 | 1,283,622 | 4·49 |

344. On the 1st October, 1885, or three months after the date to which the table relates, £3,180,620 of the old 6 per cent. debentures were redeemed by the substitution of 4 per cent. stock therefor, and thus the average rate of interest on the amount borrowed for railways was reduced to 4·26 per cent., and that on the whole debt to 4·27 per cent.

Prospective
reduction
of rate of
interest.

* Leaving out of account a sum of £3,180,620 borrowed at 4 per cent., available for redeeming a like amount borrowed at 6 per cent., and allowed for at that rate in the table.

† This is inclusive of £222,800, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £11,529 annually.

Interest
payable
and paid.

345. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is £1,283,622; but as interest on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1884-5 was only £1,256,315, viz., £1,150,714 in London and £105,601 in Melbourne.

Expenses of
paying
interest
on debt.

346. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London, expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money, and commission, amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the interest payable. These charges amounted in 1884-5 to £14,420, which is equivalent to a proportion of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ (1.253) per cent. on the total amount payable in London, viz., £1,150,684, as just stated.

Interest on
debt per
head.

347. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1884-5 to £1,270,735,* being in the proportion of £1 6s. 5d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*† it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Loans autho-
rized, 1884
and 1885.

348. A loan of £4,000,000—of which £3,180,620 was for redemption of debentures falling due—was authorized on the 12th December, 1884,‡ and a loan of £8,000,000 was authorized on the 14th December, 1885.§ It was provided that these loans should have a currency of 35 years, and should be issued either as debentures or as inscribed stock, interest to be payable half-yearly, the rate of which—not to exceed 4 per cent.—was left to be determined by an order made by the Governor in Council prior to the time of issue. The following are the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the loans were to be raised :—

This amount differs by £1,172 from that shown in the table following paragraph 223 *ante*. The difference is made up of the cost of redeeming loans in London, viz., £2,047, less overcharge of £875 on account of commission in previous year.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, paragraph 500 *et seq.*

‡ Under the Victorian Debentures Redemption and Loan Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 805).

§ Under the Railway Loan Act 1885 49 Vict. No. 845).

LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1884 AND 1885.

| Purposes. | Amounts Authorized. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Under Act 48 Vict. No. 805. | Under Act 49 Vict. No. 845. |
| | £ | £ |
| Railways ... | ... | 6,000,000 |
| Tramways (in country districts) ... | ... | 200,000 |
| Water Supply—Melbourne ... | 145,050 | 500,000 |
| Country ... | 125,000 | ... |
| Irrigation Works, &c. ... | ... | 1,300,000 |
| Houses of Parliament ... | 129,330 | ... |
| State Schools ... | 75,000 | ... |
| Canal to Thomson River, near Sale ... | 25,000 | ... |
| Expenses of floating loans, &c. ... | 320,000* | ... |
| Total fresh debt ... | 819,380 | 8,000,000 |
| Redemption of loans ... | 3,180,620 | ... |
| Grand total ... | 4,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| When due ... | 1st Oct., 1919 | 1st Oct., 1920 |

349. The first of these loans was successfully floated in London on the 13th May, 1885, the rate of interest being fixed at 4 per cent. Loan floated 1885. This loan was issued in the form of inscribed stock in the first instance, instead of, as in the case of the three previous loans, in the form of debentures with the right of optional inscription, free of cost. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £99 per £100, with accrued interest from 1st April on deferred payments up to 21st September, equivalent to £1 15s. 2½d. per cent.; the tenders received numbered 1,178, and the amount tendered was £11,553,900, allotments being made at prices ranging from £100 13s.—the lowest successful tender—to £102 5s., the highest tender. The average price obtained for £100 stock was £100 13s. 9d. If, however, allowance be made for accrued interest—already stated to have been £1 15s. 2½d.—and also for expenses, which amounted to £1 2s. 9¼d. per £100, the net proceeds of the loan will be reduced to £97 15s. 9½d., which will be found to involve an annual interest charge of £4 2s. 5d. per £100. This was the best price up to that time obtained for any Victorian loan, it being 13s. 1¼d. above that for the loan floated in the previous year, and 2s. 2d. above that for the loan of January, 1883. The result is the more satisfactory as showing the confidence placed in the securities of this colony, since at the time this loan was floated the money market was much affected by a

* A balance of this amount, not required for the purposes stated, has been applied differently under the Loans Application Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 848).

misunderstanding with Russia, and expectations of a possible war with that country.

Net proceeds
of loans.

350. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the four loans floated in the three years ended with 1885, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan:—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1883 TO 1885.

| Particulars. | £4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (45 Vict. No. 717.) | £2,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (46 Vict. No. 739.) | £4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (47 Vict. No. 760.) | £4,000,000 4 per cent.— Stock. (48 Vict. No. 805). |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| When floated ... | 9th-17th Jan. and 6th March, 1883 | 3rd July, 1883 | 29th January, 1884 | 13th May, 1885. |
| Minimum price fixed per £100 | £98 13 7 | £96 13 3 | £98 2 8 | £97 4 9½ |
| Number of tenders ... | 735 | 684 | 529 | 1,178 |
| Amount tendered ... | £9,421,400 | £5,137,700 | £5,561,700 | £11,553,900 |
| Number of successful tenders* | 494 | 362 | 428 | 224 |
| Highest tender per £100 | £101 3 7 | £98 18 3 | £100 7 8 | £100 9 9½ |
| Lowest successful ten- der per £100 | £98 13 7 | £97 8 9 | £98 4 2 | £98 17 9½ |
| Gross proceeds, aver- age per £100 | £98 16 8½ | £97 14 1½ | £98 5 7 | £98 18 6½ |
| Deduct expenses, ditto | £1 3 1 | £1 3 2 | £1 2 10¾ | £1 2 9 |
| Net proceeds, ditto | £97 13 7½ | £96 10 11½ | £97 2 8¼† | £97 15 9½ |
| Bank of England mini- mum rate of discount per cent. | 5-3 | 4 | 3 | 3½ |

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest.

Loan floated,
1886.

351. The first instalment of the £8,000,000 loan referred to in a previous table,‡ viz., £1,500,000, was floated in London on the 2nd February, 1886, the interest being fixed at 4 per cent. The minimum price fixed for which sums of £100 might be tendered was £102, which, after allowing for interest accruing from the 1st January on the deferred payments, was equivalent to £101 3s. 3d. net. The number of tenderers was 643, and the amount tendered was £10,834,250, the lowest successful tender being £106 8s. 6d. The gross average price obtained was £106 9s., being equivalent, *ex* accrued interest, to £105 6s. 6d.; but if expenses also be deducted, the price would be reduced to

* Wholly or partly.
† Price depreciated fully 5s. per cent., in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold from London to Australia.
‡ See table following paragraph 348 *ante*.

about £104 9s. As the loan has a currency of 35 years, this is equivalent to the money being obtained at a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., (£3 15s. 5d.) per £100, which is the lowest rate of interest for which any Australian loan has yet been floated, and the loan referred to is the first Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated above par. The lowest rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales has yet been floated is £3 16s. 10d. per £100, which is the amount payable on the 4 per cent. loan of 1881, whilst the rate of interest on the nominal $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of that colony issued in 1884 is £3 18s. per £100, and on that issued in 1885, £4 0s. 2d. per 100.* No further instalment of the Victorian loan referred to is to be issued during the current year (1886), as was stated in its prospectus.

352. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1885, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., have amounted to £371,880, which figures furnish a proportion of a small fraction over 1 per cent. on the gross amount borrowed to that date. On the loans recently floated, however, the expenses averaged 1.15 per cent., as will be seen by figures in the last table. It should be mentioned that another charge, not taken into account, is the Banks' commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., with the usual exchange and brokerage, for redemption of the debentures when they arrive at maturity.

353. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 2s. 7d. to as much as £3 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1885.

| When Raised. | Price per £100, <i>ex</i> Interest. | | Amount above Minimum Obtained. |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Minimum Fixed. | Average Obtained. | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1874 ... | 90 0 0 | 90 2 7 | 0 2 7 |
| 1876 ... | 93 0 0 | 94 16 $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 16 $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1879 ... | 96 16 1 | 97 17 $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1880 ... | 100 0 0 | 103 3 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1883 ... | 98 13 7 | 98 16 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | 96 13 3 | 97 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 0 $10\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1884 ... | 98 2 8 | 98 5 7 | 0 2 11 |
| 1885 ... | 97 4 $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 18 $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 13 9 |

* See table following paragraph 357 *post*.

Particulars
of loans
floated in
London.

354. Particulars respecting the amounts, nominal rates of interest, due dates of, and average prices obtained for, the various loans, forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1885, are given in the following table ; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest ; and to which is added, in the last column, the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised :—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1885.

| When Raised. | Amount of Loan.* | Nominal Rate of Interest. Per Cent. | When due. | Average price per £100 Debenture obtained. | | Actual Rate of Interest per £100.† |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Ex Accrued Interest. | Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.) | |
| | £ | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1859 ... | 1,000,000 | 6 | 1883 | 105 1 11 ³ / ₄ | 104 1 11 ³ / ₄ | 5 13 9 |
| " ... | 750,000 | " | " | 107 17 7 ¹ / ₄ | 106 17 7 ¹ / ₄ | 5 9 10 |
| 1860 ... | 1,837,500 | " | 1884 } | 104 17 10 ¹ / ₂ | 103 17 10 ¹ / ₂ | 5 14 1 |
| " ... | 812,500 | " | | 103 1 6 ¹ / ₄ | 102 1 6 ¹ / ₄ | 5 16 10 |
| 1861 ... | 1,000,000 | " | 1885 | 102 19 7 | 101 19 7 | 5 16 11 |
| 1862 ... | 1,600,000 | " | " | 100 8 11 ³ / ₄ | 99 8 11 ³ / ₄ | 6 0 10 |
| 1866 ... | 850,000 | " | 1891 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1869 ... | 588,600 | 5 | 1894 | 100 17 6 ¹ / ₄ | 99 17 6 ¹ / ₄ | 4 19 10 |
| 1870 ... | 1,518,400 | " | " | 90 2 7 | 89 2 7 | 4 15 3 |
| 1874 ... | 1,500,000 | 4 | 1899 | 94 16 10 ³ / ₄ | 93 18 11 ³ / ₄ | 4 8 1 |
| 1876 ... | 3,000,000 | " | 1901 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1878 ... | 457,000 | " | 1904 | 97 17 5 ¹ / ₂ | 96 19 2 ¹ / ₂ | 4 14 0 |
| 1879 ... | 3,000,000 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | " | 103 3 8 ¹ / ₂ | 102 5 11 | 4 6 11 |
| 1880 ... | 2,000,000 | " | " | 98 16 8 ¹ / ₂ | 97 13 7 ¹ / ₂ | 4 3 0 |
| 1883 ... | 4,000,000 | 4 | 1907 | 97 14 1 ¹ / ₂ | 96 10 11 ¹ / ₂ | 4 4 6 |
| " ... | 2,000,000§ | " | 1908 | 98 5 7 | 97 2 8 ¹ / ₄ | 4 3 3 |
| 1884 ... | { 2,636,600\$ 1,363,400 } | } | 1913 | 98 18 6 ¹ / ₂ ¶ | 97 15 9 ¹ / ₂ | 4 2 5 |
| 1885 ... | { 3,180,620\$ 819,380 } | | 1919 | | | |
| Total | 33,914,000** | | | | | |

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 had originally a currency of 25 years ; the loan of 1884 has a currency of 30 years, and that of 1885 a currency of 35 years. For some particulars of a further loan floated in 1886, see paragraph 351 *ante*.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

355. It will be noticed that all the 6 per cent. loans, one of the 5 per cent. loans, and the second portion of the 4¹/₂ per cent. loan of 1879–80, were floated at a premium ; but not one of the 4 per cent. loans realized a higher rate than par. For the most successful of the

* The loans referred to in the first six lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.
† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1 per cent. See paragraph 352 *ante*.
‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column. These results have been derived from "The Investor's Sinking Fund and Redemption Tables," by Robert Lucas Nash, London ; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.
§ Redemption loans.
|| It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.
¶ Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia and the supposed probability of war with that country.
** Including redemption loans amounting to £7,817,220, of which £7,000,000 was for loans falling due in London. This being deducted, the net amount borrowed there is reduced to £26,914,000.

last named, viz., that floated in 1885, £98 18s. 6½d. per £100 debenture was obtained, whilst the first of this class issued (viz., in 1874) was floated with considerable difficulty for little more than £90.

356. By the last column of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about 5¾ per cent., the lowest rate being 5½ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony seems to have considerably improved, for in 1870—or four years later—it was able to secure the money for a little less than 5 per cent., in the early part of 1883 a loan was obtained for 4⅔ per cent., and in 1885 for 4½ per cent., which, although the nominal rate of interest in recent years has been only 4 per cent., is actually the lowest rate at which any Victorian loan had up to that time been raised.*

357. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken (except in the case of the last four lines) in substance from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which journal several interesting and able articles bearing on the interest and expenses of the various loans of that colony have appeared at various times :—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1885.

| Date of Loan. | Years' Currency. | Amount of Loan. | Amount raised. | Average rate per cent. less charges, &c. | Nominal Interest per cent. | Actual Interest per £100. |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | £ | £ | | | £ s. d. |
| 1858 | 30 | 130,400 | 125,888 | 90·59 | 5 | 5 13 3 |
| 1859 | 30 | 818,100 | 916,778 | 99·09 | 5 | 5 1 3 |
| 1860 | 30 | 560,900 | 560,654 | 99·20 | 5 | 5 1 0 |
| 1861 | 30 | 206,960 | 205,887 | 98·85 | 5 | 5 1 7 |
| 1862 | 30 | 495,500 | 485,391 | 97·22 | 5 | 5 3 10 |
| 1863 | 30 | 610,000 | 613,247 | 99·78 | 5 | 5 0 3 |
| 1864 | 30 | 288,300 | 287,609 | 90·01 | 5 | 5 1 5 |
| 1865 | 30 | 292,800 | 269,974 | 91·49 | 5 | 5 11 6 |
| 1866 | 30 | 1,001,900 | 899,216 | 88·49 | 5 | 5 16 4 |
| 1867 | 30 | 312,800 | 267,448 | 84·32 | 5 | 5 2 1 |
| 1868 | 30 | 1,500,000 | 1,430,204 | 88·52 | 5 | 5 16 4 |
| 1869 | ... | 1,000,000 | 981,655 | 96·85 | 5 | 5 4 2 |
| 1870 } 1871 } | 30 | 985,100 | 973,696 | 97·91 | 5 | 5 2 11 |
| 1872 | 30 | 406,800 | 422,666 | 103·90 | 5 | 4 15 0 |
| 1873 | Inter. | 222,284 | 217,270 | 97·74 | 4 | 4 2 0 |
| 1874 | Inter. | 282,955 | 268,808 | 95·00 | 4 | 4 5 11 |
| 1875 | 30 | 1,000,000 | 900,581 | 89·12 | 4 | 4 13 0 |
| 1876 | 30 | 901,500 | 837,180 | 92·22 | 4 | 4 9 4 |
| 1879 | 30 | 3,249,500 | 3,099,443 | 97·81 | 4 | 4 2 8 |
| 1881 | 30 | 2,050,000 | 2,120,639 | 102·86 | 4 | 3 16 10 |
| 1882 | 30 | 2,000,000 | 2,042,916 | 101·57 | 4 | 3 18 2 |
| 1883 | 50 | 3,000,000 | 3,001,067 | 98·94 | 4 | 4 1 0 |
| " | 50 | 3,000,000 | 2,979,167 | 99·31 | 4 | 4 0 8 |
| 1884 | 40 | 5,500,000 | 5,125,386 | 92·10 | 3½ | 3 18 0 |
| 1885 | 40 | 5,500,000 | ... | 90·00 | 3½ | 4 0 2 |

NOTE.—The calculations in the last four lines were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents and from information contained in the monthly circulars issued by W. Westgarth & Co., 8 Finch-lane, London.

* Another Victorian loan has since (viz., in 1886) been raised at about 3¼ per cent. For particulars see paragraph 351 *ante*.

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

358. By this table it appears that during the last five years New South Wales has floated six loans, amounting in the aggregate to £21,050,000 ; that on three occasions the money was obtained—after allowing for all charges—for considerably less than, and on the other three occasions for a little over, 4 per cent., the most successful loan being that floated in 1881 at a rate of interest equivalent to only £3 16s. 10d. per £100 borrowed. The last two loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ per cent. ; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British, colony* to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first of these 3½ per cent. loans was £3 18s. per £100 borrowed, or not quite so low a rate as that at which the 4 per cent. loan of 1881, just referred to, was obtained ; but the actual rate of interest payable on the second, nominally 3½ per cent., loan was slightly over 4 per cent., or higher than the equivalent rate payable on the 4 per cent. loans of 1881 and 1882.†

Debts of Australasian colonies.

359. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the five years ended with 1884 ; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | On the 31st December. | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Total Amount of Debt. | Amount of Indebtedness per Head. | Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria ... | 1880 | 22,060,749 | 25 13 0 | 4·77 |
| | 1881 | 22,426,502 | 25 8 5 | 4·32 |
| | 1882 | 22,103,202 | 24 7 10 | 3·95 |
| | 1883 | 24,308,175 | 26 1 9 | 4·33 |
| | 1884 | 27,526,667 | 28 12 9 | 4·64 |
| New South Wales | 1880 | 14,903,919 | 20 3 2 | 3·04 |
| | 1881 | 16,924,019 | 21 13 3 | 2·52 |
| | 1882 | 18,721,219 | 22 18 0 | 2·53 |
| | 1883 | 21,632,459 | 24 17 8 | 3·34 |
| | 1884 | 30,101,959 | 32 13 6 | 4·23 |

* Canada was the first British colony to float a 3½ per cent. loan, viz., in June, 1884 or only about four months before New South Wales. According to Messrs. Westgarth & Co., this Canadian loan was disposed of at a price which, with various allowances, actually yields to the investors £3 17s. 6d. per cent. But if allowances were made for cost of floating, &c., as is done in the case of the New South Wales loan, the latter would probably be found the more successful of the two loans from the borrowers' standpoint. Canada has since reverted to 4 per cent. loans.

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press intelligence arrived that a fresh issue of New South Wales Government 3½ per cent. stock, to the extent of £5,500,000, was made on the 16th July, 1886. The tenders numbered about 1,500, and amounted in the aggregate to nearly £17,600,000. The minimum price fixed was £94 per £100, and the average price realized was £95·41 ; but, if allowance be made for accrued interest, &c., and expenses (the latter being estimated at 1·15 per cent.), the net price will be found to be reduced to £90·80, which is equivalent to interest at £3 19s. 4d. per £100, or 3s. 11d. higher than the rate for which the Victorian loan of 1886 (paragraph 351 ante) was obtained.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | On the 31st December. | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Total Amount of Debt. | Amount of Indebtedness per Head. | Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Queensland ... | 1880 | 12,192,150 | 53 18 7 | 7·56 |
| | 1881 | 13,245,150 | 58 7 1 | 6·55 |
| | 1882 | 13,125,350 | 52 17 5 | 6·24 |
| | 1883 | 14,907,850 | 51 17 2 | 5·77 |
| | 1884 | 16,419,850 | 52 19 6 | 6·14 |
| South Australia ... | 1880 | 9,865,500 | 36 17 5 | 4·86 |
| | 1881 | 11,196,800 | 38 3 6 | 5·16 |
| | 1882 | 12,472,600 | 42 9 10 | 5·98 |
| | 1883 | 13,891,900 | 45 12 5 | 6·74 |
| | 1884 | 15,473,800 | 49 9 5 | 7·64 |
| Western Australia | 1880 | 361,000 | 12 8 9 | 2·00 |
| | 1881 | 511,000 | 17 0 6 | 2·01 |
| | 1882 | 511,000 | 16 12 2 | 2·04 |
| | 1883 | 611,000 | 19 5 6 | 1·93 |
| | 1884 | 765,000 | 23 4 3 | 2·64 |
| Tasmania ... | 1880 | 1,943,700 | 16 18 9 | 4·42 |
| | 1881 | 2,003,000 | 16 16 10 | 3·96 |
| | 1882 | 2,050,600 | 16 14 10 | 3·72 |
| | 1883 | 2,385,600 | 18 18 0 | 4·24 |
| | 1884 | 3,202,300 | 24 10 7 | 5·83 |
| New Zealand * | 1880 | 28,583,231 | 58 19 0 | 8·71 |
| | 1881 | 29,659,111 | 59 4 2 | 7·89 |
| | 1882 | 30,235,711 | 58 8 1 | 7·72 |
| | 1883 | 31,385,411 | 58 0 6 | 8·11 |
| | 1884 | 32,860,982 | 58 4 8 | 8·86 |

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the thirteen years 1873 to 1885; also Appendix A *post*.

360. In 1884, as compared with the previous year, all the colonies, except New Zealand, show a large increase of indebtedness per head, varying from £1 in Queensland, and £2 10s. in Victoria, to as much as £8 in New South Wales. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, with £58, and next to it Queensland, with £53, per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only about half as heavily indebted as either of these, and was, moreover, much less indebted than any of the other colonies, except Tasmania and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1884, to £2,983,403.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | |

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

361. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1884 from an amount equal to nearly 9 years' revenue in New Zealand to a sum equal to no more than $2\frac{2}{3}$ years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favorable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for $4\frac{2}{3}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. New South Wales. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

362. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was over ninety millions, being nearly fifteen millions more than in 1883; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded one hundred and twenty-six millions sterling, being over seventeen millions more than in 1883. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1884.*

| | Public Debt. | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | Multiple of Revenue. |
| Continent of Australia | £ 90,287,276 | £ s. d. 35 11 5 | 5·00 |
| Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand | 126,350,558 | 39 1 7 | 5·67 |

* For later figures, see Appendix A post.

363. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by £3 10s. 2d. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although Tasmania is almost the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

364. During the eleven years ended with 1884, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased nearly threefold, and the proportion per head of population was nearly doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1884 it was equal to their income for over five years and two-thirds. This will be observed by the following figures :—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | Multiple of Revenue. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | |
| 1873... .. | 42,672,423 | 20 2 3 | 3·46 |
| 1884... .. | 126,350,558 | 39 1 7 | 5·67 |
| Increase | 83,678,135 | 18 19 4 | 2·21 |

365. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, schoolhouses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1884, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being £24,340,000, as against £21,618,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, £10,339,000 by Queensland, and £9,336,000 by South Australia. The amount set down as having been borrowed by New Zealand for railway construction is £11,616,754, but the purposes for which £11,060,028 of the old provincial debts (nearly a third of the whole New Zealand debt at the end of 1884) were contracted are not accurately known, and possibly some portion of this may have been devoted to railways, although not a large amount, as the total cost of railways in New Zealand, including 91 miles of private line, is

returned as £11,810,194, or only £193,440 more than the amount known to have been borrowed for railway purposes. Victoria has borrowed much more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £3,482,000, as against £1,211,000 borrowed by South Australia, and £1,058,000 borrowed by New South Wales for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but, up to the end of 1884, New Zealand has borrowed over two millions and New South Wales nearly two millions for immigration purposes. In the following table the amounts borrowed for railways, water supply, immigration, and other purposes, to the end of 1884, are given for each of the Australasian colonies:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES WERE RAISED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1884.*)

| Colony. | Amount of Public Debt contracted for— | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Railways. | Water Supply. | Immigra- tion. | Other Purposes. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 21,617,673 | 3,482,074 | ... | 2,426,920 | 27,526,667 |
| New South Wales ... | 24,340,191 | 1,057,674 | 387,663 | 4,316,431 | 30,101,959 |
| Queensland | 10,338,515 | 370,163 | 1,885,387 | 3,825,785 | 16,419,850 |
| South Australia ... | 9,336,308 | 1,210,970 | ... | 4,926,522 | 15,473,800 |
| Western Australia ... | 556,675 | ... | ... | 208,325 | 765,000 |
| Tasmania | 1,279,000 | ... | 227,100 | 1,696,200 | 3,202,300 |
| New Zealand | 11,616,754 | 542,229 | 2,093,942 | 7,548,029 | 32,860,982† |

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

366. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1884, nearly three-fourths was for railways, nearly a fourteenth was for waterworks, nearly a fortieth for immigration, and nearly a sixth for other purposes. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined (so far as it can be apportioned in the absence of complete information respecting New Zealand‡), the proportions for railways and water supply are somewhat less, but those for immigration and for other purposes are somewhat more, than the proportions for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

* Similar information to the end of 1885 will be found in Appendix A *post*.

† The amounts in this line add up to only £21,800,954, or £11,060,028 less than this total. The balance represents the sum of the old provincial debts of New Zealand taken over by the Central Government. It is now impossible to determine accurately the purposes for which these were contracted; it is probable that some portion of them, as well as the greater portion of the amount set down in this line under the head of "Other purposes," were spent in carrying on wars with the Maoris.

‡ The total amount of the public debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand was £126,350,558, as already stated in table following paragraph 362 *ante*, but the purposes for which £11,060,028 of the New Zealand debt was contracted cannot now be ascertained.—See second footnote to last table.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1884.)

| Purposes for which Debt was contracted. | Continent of Australia. | | Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand. | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Amount of Debt. | Proportions per Cent. | Amount of Debt. | Proportions per Cent. |
| | £ | | £ | |
| Railways | 66,189,362 | 73·31 | 79,085,116 | 68·60 |
| Water Supply | 6,120,881 | 6·78 | 6,663,110 | 5·78 |
| Immigration | 2,273,050 | 2·52 | 4,594,092 | 3·98 |
| Other purposes | 15,703,983 | 17·39 | 24,948,212 | 21·64 |
| Total | 90,287,276 | 100·00 | 115,290,530* | 100·00 |

367. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1884.†

| Country or Colony. | | | | Public Debt. | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|----|----|------------------------|
| | | | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head.† | | | Multiple of Revenue. § |
| EUROPE. | | | | £ | £ | s. | d. | |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 740,330,654 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 8·64 |
| Malta | ... | ... | ... | 408,007 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 1·97 |
| ASIA. | | | | | | | | |
| India | ... | ... | ... | 161,300,221 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 2·25 |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | 2,193,274 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 1·90 |
| Straits Settlements | ... | ... | ... | 55,900 | 0 | 2 | 1 | ·09 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | 749,100 | 2 | 0 | 5 | ·87 |
| Natal | ... | ... | ... | 3,215,445 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 5·26 |
| Cape of Good Hope | ... | ... | ... | 20,804,132 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 2·76 |
| St. Helena | ... | ... | ... | 6,750 | 1 | 6 | 8 | ·68 |
| Lagos | ... | ... | ... | 441 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ·01 |
| Sierra Leone | ... | ... | ... | 58,000 | 0 | 19 | 2 | ·76 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | ... | ... | ... | 37,858,320 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5·54 |
| Newfoundland | ... | ... | ... | 447,740 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1·84 |
| Bermudas | ... | ... | ... | 5,784 | 0 | 7 | 9 | ·20 |

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Except in the case of Lagos, the figures for which relate to the year 1882.

‡ For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 131 ante.

§ For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 251 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1884—continued.

| Country or Colony. | Public Debt. | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | Multiple of Revenue. |
| AMERICA—continued. | £ | £ s. d. | |
| British Guiana | 200,313 | 0 15 2 | ·43 |
| West Indies— | | | |
| Bahamas | 48,126 | 1 2 1 | 1·06 |
| Jamaica | 1,243,899 | 2 2 0 | 2·15 |
| St. Lucia | 32,400 | 0 15 11 | ·70 |
| St. Vincent | 2,180 | 0 1 0 | ·06 |
| Grenada | 6,440 | 0 2 10 | ·13 |
| St. Christopher } | 1,700 | 0 0 10 | ·04 |
| Nevis | | | |
| Antigua | 48,871 | 1 7 11 | 1·08 |
| Montserrat | 4,200 | 0 7 9 | ·71 |
| Dominica | 13,400 | 0 9 4 | ·74 |
| Trinidad | 590,640 | 3 10 11 | 1·24 |
| AUSTRALASIA. | | | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand * | 126,350,558 | 39 1 7 | 5 22 |
| Fiji | 254,025 | 1 19 7 | 2·78 |
| Total | 1,096,230,520 | 4 7 7 | 5·42 |

Indebtedness of British dominions. 368. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches nearly eleven hundred millions sterling, that over two-thirds of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself, and over one-ninth by the Australasian colonies.

Indebtedness per head of British dominions. 369. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is nearly twice as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand is nearly three times, and that of Queensland and of South Australia is in each case about two and a half times, as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is more than, and that of Victoria nearly, one and a half times as large. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is little more than a fifth of that of Australasia.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions. 370. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which Canada stands first in this respect. Besides Canada, Natal is the only other possession in

* For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 359 ante.

which the debt is so high a multiple of the revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

371. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public debts
of Foreign
countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Public Debt. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----|----|-------------------------|
| | | Total Amount (000's omitted). | Amount per Head.* | | | Multiple of Revenue. |
| EUROPE. | | £ | £ | s. | d. | |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 1883 | 458,884,† | 11 | 14 | 2 | 6·16 |
| Belgium... .. | 1884 | 70,674, | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5·51 |
| Denmark | 1882-3 | 6,339, | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2·02 |
| France | 1884 | 789,374, | 21 | 2 | 1 | 5·71 |
| Germany | 1882-3 | 294,668,‡ | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2·71 |
| Greece | 1883 | 15,921, | 8 | 0 | 11 | 7·12 |
| Holland | 1884 | 84,916, | 20 | 6 | 11 | 9·16 |
| Italy | 1883 | 440,381, | 15 | 9 | 6 | 7·70 |
| Portugal | 1884 | 106,463, | 24 | 14 | 4 | 15·27 |
| Roumania | 1885 | 27,354, | 5 | 1 | 9 | 5·31 |
| Russia | 1885 | 707,347,\$ | 9 | 1 | 8 | 6·34 |
| Spain | 1881 | 512,000, | 30 | 9 | 2 | 16·35 |
| Sweden and Norway ... | 1883-4 | 18,666, | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2·80 |
| Switzerland | 1884 | 1,319,¶ | 0 | 9 | 3 | ·72 |
| Turkey | 1878 | 292,830,** | 11 | 19 | 2 | 19·87 |
| ASIA. | | | | | | |
| Japan | 1883 | 67,073, | 1 | 16 | 11 | 4·43 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 1885 | 103,677,†† | 15 | 4 | 8 | 11·31 |
| Tunis | 1884 | 5,000,‡‡ | 2 | 7 | 7 | 8·42 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation ... | 1884 | 45,000, | 15 | 5 | 11 | 6·93 |
| Brazil | 1885 | 68,600, | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5·16 |
| Mexico | 1880 | 28,290, | 2 | 17 | 9 | 4·08 |
| Peru | ... | 43,000,\$§ | 14 | 5 | 10 | 3·45 |
| United States | 1884 | 302,094, | 5 | 19 | 9 | 4·48 |

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 133 ante.

† This amount is made up of £277,309,000, general debt of the whole empire; £65,125,000, special debt of Austria Proper; and £116,450,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, together with the debts of the various States, for particulars of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, footnote (†) to table following paragraph 343. A large proportion of the debts of the German states was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist various invested funds amounting to £35,965,828.

\$ Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of paper currency amounting to £86,300,000, and the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, also Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

|| This amount is made up of £12,789,210, debt of Sweden; and £5,887,100, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £20,000,000.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Not including the Turkish debt secured upon the Tribute of £11,918,800, or the floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £822,468.

§§ Exclusive of an internal floating debt of an unknown amount.

Gross
amount of
debt in
different
countries.

372. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £49,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the United States, Germany, Turkey, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Amount of
debt per
head in
different
countries.

373. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect far behind the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Spain or Portugal, about the same as in France or Holland, but larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion
of debt to
revenue in
different
countries.

374. Turkey, Spain, and Portugal are much more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and Holland are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies* are much smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of most of the Foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Objects of
Austral-
asian and
other debts.

375. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries it should be borne in mind that whereas the latter was mainly issued for war purposes, the former was, as a rule, contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Municipal
debt.

376. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers‡—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1885, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £659,694, towards the redemption of which £51,630 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony§ :—

* See table following paragraph 367 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 359 *ante*.

‡ Under the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), section 26.

§ See table following paragraph 334 *ante*.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1885.

| Municipalities. | At the end of the Municipal Financial Year. | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding. | Total Amount of outstanding Loans. |
| Cities, towns, and boroughs... | 40 | £ 1,069,371 |
| Shires | 29 | 159,832 |
| Total... .. | 69 | 1,229,203 |

377. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 5 to 7 per cent., except in the case of four boroughs in which the rate was as high as 8 per cent., and in one shire in which it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in one city (Melbourne), where the rate on portion of the loan was as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No municipality pays a higher rate than 8 per cent. for a loan. Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

378. If the municipal debts, as shown above, together with the Harbour Trust loan of £500,000,* be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1885, viz., £28,576,787,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £30,305,990, or a proportion of £31 11s. 2d. per head of population. General and municipal debt.

379. At the end of June, 1885, there was a total balance of £1,677,301 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £773,227, or 46 per cent., was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund:— Trust funds, 1885.

TRUST FUNDS, 1885.

| Accounts. | Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1885. | Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | £ | £ |
| Assurance fund | 93,900 | 65,743 |
| Suitors' fund | 60,198 | 23,391 |
| Police superannuation fund ... | 80,395 | 70,000 |
| Intestate estates | 105,600 | 58,734 |
| Municipalities Investment account ... | 56,688 | 56,688 |
| Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account | 11,098 | 11,098 |
| Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company, and two Insurance Companies | 20,000 | 20,000 |

* See paragraphs 323 and 324 ante.

† Exclusive of £3,180,620, available for redeeming a loan three months later. On the 30th June, 1886, the debt of the General Government had increased to £30,127,382.

TRUST FUNDS, 1885—continued.

| Accounts. | | | | Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1885. | Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Defences—Deferred pay fund | ... | | | 1,993 | } 467,573* |
| Post Office Savings Banks | ... | | | 1,163,647 | |
| Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) | ... | | | 3,787 | |
| Customs goods overtime | ... | | | 526 | |
| Municipalities sinking fund and re- demption account | | | | 51,630 | |
| Survey fees account | ... | ... | | 22,463 | |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | 37,991 | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,709,916 | 773,227 |
| Deduct remittances and advances | ... | | | 32,615 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,677,301 | 773,227 |

Trust funds,
1870 to 1885.

380. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, an increase of over £160,000 took place in the total amount at credit of trust funds, £120,000 of which is accounted for by an increase in the amount to the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks fund, and nearly £30,000 in the amount to the credit of the Municipalities Sinking Fund and Redemption account. The following table shows the amount at credit of the funds, and the manner of its investment, at the end of each of the last sixteen financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1885.

| On the 30th June. | | Amount at Credit of Trust Funds. | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock. | Deposited in Banks. | Held otherwise.† | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1870 | ... | 129,000 | 320,181 | ... | 449,181 |
| 1871 | ... | 250,000 | 267,421 | ... | 517,421 |
| 1872 | ... | 297,000 | 390,877 | ... | 687,877 |
| 1873 | ... | 553,600 | 347,035 | ... | 900,635 |
| 1874 | ... | 605,574 | 361,799 | ... | 967,373 |
| 1875 | ... | 608,454 | 237,090 | 76,451 | 921,995 |
| 1876 | ... | 613,344 | 89,909 | 240,370 | 943,623 |
| 1877 | ... | 626,844 | 290,645 | 66,249 | 983,738 |
| 1878 | ... | 642,746 | 155,005 | 200,048 | 997,799 |
| 1879 | ... | 675,423 | 114,628 | 316,518 | 1,106,569 |
| 1880 | ... | 690,511 | ... | 308,616 | 999,127 |
| 1881 | ... | 709,872 | 546,014 | ... | 1,255,886 |
| 1882 | ... | 725,045 | 574,984 | 281,351 | 1,581,380 |
| 1883 | ... | 726,186 | 394,851 | 332,887 | 1,453,924 |
| 1884 | ... | 756,980 | 673,736 | 84,395 | 1,515,111 |
| 1885 | ... | 766,095 | 904,073 | 7,133 | 1,677,301 |

* Including £7,133 advanced on account of Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

381. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as has been pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives ; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions ; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

Retiring allowances.

382. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service and the number of years served.

Age an element in certain cases only.

383. Superannuation allowances or gratuities on retirement from the Public Service are granted on the scale allowed by the Civil Service Act (25 Vict. No. 160) to all public officers—classified or unclassified—who entered prior to the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881 ; but no persons entering the Public Service after that date, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatsoever.

Abolition of retiring allowances, &c.

384. Of pensions not dependent on votes in Parliament there were in 1884–5 four in all, embracing allowances to two former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,900.

Pensions.

385. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 288, and consisted of five former judges of County Courts, a late Master-in-Equity, 262 ex-officers of the Public Service, 16 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, and 3 others. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £38,786, or an average of £134 13s. 6d. to each recipient.

Superannuation allowances.

386. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 292, or 15 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £41,686, or £1,789 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £142 15s. 2d., or £1 5s. 6d. less than in 1883–4.

Pensions, &c., 1884 and 1885.

Pensions,
&c., 1884-5.

387. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1884-5, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1884-5.

| Authority under which legalized. | Description of the Recipients. | Number of Persons on the List. | Amount Payable.* | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|
| | | | Total. | | | Average to each Recipient. | | |
| | PENSIONS. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D) | Former Ministers of the Crown | 2 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 Vict. No. 20 ... | Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N. | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 Vict. No. 362 ... | Widow of a former Governor of Victoria | 1 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES. | | | | | | | |
| 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 | Former Clerk of Parliaments | 1 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute) | County Court Judges ... | 5 | 3,750 | 0 | 0 | 750 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 Vict. No. 435 ... | Master-in-Equity ... | 1 | 532 | 5 | 2 | 532 | 5 | 2† |
| 25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act) | Officers in the Public Service | 260 | 33,274 | 2 | 8 | 127 | 19 | 7 |
| 47 Vict. No. 773 (Public Service Act) | Officers in the Public Service | 2 | 108 | 6 | 8 | 54 | 3 | 4 |
| 31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute) | Officers in the Lunacy Department | 16 | 319 | 15 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 8 |
| 47 Vict. No. 767 (Victorian Railways Act) | Officers in the Railway Department | 2 | 279 | 1 | 0 | 138 | 10 | 6 |
| 47 Vict. No. 777 (Discipline Act) | | 1 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Total | ... | 292 | 41,686 | 4 | 5 | 142 | 15 | 2 |

Police pensions, how granted.

388. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock ; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes ;

* These columns contain the amounts payable according to the Treasurer's statement. The sums actually paid were in some instances less, as in most cases the reductions in consequence of the deaths of recipients during the year are not taken into account in the figures.
† This pension is at the rate of £750 per annum.

and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

389. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1884-5 was 179, the gross amount payable was £16,128, or an average of £90 2s. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 25 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £7,443, or an average of £297 14s. 5d. to each recipient.

Number of
police pen-
sions and
gratuities,
1884-5.

390. In the year under review, for the eighth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £4,317. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last two years.

Deduction
from pay of
police, and
votes in aid

391. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 32 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 51 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring
allowances
granted for
infirmity.

392. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to eight persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. Over three-fourths of the retired public servants referred to were, prior to their retirement, connected with the Education Department, chiefly as State school teachers. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1884-5, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

Allowances
voted by
Parliament.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1884-5.

| Department. | Number of Recipients. | Allowances Voted. | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | Total Amount Paid. | Average to each Recipient. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES. | | | | | |
| Chief Secretary | 7 | 503 | 71 | 17 | 2 |
| Minister of Public Instruction ... | 164 | 10,993 | 67 | 0 | 8 |
| Attorney-General | 2 | 268 | 134 | 0 | 0 |
| Treasurer | 1 | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey | 1 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Commissioner of Public Works ... | 17 | 1,640 | 96 | 9 | 5 |
| Commissioner of Trade and Customs ... | 2 | 550 | 275 | 0 | 0 |
| Postmaster-General... .. | 4 | 168 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Commissioner of Railways | 8 | 1,993 | 249 | 2 | 6 |
| PENSIONS. | | | | | |
| Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws | 2 | 88* | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Ex-Constables of Police | 5 | 146* | 29 | 4 | 0 |
| Pioneer of overland route to India and Australia | 1 | 104 | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| | 214 | 16,596 | 77 | 11 | 2 |
| Grant in aid of Police Superannuation Fund | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 26,596 | ... | ... | ... |

Pensions, gratuities, &c.

393. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1884-5, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise :—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAYABLE 1884-5.

| Pensions, Compensations, &c. | Annual Allowances. | Compensations and Gratuities. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Under Special Appropriations—</i> | | | |
| Constitution Act | 2,300 | ... | 2,300 |
| County Court Judges | 3,750 | ... | 3,750 |
| Master-in-Equity | 532 | ... | 532 |
| Railway Department | 279 | 13,185 | 13,464 |
| Public Service† | 33,725 | 9,488 | 43,213 |
| Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 |
| Total | 41,686 | 22,673 | 64,359 |

* In addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.
† Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute, and the Discipline Act.

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAYABLE, 1884-5—*continued*.

| Pensions, Compensations, &c. | Annual Allowances. | Compensations and Gratuities. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Under Annual Votes—</i> | £ | £ | £ |
| Railway Department | 1,993 | 7,840 | 9,833 |
| Public Service | 14,265 | 17,259 | 31,524 |
| Others | 338 | ... | 338 |
| Total | 16,596 | 25,099 | 41,695 |
| <i>To the Police—</i> | | | |
| Endowment and amount voted £12,000* } From Police Superannuation Fund 11,571 } | 16,128 | 7,443 | 23,571 |
| Grand total | 74,410 | 55,215 | 129,625 |
| Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund | ... | ... | 11,571 |
| Amount payable by State | ... | ... | £118,054 |

394. It should be mentioned that, owing to the deaths of recipients, the amounts paid were, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears, in some instances more, than those stated. The amount actually paid during the year 1884-5 was £117,959†, or £95 less than that shown in the table.

Amount actually paid for pensions, gratuities, &c.

PART III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

395. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 246, records are kept of all marriages, births, and deaths which are known to occur in Victoria. The marriages are recorded by registrars of marriages or by clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

396. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

* These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £10,000 voted by Parliament.

† See table following paragraph 223 *ante*.

of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

Marriages,
1885.

397. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General for 1885 numbered 7,395, as against 7,218 for the previous year. The excess in favour of 1885 was thus 177.

Marriages,
1885 and
former
years.

398. More marriages were returned for 1885 than for any previous year. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; and in 1884, for the first time, they exceeded 7,000.*

Delay in
sending in
marriage
returns.

399. It should be pointed out that although the marriages are of necessity registered as soon as they are performed, and although, under the Act already referred to, the clergyman or other person celebrating a marriage is bound, under a penalty ranging from ten to fifty pounds, to forward a copy of the register to the Registrar-General in the first month of the quarter succeeding that in which the marriage takes place, as a matter of fact there is a considerable want of regularity on the part of some of the clergy in sending in their registers, and, in consequence, each year some marriages appear in the returns which were solemnized in previous years. In the registers sent in during 1885 it is found that 153 marriages, or over 2 per cent. of the whole, were in this category. Of these 1 was solemnized as far back as 1873, and 3 in 1874; 15 were solemnized in 1881, 29 in 1882, 43 in 1883, and 62 in 1884. The following denominations were responsible for the delay in regard to the numbers placed against their respective names:—Roman Catholic, 112; Church of England, 22; Bible Christian, 12; Baptist, 7. The custom is to include all marriages in the returns of the year in which the registers relating to them reach the Registrar-General,

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

without reference to when they were solemnized, and as the arrears made good during one year generally about balance those belonging to the same year, the totals are not materially affected thereby.

400. But in 1885, returns of 132 marriages were received to which it would obviously be unfair to apply this custom, as they took place as long ago as 1853, and some even previously, the body according to the rites of which they were solemnized being the Church of England. At the time, no Act for the registration of marriages was in force, and such documents as existed in proof of the marriage having taken place were kept at the church or by the clergyman. These documents should have been sent to the Registrar-General when the first Registration Act came into operation in 1854, but it seems, in the present instance, this was not done. These marriages, as a matter of course, have not been included in the returns for 1885.

Marriages dating from and before 1853.

401. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years had been declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; and then gradually revived. In 1885 the rate was slightly lower than in the previous year, but with this exception was the highest during the last twenty years. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-six years ended with 1885:—

Marriage rate.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1885.

| Year. | Per 1,000 of the Mean Population. | | Year. | Per 1,000 of the Mean Population. | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of Marriages. | Number of Persons Married. | | Number of Marriages. | Number of Persons Married. |
| 1860 | 8·15 | 16·30 | 1874 | 6·33 | 12·66 |
| 1861 | 8·21 | 16·42 | 1875 | 6·33 | 12·66 |
| 1862 | 8·26 | 16·52 | 1876 | 6·21 | 12·42 |
| 1863 | 7·51 | 15·02 | 1877 | 6·31 | 12·62 |
| 1864 | 7·77 | 15·54 | 1878 | 6·20 | 12·40 |
| 1865 | 7·36 | 14·72 | 1879 | 5·98 | 11·96 |
| 1866 | 6·76 | 13·52 | 1880 | 6·22 | 12·44 |
| 1867 | 6·97 | 13·94 | 1881 | 6·79 | 13·58 |
| 1868 | 7·08 | 14·16 | 1882 | 7·08 | 14·17 |
| 1869 | 6·89 | 13·78 | 1883 | 7·38 | 14·76 |
| 1870 | 6·63 | 13·26 | 1884 | 7·63 | 15·25 |
| 1871 | 6·37 | 12·74 | 1885 | 7·58 | 15·16 |
| 1872 | 6·36 | 12·72 | | | |
| 1873 | 6·50 | 13·00 | | | |
| | | | Mean of 26 years | 6·95 | 13·90 |

Marriage
rate at
various
periods.

402. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION† AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

| Year of Census. | Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Population. | Number of Marriages. | Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the— | | |
| | | | Population. | Marriageable Men.‡ | Marriageable Women.§ |
| 1854 | 234,361 | 3,696 | 15·77 | 52·16 | 245·04 |
| 1857 | 383,668 | 4,465 | 11·64 | 46·79 | 169·66 |
| 1861 | 513,896 | 4,528 | 8·81 | 42·34 | 122·36 |
| 1871 | 712,263 | 4,715 | 6·62 | 52·43 | 72·11 |
| 1881 | 849,438 | 5,732 | 6·75 | 57·40 | 48·02 |

Reasons for
fluctuations
in marriage
rate.

403. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought capital with them, which

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

† The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

‡ Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

§ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and, consequently, the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to a life on the early gold-fields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857 immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a gold-fields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861 the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some, unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the gold-fields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871 the marriage rate was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881 it was still higher than in 1871.

404. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; four years later it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide had probably then turned, and the youthful native-born male population growing up to manhood had commenced to fill the gap in early adult life caused by the passing on to later periods of the immigrants who, at the time of the discovery of the first gold-fields, came to Victoria unaccompanied by persons at younger ages who should supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene. It may, therefore, be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the next census will show that the marriages have increased in proportion to the available females, as the last enumeration showed they had done in proportion to the available males.

Probability
of female
marriage
rate reviv-
ing.

405. M. Toussaint Loua, Chief of the General Bureau of Statistics of France, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 17th December, 1884, pointed out the desirability of ascertaining the

French mar-
riage rate.

marriage rate by comparing the marriages with the number of marriageable persons instead of with the total population,* and states that in France marriageable males marry at the annual rate of 57 per 1,000, and marriageable females at that of 46 per 1,000. In a former paper (September, 1884,) the same writer had stated the proportions in Switzerland were respectively 49 and 38. The proportions in Victoria, according to the lowest line of the last table were 57 and 48. M. Loua does not say what ages he considers marriageable, and perhaps they may not be identical with those so considered by the Government Statist of Victoria—viz., 20 and upwards for males, and 15 and upwards for females.

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

406. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1884, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last thirteen of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1884.†

| Year. | | Number of Marriages‡ per 1,000 of Mean Populations. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1865 | ... | 7·36 | 8·90 | 13·27 | 9·45 | ... | 6·27 | 10·47 |
| 1866 | ... | 6·76 | 8·22 | 11·61 | 8·12 | ... | 5·93 | 10·32 |
| 1867 | ... | 6·97 | 7·79 | 9·54 | 8·20 | ... | 6·10 | 9·69 |
| 1868 | ... | 7·08 | 8·17 | 8·33 | 7·37 | ... | 6·57 | 9·35 |
| 1869 | ... | 6·89 | 7·98 | 8·31 | 6·78 | ... | 6·44 | 8·32 |
| 1870 | ... | 6·63 | 7·79 | 7·80 | 6·90 | ... | 6·62 | 7·62 |
| 1871 | ... | 6·37 | 7·73 | 8·06 | 6·77 | ... | 5·90 | 7·15 |
| 1872 | ... | 6·36 | 7·42 | 8·70 | 7·20 | 5·56 | 6·17 | 6·85 |
| 1873 | ... | 6·50 | 7·97 | 9·66 | 8·00 | 6·25 | 6·36 | 7·91 |
| 1874 | ... | 6·33 | 7·59 | 8·62 | 8·00 | 6·96 | 6·83 | 8·87 |
| 1875 | ... | 6·33 | 7·73 | 8·63 | 8·01 | 7·26 | 6·63 | 8·94 |
| 1876 | ... | 6·21 | 7·49 | 7·57 | 8·49 | 7·07 | 7·13 | 8·25 |
| 1877 | ... | 6·31 | 7·73 | 7·57 | 8·66 | 6·38 | 7·79 | 7·63 |
| 1878 | ... | 6·20 | 7·84 | 6·98 | 9·47 | 6·50 | 7·96 | 8·03 |
| 1879 | ... | 5·98 | 7·55 | 7·49 | 8·81 | 7·57 | 7·23 | 7·60 |
| 1880 | ... | 6·22 | 7·72 | 6·97 | 8·69 | 7·42 | 7·38 | 6·71 |
| 1881 | ... | 6·79 | 8·24 | 7·71 | 8·33 | 6·60 | 7·30 | 6·65 |
| 1882 | ... | 7·08 | 8·69 | 8·56 | 8·73 | 7·07 | 8·03 | 7·07 |
| 1883 | ... | 7·38 | 8·78 | 8·93 | 8·49 | 6·95 | 9·01 | 6·82 |
| 1884 | ... | 7·63 | 8·36 | 8·91 | 8·28 | 7·11 | 7·81 | 6·88 |
| Means | ... | 6·67 | 7·98 | 8·66 | 8·14 | 6·82 | 6·91 | 8·06 |

* The following are M. Loua's words :—" Si l'on veut rendre compte de la fréquence réelle des mariages, le rapport à la population ne suffit pas ; il vaut mieux mettre les mariages en parallèle avec la population *mariable*, c'est à dire avec le nombre des individus célibataires ou veufs) ayant atteint ou dépassé l'âge requis pour leur mariage."—*Journal de la Société de la Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, p. 13, Berger Levrault, 5 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.

† For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the thirteen years ended with 1885, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

‡ The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

407. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any one of the neighbouring colonies, and as, during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries, the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between 20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.* The explanation of the higher proportion in the other colonies of males at the period named is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—have, for years past, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is nearly always the case when immigration is subsidized, these have been accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. Besides, not one of the neighbouring colonies has been subjected, in the early years of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as has taken place in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. As the young population is growing to a marriageable age, however, this colony is rapidly assuming a normal condition; and this circumstance is already bringing about an improvement in the marriage rate, which, with perhaps occasional brief interruptions, will assuredly continue until marriages bear as high a proportion to the total population as they do in any of the neighbouring colonies.

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

408. In 1884 the marriage rate of each colony, except New Zealand, was above the mean of the whole period, as shown in the last line of the table. During recent years the rate has generally been increasing in Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and Tasmania, but declining in South Australia and New Zealand. The rate has steadily increased in Victoria since 1879 and in Queensland since 1880; moreover, in

Comparison of marriage rates of colonies in 1884 and former years.

* See figures following paragraph 87 *ante*.

Victoria it was higher in 1884 than in any previous year named in the table ; but in New South Wales, and especially in Tasmania, there was in 1884 a fall in the rate as compared with the two previous years. In South Australia the decline has been pretty gradual since 1878 when the maximum rate was attained ; since then the lowest points reached were in 1881 and 1884. In New Zealand, during the last five years, the marriage rate has been low, but the figures for the last three years show some indication of improvement. Ten years ago the marriage rate in New Zealand was as high as 9 per 1,000, and was higher than in any of the other colonies ; but in the last five years it has averaged less than 7 per 1,000, and was lower than in any other colony. This is a remarkable instance of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped. *

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

409. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

| Order in 1884. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 1. Queensland. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 2. South Australia. |
| 3. South Australia. | 3. New Zealand. |
| 4. Tasmania. | 4. New South Wales. |
| 5. Victoria. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 6. Western Australia. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 7. New Zealand. | 7. Victoria. |

Positions of colonies as regards marriage rates.

410. It will be noticed that Victoria, which for several years had been at the bottom, stood in 1884 above Western Australia and New Zealand ; that Tasmania, which in 1883 was at the head of the list, in 1884 occupied only the fourth place.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

411. In 1884 the marriage rate of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent was higher than in any of the other years named in the following table, except 1883 ; and, notwithstanding the decline in the marriage rate experienced in New Zealand, which has been already referred to,† this was also the case as regards the Continental colonies with the addition of that colony and Tasmania :—

* Such an event was foreshadowed by the present writer in a paper read by him before the Melbourne Social Science Congress on the 25th April, 1880, in the following words :—“ A depression in the marriage rate, it may be anticipated, will before long overtake several of the neighbouring colonies wherein marriages now bear a high proportion to the population, but which proportion must inevitably decline upon the cessation of the stream of adult immigrants which now flows towards their shores.”

† See paragraph 408 *ante*.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | | | Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Population. | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|--|
| | | | Continent of Australia. | Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand. |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 7·35 | 7·38 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 7·07 | 7·32 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 7·12 | 7·38 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 6·93 | 7·15 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 7·05 | 7·18 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 7·08 | 7·27 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 6·88 | 7·01 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 7·15 | 7·08 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 7·62 | 7·41 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 8·02 | 7·86 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 8·19 | 7·99 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 8·12 | 7·89 |
| Means | ... | ... | 7·39 | 7·40 |

412. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbadoes is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in the latter would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few :—

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | | Years. | | Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.* | | | Years. | | Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.* |
|--------------|-----|---------|-----|---|--------------|---------|--------|-----|---|
| Ceylon | ... | 1867-76 | ... | 7·3 | West Indies— | | | | |
| Mauritius | ... | 1871-75 | ... | 2·5 | St. Vincent | 1872-76 | ... | 6·3 | |
| Seychelles | ... | 1875-77 | ... | 8·7 | Barbadoes | 1872-77 | ... | 3·7 | |
| Nova Scotia | ... | 1871-75 | ... | 7·7 | Grenada | 1871-75 | ... | 5·6 | |
| Bermudas | ... | 1871-75 | ... | 8·3 | Dominica | 1871-75 | ... | 6·9 | |
| West Indies— | | | | | Trinidad | 1871-75 | ... | 3·8 | |
| St. Lucia | ... | 1878-79 | ... | 5·2 | | | | | |

413. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1883 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

Marriage rates in European countries.

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1879 to 1883.

| Countries. | Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Populations. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | Mean of Five Years. |
| Hungary | 10·2 | 9·1 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 10·2 | 9·9 |
| Austria | 7·6 | 7·5 | 8·0 | 8·2 | 7·8 | 7·8 |
| Prussia | 7·7 | 7·6 | 7·7 | 7·8 | 7·8 | 7·7 |
| Italy † | 7·5 | 6·9 | 8·1 | 7·9 | 8·0 | 7·7 |
| Denmark | 7·3 | 7·6 | 7·8 | 7·7 | 7·7 | 7·6 |
| German Empire ... | 7·5 | 7·5 | 7·5 | 7·7 | 7·7 | 7·6 |
| England and Wales ... | 7·2 | 7·4 | 7·6 | 7·7 | 7·7 | 7·5 |
| France | 7·6 | 7·5 | 7·5 | 7·4 | 7·5 | 7·5 |
| Holland | 7·6 | 7·5 | 7·3 | 7·2 | 7·1 | 7·3 |
| Belgium | 6·7 | 7·1 | 7·2 | 7·0 | 6·7 | 6·9 |
| Scotland | 6·4 | 6·6 | 6·9 | 7·0 | 7·0 | 6·8 |
| Switzerland | 6·9 | 6·8 | 6·8 | 6·8 | 6·8 | 6·8 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·8 ‡ |
| Norway | 6·8 | 6·7 | 6·4 | 6·7 | 6·6 | 6·6 |
| Sweden | 6·3 | 6·3 | 6·2 | 6·4 | 6·4 | 6·3 |
| Ireland § | 4·3 | 3·8 | 4·2 | 4·3 | 4·3 | 4·2 |

European marriage rates in 1883 and former years.

414. It will be observed that in seven of the countries during 1879, and in eight during 1880, the marriage rates were below the average; but in most of these there was afterwards a reaction, and in 1883 the rate was well up to the five years' mean in most of the countries, the only ones in which it was below it being Holland and Belgium.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

415. In the same five years the mean marriage rates in South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland were above those in any of the countries named, except Hungary, and the mean rate in Tasmania was above that in any, except that country and Austria; the mean rates in Western Australia and New Zealand were between those prevailing in The Netherlands and Scotland, but the mean rate in Victoria was below that in all the countries, except Norway, Sweden, and Ireland. The following are the rates referred to :—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1883.

| | Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population. | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·61 |
| New South Wales... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·20 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·93 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·79 |
| Western Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·12 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·97 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·69 |

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.
† In Italy, the civil became the only legal form of marriage in 1866, and a low rate was recorded in that and subsequent years in consequence of the non-registration of marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, however, afterwards decreased, and of late years the registration of marriages has been less imperfect.
‡ Mean of 1876 and 1878
§ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

416. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the thirteen years ended with 1883. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate in 1883, although not quite so high as in 1882 was above that in the four previous years :—

Marriage
rate in
United
Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1883.

| Marriages per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | Marriages per 1,000 of the Population. | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|---|-----|-----|------|
| 1871 | ... | ... | 8·21 | 1879 | ... | ... | 6·69 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 7·98 | 1880 | ... | ... | 6·83 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 8·03 | 1881 | ... | ... | 7·01 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 7·79 | 1882 | ... | ... | 7·17 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 7·67 | 1883 | ... | .. | 7·15 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 7·70 | | | | |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 7·32 | Mean | ... | ... | 7·43 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 7·09 | | | | |

417. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In 1885 it was in town districts three times as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions :—

Marriage
rates in
town and
country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1885.

| Districts. | Estimated Mean Population. | Marriages, 1885. | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population. |
| Melbourne & suburbs (Greater Melbourne) | 345,380 | 3,921 | 11·35 |
| Extra-Metropolitan towns | 191,020 | 1,932 | 10·11 |
| Country districts | 438,640 | 1,542 | 3·52 |
| Total | 975,040 | 7,395 | 7·58 |

418. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1885, however,

Marriages
in each
quarter.

See footnote (§) on previous page.

the number in the winter was greater than in the summer quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of a previous decade :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

| Seasons. | | Quarter ended on the last day of— | Year 1885. | | Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. |
|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---|
| | | | Number of Marriages. | Percentage. | |
| Summer | ... | March ... | 1,599 | 21·62 | 24·43 |
| Autumn | ... | June ... | 2,067 | 27·95 | 26·19 |
| Winter | ... | September ... | 1,785 | 24·14 | 23·81 |
| Spring | ... | December ... | 1,944 | 26·29 | 25·57 |
| | | Year ... | 7,395 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Former condition of those marrying.

419. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters ; and the next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. In 1885 the proportion of marriages between bachelors and spinsters was much above the average, and a corresponding decrease occurred amongst the other classes, chiefly in the marriages of bachelors and widows. The following are the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1885 and the percentage during a previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

| Previous Condition. | | | Year 1885. | | Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-------------|---|
| | | | Number of Marriages. | Percentage. | |
| Bachelors and spinsters | ... | ... | 6,290 | 85·06 | 80·59 |
| Bachelors and widows | ... | ... | 370 | 5·00 | 7·10 |
| Widowers and spinsters | ... | ... | 459 | 6·21 | 7·75 |
| Widowers and widows | ... | ... | 276 | 3·73 | 4·56 |
| Total | ... | ... | 7,395 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

420. The following is a statement of the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, the figures, except those in the first line, being taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics** :—

* Page 304. London : Routledge and Sons, 1884.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | | | Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between— | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 806 | 71 | 77 | 46 |
| England | ... | ... | 816 | 45 | 86 | 53 |
| France ... | ... | ... | 840 | 41 | 82 | 37 |
| Prussia ... | ... | ... | 794 | 53 | 108 | 45 |
| Russia ... | ... | ... | 762 | 46 | 102 | 90 |
| Austria | ... | ... | 755 | 64 | 131 | 50 |
| Italy ... | ... | ... | 825 | 38 | 99 | 38 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | 811 | 40 | 101 | 48 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | 827 | 51 | 86 | 36 |
| Holland... | ... | ... | 794 | 54 | 104 | 48 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | 813 | 52 | 101 | 34 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | 847 | 36 | 93 | 24 |
| Norway... | ... | ... | 845 | 38 | 96 | 21 |
| Greece ... | ... | ... | 858 | 41 | 68 | 33 |
| Roumania | ... | ... | 850 | 30 | 62 | 58 |

421. The figures in this table appear to show that widows have a better chance of remarrying in Victoria than in most of the countries named, as the proportion of such remarriages (117 per 1,000) is higher than in any of those countries, except Russia (136 per 1,000). Next to these countries in this respect is Austria with 114, then Holland with 102, and then England and Prussia each with 98 remarriages of widows to every 1,000 marriages celebrated.

High proportion of widows remarrying.

422. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Two divorced men and six divorced women were married in 1885; the former married spinsters, and five of the latter married bachelors, and one a widower. There was also a marriage by registrar of a man and woman who had been previously married to one another; but no statement was made as to whether they had been divorced or what was the reason of their remarriage.

Divorced persons, 1885.

423. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former,

Divorced persons, 1881.

4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties.*

Deserted
husbands
and wives.

424. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Thirteen deserted wives but only two deserted husbands availed themselves of this provision in 1885. Nine of the former married bachelors, and four widowers; five had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, two for 8, two for 9, two for 10, and the two others for 11 and 25 years respectively. Of the two deserted husbands, one married a widow, and the other a spinster; one had not heard of his former wife for 10 years, and the other for 30 years. In the previous year thirteen deserted wives remarried, but no instance of the remarriage of a deserted husband appeared in the registers.

Remarriages.

425. In 1885, 735 widowers and 646 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last twelve years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of remarriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the last census.† In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the number of the former being 490,912, that of the latter 332,428. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who remarried in Victoria during each of the twenty years ended with 1885 :—

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

† According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.—See table following paragraph 402, also figures following paragraph 404, ante.

REMARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Remarriages of— | | Year. | Number of Remarriages of— | |
|----------|---------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Widowers. | Widows. | | Widowers. | Widows. |
| 1866 ... | 487 | 498 | 1877 ... | 666 | 600 |
| 1867 ... | 504 | 591 | 1878 ... | 634 | 585 |
| 1868 ... | 558 | 623 | 1879 ... | 637 | 553 |
| 1869 ... | 553 | 563 | 1880 ... | 603 | 520 |
| 1870 ... | 547 | 595 | 1881 ... | 679 | 551 |
| 1871 ... | 587 | 605 | 1882 ... | 628 | 547 |
| 1872 ... | 522 | 552 | 1883 ... | 699 | 562 |
| 1873 ... | 586 | 591 | 1884 ... | 725 | 615 |
| 1874 ... | 602 | 593 | 1885 ... | 735 | 646 |
| 1875 ... | 614 | 583 | Total ... | 12,244 | 11,596 |
| 1876 ... | 678 | 623 | | | |

426. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1885. In the previous year 9 such marriages took place.

Marriages of
Aborigines.

427. Twenty-nine full and 2 half-bred Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1885, as against 19 Chinese in 1884, and 8 in 1883. Of the Victorian-born women who married Chinese in the year under review, 1 was a full-bred Chinese, and 4 were half-castes of the same race. During the nineteen years prior to 1885, 295 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 15 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

Marriages of
Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1885.

| Birthplace of Wives. | Number of Marriages of Chinese Males. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | Eighteen Years: 1866 to 1884. | Year 1885. | Total : 1866 to 1885. |
| Victoria | 138 | 22* | 160 |
| Other Australian colonies ... | 49 | 4 | 53 |
| England and Wales | 53 | 3 | 56 |
| Scotland | 15 | ... | 15 |
| Ireland | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Other British possessions ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| France | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Germany | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Spain | 1 | ... | 1 |
| The United States | 2 | ... | 2 |
| China | 4 | ... | 4 |
| At sea | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 295 | 31 | 326 |

* Including the marriages of 1 full and 4 half caste Chinese females ; also those of 2 half-caste Chinese males.

Marriage of
an English-
man and a
Chinese.

428. As a set-off to the number of Chinamen marrying women of European extraction as stated in the table, it may be mentioned that in 1885 an instance occurred of the marriage of an Englishman with a Chinese half-caste female.

Marriages
by different
sects.

429. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1885, 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, in 1885 numbered 426, and were fewer than in any previous year since 1878. In 1884 they numbered 645; in 1883, 565; in 1882, 588. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1885, also the percentage in the preceding year and in the ten years ended with 1880:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

| Marriages performed according to the usages of the— | Marriages in 1885. | | Percentage of Marriages in— | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Percentage. | 1884. | Ten Years: 1871-80. |
| Church of England | 2,171 | 29·36 | 29·54 | 24·63 |
| Presbyterians | 1,188 | 16·07 | 17·20 | 20·46 |
| Wesleyans | 1,192 | 16·12 | 15·77 | 16·38 |
| Bible Christians | 182 | 2·46 | 1·95 | 1·69 |
| Independents | 389 | 5·26 | 4·90 | 5·42 |
| Baptists | 513 | 6·94 | 4·34 | 3·70 |
| Lutherans | 85 | 1·15 | 1·01 | 1·02 |
| Unitarians | 4 | ·05 | ·01 | ·02 |
| Society of Friends | ... | ... | ... | ·01 |
| Calvinistic Methodists | 6 | ·08 | ·03 | ·16 |
| Roman Catholics | 1,112 | 15·04 | 14·70 | 17·21 |
| Jews | 38 | ·51 | ·50 | ·42 |
| Other sects | 89 | 1·20 | 1·11 | 1·06 |
| Lay registrars | 426 | 5·76 | 8·94 | 7·82 |
| Total | 7,395 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Duplicate
marriages.

430. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. In 1885, two such cases were noticed, viz., one of a marriage according to the usages of the United Methodist Free Church of a couple who had previously been united by a lay registrar, and the other a marriage, according to Jewish rites, of a couple who had also been previously married, but under what circumstances was not stated; the ages of the bridegrooms were 23 in both cases, whilst those of the brides were 18 and 19 respectively.

It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics.

431. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1885, 1 was solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 1 was according to those of the Church of England, and 2 were according to those of the Presbyterians. Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

432. Of the 31 marriages of Chinese in 1885, 7 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 6 according to those of the Presbyterians, 8 according to those of the Wesleyans, 4 according to those of the Independents, 2 according to those of the Baptists, 1 was according to those of the Primitive Methodists, and 3 were performed by lay registrars. Sects of
Chinese
married

433. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table :— Marriages
by different
sects.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

| Religious Denomination. | Persons of each Denomination 1881. | Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882. | | Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881). | Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880. | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | Mean Number. | Proportion per 1,000 persons living. | | Mean Number. | Proportion per 1,000 persons living. |
| Church of England ... | 311,291 | 1,554·3 | 5·00 | 284,563 | 1,226·4 | 4·31 |
| Presbyterians ... | 132,591 | 1,107·0 | 8·35 | 122,787 | 1,018·6 | 8·30 |
| Wesleyans ... | 108,393 | 936·3 | 8·64 | 99,209 | 815·5 | 8·22 |
| Bible Christians ... | 6,660 | 117·3 | 17·57 | 5,427 | 84·0 | 15·48 |
| Independents ... | 19,878 | 286·3 | 14·40 | 19,034 | 269·8 | 14·17 |
| Baptists ... | 20,373 | 234·0 | 11·49 | 18,342 | 184·0 | 10·03 |
| Lutherans ... | 11,149 | 57·3 | 5·14 | 10,854 | 50·8 | 4·68 |
| Unitarians ... | 942 | 2·0 | 2·12 | 979 | ·9 | ·92 |
| Society of Friends ... | 282 | ... | ... | 308 | ·4 | 1·30 |
| Calvinistic Methodists | 712 | 6·3 | 8·85 | 1,072 | 8·2 | 7·65 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 203,480 | 828·3 | 4·07 | 187,050 | 856·8 | 4·58 |
| Jews ... | 4,330 | 24·0 | 5·54 | 3,950 | 21·1 | 5·34 |
| Other sects ... | 8,465 | 69·3 | ... | 7,430 | 52·8 | ... |
| Residue ... | 33,800* | 607·7† | ... | 35,932* | 389·1† | ... |
| Total... | 862,346 | 5,830·3 | 6·76 | 796,937 | 4,978·4 | 6·25 |

* Including Pagans, those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versâ.

434. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decennium. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church ; but, according to the average of the decennium, more marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

Signing with marks.

435. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1885, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1885.

| Persons Married. | Numbers Married. | Signing with Marks. | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number in every 100 Married. |
| Bridegrooms | 7,395 | 189* | 2·56 |
| Brides | 7,395 | 194 | 2·62 |
| Mean | 7,395 | 188 | 2·59 |

Increased numbers signing in writing.

436. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1885, the proportion of men signing with marks was slightly higher than in 1884, but, with this exception, the proportion of both men and women signing with marks was much lower than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last thirteen years :—

* Of these, 6 were Chinese, who signed in the Chinese character. If these be excluded, the number signing with marks in every 100 married would be reduced to 2·47.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Men. | | Women. | | Mean. |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 1873 | ... | ... | 6·55 | ... | 9·97 | ... | 8·26 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 6·52 | ... | 9·91 | ... | 8·22 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 5·48 | ... | 9·43 | ... | 7·46 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 5·31 | ... | 7·50 | ... | 6·41 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 5·04 | ... | 6·02 | ... | 5·53 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 4·12 | ... | 5·30 | ... | 4·71 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 3·81 | ... | 5·60 | ... | 4·71 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 4·18 | ... | 4·09 | ... | 4·13 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 2·90 | ... | 4·16 | ... | 3·53 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 2·88 | ... | 3·27 | ... | 3·07 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 3·09 | ... | 3·47 | ... | 3·28 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 2·55 | ... | 2·77 | ... | 2·66 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 2·56* | ... | 2·62 | ... | 2·59 |

437. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1853 TO 1872.

| Men. | | Women. | | Mean. |
|------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 9·18 | ... | 20·71 | ... | 14·95 |

438. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1885 numbered 349, but in only 34 of these, or a sixth, did both parties use marks. In the 315 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas the marriages in which one or both could not write amounted to less than a twentieth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 220 marriages could neither party write.

Cases of both signing with marks.

439. In the case of the 4 marriages between Aborigines which took place in 1885, 1 of the males and 1 of the females signed with marks.

Signatures of Aborigines.

440. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1885 and the average of the ten years

Signing with marks in each sect.

* See footnote to last page.

ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

| Marriages performed according to the usages of the— | Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married. | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Mean. | Men. | Women. | Mean. |
| Church of England ... | 1·84 | 2·16 | 2·00 | 4·54 | 6·11 | 5·33 |
| Presbyterians ... | 1·01 | 1·77 | 1·39 | 3·67 | 5·97 | 4·82 |
| Wesleyans ... | 2·01 | 1·68 | 1·84 | 4·15 | 5·33 | 4·74 |
| Bible Christians ... | 3·85 | ·55 | 2·20 | | | |
| Independents ... | 2·06 | 1·03 | 1·54 | 3·37 | 5·49 | 4·43 |
| Baptists ... | 3·31 | 2·92 | 3·12 | 3·48 | 5·22 | 4·35 |
| Lutherans ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·77 | 4·13 | 2·95 |
| Calvinistic Methodists ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·22 | 6·10 | 3·66 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 4·50 | 4·77 | 4·63 | 10·14 | 15·43 | 12·79 |
| Jews ... | 2·63 | 2·63 | 2·63 | ·95 | ·47 | ·71 |
| Other sects ... | 2·25 | 2·25 | 2·25 | 7·01 | 3·79 | 5·40 |
| Lay registrars ... | 6·57 | 7·04 | 6·80 | 6·60 | 12·93 | 9·77 |
| Total ... | 2·56* | 2·62 | 2·59 | 5·31 | 7·93 | 6·62 |

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

441. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1885 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the decennial period. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although usually lower, was in the last three years considerably higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

442. In 19 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the fifteen years ended with 1885, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 104 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks, and in 356 marriages of Jews only 5 persons signed with marks; the proportion in 1885 (2·63) was therefore accidentally high.

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

443. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following

* See footnote to table following paragraph 435 ante.

percentages for the eight years 1877 to 1884 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married. | | |
|------------------------|-------|--|--------|-------|
| | | Men. | Women. | Mean. |
| 1. Victoria ... | 1877 | 5·04 | 6·02 | 5·53 |
| | 1878 | 4·12 | 5·30 | 4·71 |
| | 1879 | 3·81 | 5·60 | 4·71 |
| | 1880 | 4·18 | 4·09 | 4·13 |
| | 1881 | 2·90 | 4·16 | 3·53 |
| | 1882 | 2·88 | 3·27 | 3·07 |
| | 1883 | 3·09 | 3·47 | 3·28 |
| | 1884 | 2·55 | 2·77 | 2·66 |
| 2. New Zealand ... | 1877 | 3·95 | 8·54 | 6·25 |
| | 1878 | 2·96 | 6·85 | 4·90 |
| | 1879 | 3·31 | 6·41 | 4·86 |
| | 1880 | 2·77 | 5·38 | 4·08 |
| | 1881 | 3·20 | 6·79 | 4·99 |
| | 1882 | 2·50 | 4·97 | 3·73 |
| | 1883 | 2·91 | 4·62 | 3·76 |
| | 1884 | 2·82 | 4·45 | 3·63 |
| 3. South Australia ... | 1877 | 6·14 | 7·89 | 7·01 |
| | 1878 | 5·09 | 7·00 | 6·04 |
| | 1879 | 6·48 | 6·93 | 6·70 |
| | 1880 | 5·19 | 6·81 | 6·00 |
| | 1881 | 4·37 | 6·85 | 5·61 |
| | 1882 | 4·43 | 5·14 | 4·78 |
| | 1883 | 4·02 | 5·36 | 4·69 |
| | 1884 | 2·86 | 3·80 | 3·33 |
| 4. New South Wales ... | 1877 | 8·45 | 11·07 | 9·76 |
| | 1878 | 7·71 | 8·52 | 8·11 |
| | 1879 | 6·86 | 8·31 | 7·58 |
| | 1880 | 6·07 | 7·27 | 6·67 |
| | 1881 | 5·52 | 8·35 | 6·93 |
| | 1882 | 5·09 | 6·16 | 5·62 |
| | 1883 | 5·66 | 6·54 | 6·10 |
| | 1884 | 4·68 | 5·79 | 5·24 |
| 5. Queensland ... | 1877 | 7·78 | 14·15 | 10·97 |
| | 1878 | 6·23 | 13·30 | 9·76 |
| | 1879 | 6·86 | 11·97 | 9·41 |
| | 1880 | 5·82 | 12·09 | 8·95 |
| | 1881 | 4·93 | 9·92 | 7·42 |
| | 1882 | 5·16 | 9·69 | 7·42 |
| | 1883 | 5·35 | 8·40 | 6·88 |
| | 1884 | 4·06 | 7·48 | 5·77 |

Victoria the
least illite-
rate colony.

444. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is almost always larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in two of the years—viz., 1882 and 1883—even larger than in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Signing with
marks in
the United
Kingdom.

445. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, taken from the reports of the respective Registrars-General, are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| Country. | Year. | Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married. | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|--------|-------|
| | | Men. | Women. | Mean. |
| England and Wales ... | 1883 | 12·6 | 15·5 | 14·0 |
| Scotland ... | 1882 | 6·8 | 13·2 | 10·0 |
| Ireland ... | 1879 | 28·0 | 32·9 | 30·4 |

Illiteracy
in United
Kingdom
and colonies
compared.

446. From the figures it would seem that Scotland is before and Ireland much behind England in point of adult education, but that all are very far behind even the most backward of the Australasian colonies. As regards England, the Registrar-General reports that the proportions in 1883 were considerably lower than any previously recorded, and testify to satisfactory progress in elementary education. He shows that ten years previously as many as 19 men and 25 women in every 100 married were unable to sign the marriage register otherwise than with a mark.*

Signing with
marks in
France.

447. The only other countries respecting which similar particulars are at hand are France and Italy, the particulars, moreover, not being of very late date. In France, according to the returns of 1877, illiteracy—by the marriage register test—is somewhat more prevalent amongst males, and very much more so amongst females, than in England and Wales, but in both cases is considerably less prevalent than in Ireland.

* See 46th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England and Wales, page xi.

In France, the proportions signing with marks in every 100 marriages during 1877 were—males, 18·52 ; females, 29·60 ; mean, 24·06. In Italy the proportion signing with marks in every 100 marriages during 1867 were—males, 21·6; females, 30·0; mean 25·8; showing a larger proportion of illiteracy than in any of the other countries named, except Ireland.

448. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 61 of the 7,395 marriages which took place in 1885.* In 50 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given ; in 5 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife ; and in 6 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

Ages of
bride-
grooms
and brides
in combina-
tion.

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1885.

| Ages of Bridegrooms. | | Ages of Brides. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Bridegrooms. | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | 14 to 15. | 15 to 16 | 16 to 17. | 17 to 18. | 18 to 19. | 19 to 20. | 20 to 21. | 21 to 25. | 25 to 30. | 30 to 35. | 35 to 40. | 40 to 45. | 45 to 50. | 50 to 55. | 55 to 60. | 60 to 65. | 65 to 70. | 70 to 75. | | Unspecified. |
| 17 to 18 years... | | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 18 to 19 " ... | | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 19 to 20 " ... | | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| 20 to 21 " ... | | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 46 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| 21 to 25 " ... | | 2 | 2 | 20 | 90 | 158 | 222 | 252 | 1447 | 250 | 27 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2480 |
| 25 to 30 " ... | | ... | 3 | 14 | 27 | 97 | 166 | 175 | 1323 | 724 | 75 | 21 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2630 |
| 30 to 35 " ... | | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 33 | 38 | 306 | 315 | 94 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 842 |
| 35 to 40 " ... | | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 20 | 127 | 133 | 76 | 46 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 437 |
| 40 to 45 " ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | 6 | 43 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 234 |
| 45 to 50 " ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 40 | 34 | 27 | 30 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 191 |
| 50 to 55 " ... | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 156 |
| 55 to 60 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| 60 to 65 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 48 |
| 65 to 70 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 25 |
| 70 to 75 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 75 to 80 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 80 to 85 " ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Unspecified | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 56 |
| Total Brides | | 2 | 6 | 47 | 144 | 321 | 466 | 518 | 3348 | 1559 | 390 | 209 | 126 | 92 | 60 | 31 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 55 | 7395 |

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Two men between 45 and 50 married girls between 18 and 19 ; two women between 40 and 45 married men between 21 and 25, &c.

449. An examination of the 7,334 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,423 instances, or 33 per cent. Relative ages of husband and wife.

*There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv:—"I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property, but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation."

of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 532 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,379 instances, or 60 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Inequalities
of age.

450. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 80 and 85 married a woman between 21 and 25; two men between 70 and 75 married women between 21 and 30; two men between 55 and 60 married girls aged 19 and 20; a man between 50 and 55, one between 45 and 50, and another between 40 and 45, married girls aged 16. On the other hand, a youth of 17 and two youths of 18 married women between 21 and 25; two men between 21 and 25 married women between 40 and 45; a man between 25 and 30, and another between 30 and 35 married women between 50 and 55.

Age at which
marriage is
contracted.

451. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1885 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1885.

| Ages. | Bridegrooms. | | | Brides. | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Numbers, 1885. | Proportions per 1,000. | | Numbers, 1885. | Proportions per 1,000. | |
| | | Year 1885. | Ten Years, 1871-80. | | Year 1885. | Ten Years, 1871-80. |
| Under 15 years ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ·27 | ·48 |
| 15 to 16 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ·81 | 2·71 |
| 16 to 17 „ ... | ... | ... | ·02 | 47 | 6·40 | 12·74 |
| 17 to 18 „ ... | 5 | ·68 | ·46 | 144 | 19·62 | 36·74 |
| 18 to 19 „ ... | 11 | 1·50 | 1·57 | 321 | 43·73 | 62·69 |
| 19 to 20 „ ... | 44 | 6·00 | 6·33 | 466 | 63·50 | 80·93 |
| 20 to 21 „ ... | 117 | 15·94 | 16·79 | 518 | 70·57 | 86·94 |
| 21 to 25 „ ... | 2,480 | 337·92 | 281·06 | 3,348 | 456·13 | 375·69 |
| 25 to 30 „ ... | 2,630 | 358·36 | 295·83 | 1,559 | 212·40 | 174·64 |
| 30 to 35 „ ... | 842 | 114·73 | 165·38 | 390 | 53·13 | 69·13 |
| 35 to 40 „ ... | 437 | 59·54 | 97·22 | 209 | 28·47 | 44·26 |
| 40 to 45 „ ... | 234 | 31·88 | 59·54 | 126 | 17·17 | 26·44 |
| 45 to 50 „ ... | 191 | 26·03 | 37·58 | 92 | 12·53 | 14·99 |
| 50 to 55 „ ... | 156 | 21·26 | 20·49 | 60 | 8·17 | 6·79 |
| 55 to 60 „ ... | 104 | 14·17 | 9·92 | 31 | 4·24 | 3·03 |
| 60 to 65 „ ... | 48 | 6·54 | 4·96 | 18 | 2·45 | 1·16 |
| 65 to 70 „ ... | 25 | 3·41 | 1·85 | 2 | ·27 | ·40 |
| 70 and upwards ... | 15 | 2·04 | 1·00 | 1 | ·14 | ·24 |
| Total ... | 7,339* | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 | 7,340* | 1,000·00 | 1,000·00 |

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 56 and the brides by 55. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of one more of the former than of the latter.

452. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked. Owing, no doubt, to the relatively larger numbers in the population, the proportions at these ages in 1885 are much higher than those relating to the decennial period.

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

453. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom and several other countries, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States. The figures in the following table, giving information on the subject, have been taken from an excellent American publication, *The Annual Statistician*:—*

Age at which persons may marry.

AGE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Age at, and after, which persons may marry. | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|
| | Males. | Females. |
| | Years. | Years. |
| Austria | 14 | 14 |
| Belgium | 18 | 15 |
| France | 18 | 15 |
| Germany | 18 | 14 |
| Greece | 14 | 12 |
| Hungary (Protestants) ... | 18 | 15 |
| „ (Roman Catholics) ... | 14 | 12 |
| Portugal | 14 | 12 |
| Russia | 18 | 16 |
| Spain | 14 | 12 |
| Switzerland | 14 | 12 |
| Turkey | Puberty | Puberty |
| United Kingdom | 14 | 12 |
| United States | 21 | 18 |

454. The minimum age at which persons may, with consent, marry, is the same in Victoria as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females ; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Five of the males, however, who married in 1885 had not completed their eighteenth year, and two of the females had not completed their fourteenth year ; six other females had not completed their sixteenth ; as many as 177 of the males, or 1 in every 42, and no fewer than 1,504 of the females, or about a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of minors.

* See that work, page 600, McCarty, San Francisco, California, 886.

Marriages
of minors in
Victoria and
England.

455. From the experience of Victoria during the decade 1871-80, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females but fewer males marry under age in this colony than in England and Wales. In 1885, however, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age was lower in Victoria than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Persons Married. | | In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age. | | |
|------------------|--------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | In Victoria. | | In England and Wales. |
| | | Year 1885. | Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. | Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. |
| Bridegrooms | ... | 2·41 | 2·52 | 7·95 |
| Brides | | 20·49 | 28·32 | 21·96 |
| Mean | | 11·45 | 15·42 | 14·96 |

Marriage
rate of
minors.

456. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, and the year 1885, and the result is given in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871, 1881, AND 1885.

| Year. | | Number of Marriageable Minors.* | | Mean Annual Number of Minors who Married.† | | Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living. | |
|-------|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------|---|----------|
| | | Males Aged 17 to 21. | Females Aged 15 to 21. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1871 | ... | 19,816 | 30,306 | 85 | 1,305 | 4·29 | 43·05 |
| 1881 | ... | 37,675 | 57,863 | 151 | 1,420 | 4·01 | 24·54 |
| 1885 | ... | 45,590 | 61,750 | 177 | 1,504 | 3·88 | 24·35 |

* Census figures for 1871 and 1881, estimated for 1885.

† Mean of the years 1870 to 1872 and of the years 1880 to 1882, and actual number for 1885.

457. According to the table, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age has become reduced during the last 15 years. The reduction in the proportion of male minors marrying is only slight, but that of the female minors between 1871 and 1881 is very striking, and is no doubt attributable to the area of selection having been widened by the increase which has taken place in the number of marriageable females at the older ages.

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

458. By means of the returns of the last census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria :—

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

AGES OF MINORS† MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Age last Birthday. | Victoria. | | | | Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors. | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------|---|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881. | | Minors who Married. (Mean of Three Years, 1880-82.) | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | | | | | Victoria. (Mean of 1830 to 1882.) | | England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.) | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Victoria. (Mean of 1830 to 1882.) | England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.) | Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.) | England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.) |
| 15 | ... | 10,076 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1.09 | .18 |
| 16 | ... | 10,209 | ... | 39 | ... | .02 | 3.82 | 1.53 |
| 17 | 9,718 | 10,100 | 3 | 146 | .31 | .41 | 14.45 | 9.33 |
| 18 | 9,763 | 9,966 | 10 | 282 | 1.02 | 4.04 | 28.29 | 36.39 |
| 19 | 9,580 | 9,352 | 36 | 443 | 3.76 | 20.34 | 47.37 | 72.46 |
| 20 | 8,614 | 8,160 | 102 | 499 | 11.84 | 52.98 | 61.15 | 105.84 |
| Total... | 37,675 | 57,863 | 151 | 1,420 | 4.01 | 18.32 | 24.54 | 34.08 |

459. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married.‡ The English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made up in the three succeeding years.

Marriage rate of minors lower in Victoria than England.

* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.
† In this table, and that following paragraph 456, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England, there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.
‡ See table following paragraph 455 ante.

Age of marriage in various countries.

460. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria, which are for the year 1885, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England* :—

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers— | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | Under 20. | 20 to 25 | 25 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | Over 60 |
| BRIDEGROOMS. | | | | | | | |
| Victoria ... | 82 | 3,539 | 3,584 | 1,743 | 579 | 354 | 119 |
| England and Wales ... | 329 | 4,805 | 2,538 | 1,436 | 510 | 256 | 126 |
| Scotland ... | 311 | 3,919 | 2,965 | 1,877 | 604 | 237 | 87 |
| Ireland ... | 253 | 3,003 | 3,056 | 2,643 | 685 | 242 | 118 |
| Denmark ... | 2,092 | | 3,820 | 2,968 | 752 | 279 | 89 |
| Norway ... | 173 | 2,681 | 3,530 | 2,459 | 699 | | 458 |
| Sweden ... | 6 | 2,325 | 3,569 | 2,883 | 778 | | 439 |
| Russia (in Europe) ... | 3,784 | 3,063 | 1,230 | 1,183 | 549 | | 191 |
| Austria ... | 2,084 | | 4,172 | 2,311 | 848 | 415 | 170 |
| Hungary ... | 3,173 | | 4,571 | 1,255 | 604 | 296 | 101 |
| Switzerland ... | 127 | 2,525 | 3,133 | 2,710 | 927 | 404 | 174 |
| Prussia ... | 58 | 6,716 | | 2,265 | 624 | 256 | 81 |
| Bavaria ... | 19 | 1,875 | 3,674 | 3,002 | 1,244 | | 186 |
| Saxony ... | 38 | 3,432 | 3,823 | 1,767 | 561 | 278 | 101 |
| Holland ... | 256 | 2,405 | 3,370 | 2,659 | 846 | 345 | 119 |
| Belgium ... | 94 | 2,161 | 3,467 | 2,952 | 885 | 322 | 119 |
| France ... | 236 | 2,469 | 3,757 | 2,512 | 622 | 282 | 122 |
| Italy ... | 107 | 2,491 | 3,699 | 2,611 | 704 | 266 | 122 |
| BRIDES. | | | | | | | |
| Victoria ... | 1,343 | 5,267 | 2,124 | 816 | 297 | 124 | 29 |
| England and Wales ... | 1,441 | 4,966 | 1,911 | 1,091 | 407 | 145 | 39 |
| Scotland ... | 1,338 | 4,570 | 2,325 | 1,314 | 370 | 72 | 11 |
| Ireland ... | 1,349 | 4,899 | 2,275 | 1,104 | 264 | 77 | 32 |
| Denmark ... | 616 | 3,608 | 3,076 | 2,054 | 515 | 112 | 19 |
| Norway ... | 824 | 3,919 | 2,889 | 1,749 | 476 | | 143 |
| Sweden ... | 555 | 3,413 | 3,089 | 2,225 | 573 | | 145 |
| Russia (in Europe)† | 5,801 | 2,120 | 699 | 616 | 229 | | 35 |
| Austria ... | 1,807 | | 2,851 | 2,881 | 1,696 | 590 | 175 |
| Hungary ... | 3,604 | | 3,422 | 1,604 | 810 | 408 | 152 |
| Switzerland ... | 879 | 3,876 | 2,498 | 1,886 | 656 | 173 | 32 |
| Prussia ... | 1,030 | 6,974 | | 1,487 | 403 | 92 | 14 |
| Bavaria ... | 644 | 3,532 | 2,949 | 2,061 | 761 | | 53 |
| Saxony ... | 1,073 | 4,500 | 2,588 | 1,305 | 406 | 110 | 18 |
| Holland ... | 1,084 | 3,236 | 2,897 | 1,976 | 599 | 174 | 34 |
| Belgium ... | 640 | 3,573 | 2,770 | 2,124 | 647 | 193 | 53 |
| France ... | 2,116 | 3,911 | 2,048 | 1,374 | 377 | | 174 |
| Italy ... | 1,692 | 4,384 | 2,195 | 1,254 | 347 | 101 | 27 |

* Table D., page x.

† The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

461. It appears by this table that, in proportion to the whole numbers marrying, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, but, on the other hand, that more females marry under that age in Victoria than in any of those countries except England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Marriages of minors in different countries.

462. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These are grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Conjugal condition in Australasian colonies.

463. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished :—

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

| Colony. | | Husbands. | | | Wives. | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| | | Under 21 Years. | Over 21 Years. | Total. | Under 21 Years. | Over 21 Years. | Total. |
| Victoria | ... | 283 | 124,371 | 124,654 | 3,006 | 123,036 | 126,042 |
| New South Wales | ... | 408 | 109,810 | 110,218 | 4,040 | 103,793 | 107,833 |
| Queensland | ... | 118 | 30,004 | 30,122 | 1,285 | 28,839 | 30,124 |
| South Australia | ... | 95 | 43,860 | 43,955 | 1,344 | 42,339 | 43,683 |
| Western Australia | ... | 15 | 4,260 | 4,275 | 207 | 3,769 | 3,976 |
| Total | ... | 919 | 312,305 | 313,224 | 9,882 | 301,776 | 311,658 |
| Tasmania* | ... | 73 | 17,671 | 17,744 | 607 | 16,527 | 17,134 |
| New Zealand... | ... | 97 | 73,234 | 73,331 | 2,374 | 70,433 | 72,807 |
| Grand Total | ... | 1,089 | 403,210 | 404,299 | 12,863 | 388,736 | 401,599 |

464. It is to be regretted that no figures are at hand showing the conjugal condition of males and females at marriageable ages living in countries out of Australasia ; but the following table contains a statement of the proportions of those of both sexes and all ages unmarried, married, and widowed in various countries. The figures, except those in the first line, have been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics* † :—

Conjugal condition in various countries.

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.

† Page 305.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES, AND ALL AGES.

| Countries. | Numbers in every 1,000 Living. | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| Victoria | 665 | 294 | 41 |
| England | 602 | 345 | 53 |
| France | 511 | 405 | 84 |
| Prussia | 606 | 336 | 58 |
| Wurtemberg | 623 | 319 | 58 |
| Austria | 605 | 342 | 53 |
| Hungary | 532 | 407 | 61 |
| Italy | 582 | 352 | 66 |
| Switzerland | 609 | 319 | 72 |
| Spain | 572 | 360 | 68 |
| Portugal | 628 | 310 | 62 |
| Holland | 611 | 328 | 61 |
| Belgium | 629 | 315 | 56 |
| Scandinavia | 618 | 330 | 52 |
| Chili | 688 | 260 | 52 |

Small proportion of married in Victoria.

465. It appears from this table that, in Victoria, in proportion to the numbers of the population, fewer persons are living in the marriage state than in any of the other countries named, except Chili ; and fewer are living in the widowed state than in any of those countries. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the proportion living at marriageable ages, especially of males, is smaller in Victoria than in most of those countries.

Births, 1885.

466. The births registered in Victoria during 1885 numbered 29,975, as against 28,850 in 1884. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,125.

Births in 1885 and former years.

467. During the 15 years ended with 1885, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which was more than sustained in 1885, the number of births in it being the highest ever recorded.*

Birth rate.

468. In proportion to population, however, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The marriage rate also declined until 1879, when a revival took place; but there has not been a corresponding improvement in the birth rate, which has advanced but slightly since 1883, that being the year in which it reached its absolutely lowest point. The following are the figures for the last twenty-six years :—

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1885.

| | | | | Births per 1,000 of Mean Population. | | | | | Births per 1,000 of Mean Population. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|---|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1860 | ... | ... | ... | 42·81 | 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 34·46 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | ... | 43·46 | 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 33·94 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | ... | 44·50 | 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 33·61 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | ... | 42·46 | 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 32·17 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | ... | 43·79 | 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 32·36 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | ... | 42·40 | 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 32·18 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | ... | 39·76 | 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 30·75 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | 39·75 | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 31·24 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | 41·08 | 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 30·04 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | ... | 37·89 | 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 30·02 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 38·07 | 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 30·49 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | ... | 37·15 | 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 30·74 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | 36·33 | Mean of 26 years ... | | | | 36·47 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | 36·71 | | | | | |

469. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

| Year of Census. | Enumerated Population. | Married Women under 45 Years of Age. | Legitimate Births.* | Proportion of Legitimate Births. | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Per 1,000 of the Population. | Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age. |
| 1871 | 731,528 | 88,561 | 26,805 | 36·64 | 302·67 |
| 1881 | 862,346 | 84,831 | 25,675 | 29·77 | 302·66 |

470. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which has been noticed for

* In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

years past, is therefore conclusively shown—at any rate so far as the period 1871 to 1881 is concerned—to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

471. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1884, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1884, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1884.*

| Year. | Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations. | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1865 | 42·40 | 42·99 | 43·65 | 43·90 | ... | 32·56 | 41·12 |
| 1866 | 39·76 | 40·22 | 44·86 | 42·38 | ... | 29·15 | 42·89 |
| 1867 | 39·75 | 41·67 | 45·66 | 41·87 | ... | 30·34 | 42·18 |
| 1868 | 41·08 | 40·43 | 43·03 | 41·51 | ... | 30·03 | 42·14 |
| 1869 | 37·89 | 40·41 | 42·83 | 39·03 | ... | 28·27 | 41·90 |
| 1870 | 38·07 | 39·76 | 43·51 | 38·48 | ... | 30·18 | 42·32 |
| 1871 | 37·15 | 39·42 | 43·25 | 38·34 | ... | 30·16 | 40·64 |
| 1872 | 36·33 | 38·27 | 40·70 | 37·60 | 32·42 | 29·44 | 39·50 |
| 1873 | 36·71 | 39·01 | 40·82 | 36·42 | 31·43 | 29·43 | 39·00 |
| 1874 | 34·46 | 38·75 | 41·11 | 38·22 | 33·71 | 29·72 | 40·27 |
| 1875 | 33·94 | 37·83 | 38·90 | 35·70 | 28·72 | 29·88 | 40·23 |
| 1876 | 33·61 | 37·69 | 37·48 | 37·71 | 33·98 | 30·11 | 41·73 |
| 1877 | 32·17 | 36·92 | 36·75 | 37·36 | 33·07 | 30·21 | 41·28 |
| 1878 | 32·36 | 37·36 | 35·77 | 38·23 | 31·11 | 32·27 | 42·14 |
| 1879 | 32·18 | 37·72 | 36·74 | 38·96 | 34·38 | 32·05 | 40·32 |
| 1880 | 30·75 | 39·04 | 36·92 | 38·94 | 32·35 | 32·91 | 40·78 |
| 1881 | 31·24 | 38·00 | 37·19 | 38·66 | 33·67 | 33·40 | 37·95 |
| 1882 | 30·04 | 37·16 | 35·85 | 37·40 | 35·84 | 33·50 | 37·32 |
| 1883 | 30·02 | 37·09 | 36·92 | 37·37 | 33·87 | 34·25 | 36·28 |
| 1884 | 30·49 | 37·92 | 35·75 | 38·38 | 33·84 | 35·66 | 35·91 |
| Means ... | 35·02 | 38·88 | 39·88 | 38·82 | 32·95 | 31·18 | 40·40 |

Birth rates in
Australasian
colonies in
1884 and
previous
years.

472. For several years past the birth rate has been falling off in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand. In Victoria the rate declined steadily from the earliest years named in the table to a minimum in 1883, which was only slightly exceeded in 1884. In Queensland the decline dates from 1875, and in New Zealand from 1879, and has been continuous ever since in both colonies. In New South Wales and South Australia during the last ten years the rate has fluctuated somewhat, but is still high. In Tasmania the rate has been increasing for

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the twelve years ended with 1885, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*. For birth rates in 1885, see Appendix A *post*.

several years past coincidently with a rising marriage rate,* and the increase is still well sustained. In the small community of Western Australia the birth rate fluctuates considerably, but has, on the whole, increased since 1878, reaching a maximum in 1882. The diminished birth rate in Victoria between 1871 and 1881 has already been accounted for by the falling-off which occurred in the number of mothers ; and it is probable that the low birth rates now prevailing in some of the other colonies are due to a similar cause.

473. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1884, but stands fifth in the twenty-year series :—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

| Order in 1884. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 1. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 3. New South Wales. |
| 4. Queensland. | 4. South Australia. |
| 5. Tasmania. | 5. Victoria. |
| 6. Western Australia. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 7. Victoria. | 7. Tasmania. |

474. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1884 shows some improvement on the rates which obtained in the two previous years. The following are the figures for the twelve years ended with 1884:—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations. | |
|--------------|---|--|
| | Continent of Australia. | Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand. |
| 1873 | 37·36 | 37·19 |
| 1874 | 36·46 | 36·70 |
| 1875 | 35·29 | 35·82 |
| 1876 | 35·20 | 36·04 |
| 1877 | 34·15 | 35·16 |
| 1878 | 34·31 | 35·51 |
| 1879 | 34·55 | 35·42 |
| 1880 | 35·33 | 36·20 |
| 1881 | 35·22 | 35·63 |
| 1882 | 34·18 | 34·73 |
| 1883 | 34·31 | 34·66 |
| 1884 | 34·83 | 35·05 |
| Means | 35·10 | 35·68 |

* See paragraph 408 ante.

Birth rates in
British
possessions.

475. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Colonies. | Years. | Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population. |
|----------------------------|---------|--|
| Ceylon | 1867-76 | 27·7 |
| Straits Settlements | 1873-7 | 9·3* |
| Hong Kong | 1875 | 13·8 |
| Mauritius | 1876-7 | 36·5 |
| Seychelles | 1875-7 | 37·4 |
| Nova Scotia | 1871-5 | 32·0 |
| Bermudas | 1871-5 | 37·8 |
| British Guiana | 1871-9 | 35·5 |
| West Indies— | | |
| Bahamas | 1874-5 | 39·0 |
| Jamaica | 1878-80 | 34·9 |
| St. Lucia | 1869-79 | 46·4† |
| St. Vincent | 1870-9 | 46·0 |
| Barbadoes | 1872-8 | 43·2 |
| Grenada | 1871-5 | 45·2 |
| Antigua | 1875-6 | 40·4 |
| Montserrat | 1874-5 | 48·8 |
| Dominica | 1871-6 | 31·0 |
| Trinidad | 1880 | 34·9 |

Birth rates in
European
countries.

476. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1883, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1879 TO 1883.

| Countries. | Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | Mean of 5 years. |
| Hungary | 45·3 | 42·9 | 43·7 | 44·6 | 45·3 | 44·4 |
| Austria | 40·3 | 38·7 | 38·7 | 38·9 | 38·2 | 39·0 |
| German Empire | 38·9 | 37·6 | 37·0 | 37·2 | 36·7 | 37·5 |
| Prussia | 39·2 | 37·7 | 36·9 | 37·3 | 36·6 | 37·5 |
| Italy | 37·6 | 33·6 | 38·0 | 37·1 | 37·1 | 36·7 |
| The Netherlands | 37·4 | 35·6 | 34·9 | 35·3 | 34·3 | 35·5 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·9† |
| England and Wales | 34·7 | 34·2 | 33·9 | 33·7 | 33·3 | 34·8 |
| Scotland | 34·7 | 34·0 | 33·7 | 33·3 | 32·5 | 33·6 |
| Belgium | 31·5 | 31·3 | 31·8 | 31·2 | 30·5 | 31·3 |
| Norway | 32·0 | 30·7 | 30·0 | 30·9 | 30·9 | 30·9 |
| Sweden | 30·5 | 29·4 | 29·1 | 29·4 | 28·9 | 29·5 |
| Switzerland | 30·5 | 29·6 | 29·8 | 28·8 | 28·4 | 29·4 |
| France | 25·0 | 24·5 | 24·9 | 24·8 | 24·8 | 24·8 |
| Ireland | 25·2 | 24·7 | 24·5 | 24·1 | 23·6 | 24·4 |

* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still-births

‡ Mean of 1876 and 1878.

477. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than in any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

478. In the same five years the mean birth rates in New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales were above those in any of the European countries named, except Hungary and Austria; the mean birth rate in Queensland was above that in any except the last named two countries, together with Germany and Italy, with the rate in the latter of which it was identical; the mean birth rate in Western Australia was between that in England and Scotland, and that in Tasmania was between that in Scotland and Belgium; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in any of the countries named, except Sweden. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1883.

| | | | | | Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·53 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·27 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37·80 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36·72 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34·02 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·22 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·85 |

479. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth rate of the United Kingdom was lower in 1883 than in any year since 1870, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, says that since the passing of the Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1883.

| Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | |
|--|-----|------|--|-----|------|
| 1871 | ... | 35·0 | 1879 | ... | 33·5 |
| 1872 | ... | 34·4 | 1880 | ... | 32·7 |
| 1873 | ... | 34·1 | 1881 | ... | 32·5 |
| 1874 | ... | 34·5 | 1882 | ... | 32·2 |
| 1875 | ... | 34·0 | 1883 | ... | 31·8 |
| 1876 | ... | 34·9 | | | — |
| 1877 | ... | 34·5 | Mean | | 33·6 |
| 1878 | ... | 34·1 | | | — |

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1885.

480. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1885 ; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1885.

| Districts. | Estimated Mean Population. | Births, 1885. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population. |
| Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) | 345,380 | 12,066 | 34·94 |
| Extra-Metropolitan towns | 191,020 | 6,087 | 31·87 |
| Country districts ... | 438,640 | 11,822 | 26·95 |
| Total ... | 975,040 | 29,975 | 30·74 |

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1885.

481. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last thirteen years :—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population. | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Greater Melbourne. | Extra-Metropolitan Towns. | Country Districts. | Total of Victoria. |
| 1873 ... | 34·36 | 40·18 | 36·32 | 36·71 |
| 1874 ... | 32·98 | 39·81 | 32·46 | 34·46 |
| 1875 ... | 33·63 | 38·63 | 31·54 | 33·94 |
| 1876 ... | 33·20 | 37·80 | 31·61 | 33·61 |
| 1877 ... | 33·09 | 34·51 | 30·30 | 32·17 |
| 1878 ... | 33·67 | 35·42 | 29·89 | 32·36 |
| 1879 ... | 33·32 | 35·65 | 29·63 | 32·18 |
| 1880 ... | 31·19 | 34·21 | 28·72 | 30·75 |
| 1881 ... | 32·42 | 34·84 | 28·66 | 31·24 |
| 1882 ... | 32·85 | 31·35 | 27·41 | 30·04 |
| 1883 ... | 33·15 | 32·07 | 26·81 | 30·02 |
| 1884 ... | 33·81 | 32·80 | 27·01 | 30·49 |
| 1885 ... | 34·94 | 31·87 | 26·95 | 30·74 |

482. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to a falling-off in the birth rate in the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, and a gradual increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in the other urban district. It will also be noticed that, whilst the birth rate in the metropolis in 1885 was higher than in any previous year, in the extra-metropolitan towns it was lower than in any previous year except 1882, and in country districts it was lower than in any year except 1883.

Results compared.

483. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1885; also the birth rate during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

| Sub-districts. | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years: 1871-80. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | Estimated Mean Population. | Births. | | Annual Births per 1,000 of Population. |
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population. | |
| Melbourne City | 69,774 | 1,707 | 24·46 | 27·57 |
| Hotham Town | 18,883 | 779 | 41·26 | 34·03 |
| Fitzroy City | 27,829 | 957 | 34·39 | 34·57 |
| Collingwood City | 26,711 | 1,116 | 41·78 | 36·28 |
| Richmond City | 28,541 | 1,127 | 39·49 | 35·96 |
| Brunswick Borough | 8,396 | 385 | 45·86 | 38·66 |
| Northcote Borough | 2,500 | 79 | 31·60 | ... |
| Prahran City | 28,637 | 1,004 | 35·06 | 32·38 |
| South Melbourne City | 33,500 | 1,292 | 38·56 | 32·02 |
| Port Melbourne Borough | 9,675 | 425 | 43·93 | 38·99 |
| St. Kilda Borough | 15,300 | 387 | 25·29 | 29·03 |
| Brighton Borough | 5,795 | 158 | 27·27 | 31·14 |
| Essendon Borough | 5,550 | 172 | 30·99 | } 37·72 |
| Flemington & Kensington Borough | 4,864 | 188 | 38·65 | |
| Hawthorn Borough | 8,811 | 276 | 31·33 | 34·13 |
| Kew Borough | 5,040 | 124 | 24·61 | 26·95 |
| Footscray Borough | 9,016 | 432 | 47·92 | 45·62 |
| Williamstown Town * | 11,600 | 378 | 32·59 | 38·88 |
| Remainder of district | 19,860 | 658 | 33·13 | 25·83 |
| | | | | |
| Hospitals, asylums, &c.† | 3,620 | 422 | ... | ... |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river | 1,478‡ | ... | ... | ·05 |
| Total | 345,380 | 12,066 | 34·94 | 33·50 |

* Williamstown was a borough until the 30th March, 1886, when it was proclaimed a town.
† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.
‡ Census figures.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1871
to 1880.

484. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1880 the births in one municipality only, viz., Footscray, were above 40 per 1,000 of the population ; that in six municipalities, viz., Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Port Melbourne, Brunswick, Collingwood, and Richmond, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000 ; in six municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Hotham, Prahran, South Melbourne, Brighton, and Hawthorn, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000 ; and that in three municipalities, viz., St. Kilda, Melbourne, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in "Remainder of District," viz., not quite 26 per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony.*

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1885.

485. During 1885 the birth rates in Hotham, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Footscray, and "Remainder of District" were higher, but those in all the other sub-districts were lower, than they were in the decade ended with 1880. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1885 was Footscray, which was closely followed by Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, and Hotham ; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, Kew, St. Kilda, and Brighton, in all of which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

Births in
Australasian
capitals.

486. In 1885 the birth rate in Melbourne was much lower than that in Sydney, Wellington, or Brisbane, slightly lower than in Hobart, but somewhat above that in Adelaide, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities :—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1885.

| Capital Cities.† | Estimated Mean Population. | Births, 1885. | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1000 of the Population. |
| Sydney | 282,843 | 12,257 | 43·34 |
| Wellington | 23,066 | 992 | 43·01 |
| Brisbane | 48,150 | 2,025 | 42·06 |
| Hobart | 29,987 | 1,104 | 36·82 |
| Melbourne | 345,380 | 12,066 | 34·94 |
| Adelaide ‡ | 127,013 | 4,270 | 33·62 |

* See table following paragraph 481 ante.
† With suburbs, except in the case of Wellington.
‡ There are some doubts as to whether the estimated population of Adelaide and suburbs has not been given for a somewhat larger area than that to which the returns of births relate. If this should be the case, the birth rate, as shown in the table, would obviously be lower than the true rate.

487. The mean birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1885 was 38·2, which was considerably higher than the rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1870–79, viz., 35·4, which was slightly higher than that of England and Wales (35·3) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Melbourne or Adelaide, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table. Birth rate in London.

488. The 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England* contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-three British towns, in which the mean rate per 1,000 persons living is 35·9, the rates in the respective towns ranging from 30·3 in Brighton to 41·5 in Salford. The birth rates in Sydney, Wellington, and Brisbane are above those in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Hobart is above that in 12, the birth rate in Melbourne is above that in 7, and the birth rate in Adelaide is above that in 5 of those towns, as will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the last table:— Birth rates in British towns.

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE BRITISH TOWNS, 1880.

| Births per 1,000 of Population. | | | Births per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Salford | ... | 41·5 | Nottingham | ... | 35·3 |
| Leicester | ... | 40·4 | Bradford | ... | 35·3 |
| Birmingham | ... | 38·4 | Bristol | ... | 35·3 |
| Sheffield | ... | 38·3 | London | ... | 35·2 |
| Liverpool | ... | 38·1 | Portsmouth | ... | 34·8 |
| Manchester | ... | 37·5 | Norwich | ... | 33·9 |
| Wolverhampton | ... | 37·4 | Edinburgh | ... | 32·8 |
| Hull | ... | 37·4 | Dublin | ... | 32·1 |
| Sunderland | ... | 37·4 | Glasgow | ... | 31·9 |
| Leeds | ... | 37·3 | Plymouth | ... | 31·6 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | ... | 37·1 | Brighton | ... | 30·3 |
| Oldham | ... | 35·5 | | | |

489. The same report† contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-one Foreign towns (including two in British India), in which the mean rate is 34·5, the rates ranging from 22·9 in Geneva to 42·9 in Alexandria. The birth rates in Sydney, Wellington, and Brisbane are above those in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Hobart is above that in 12 of the towns, and is exactly equal to that of Copenhagen; the birth rate in Melbourne is above that in 10, and the birth rate in Adelaide is above that in 8, of the towns. The following are the rates in these towns, also the rates in New York and in Boston, taken from the reports of the Health Department of the former city:— Birth rates in Foreign towns.

* See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page cxi: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

† See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

| Births per 1,000 of Population. | | | Births per 1,000 of Population. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Alexandria ... | ... | 42·9 | Amsterdam ... | ... | 36·6 |
| Buda-Pesth ... | ... | 40·6 | Dresden ... | ... | 34·5 |
| Hamburg (State) ... | ... | 39·5 | Christiania ... | ... | 33·7 |
| Madras ... | ... | 39·4 | Brussels ... | ... | 31·2 |
| The Hague ... | ... | 39·3 | New York ... | ... | 30·4* |
| Berlin ... | ... | 39·2 | Turin ... | ... | 29·8 |
| Rotterdam ... | ... | 38·3 | Paris ... | ... | 28·7 |
| Vienna ... | ... | 38·3 | Boston (1883) ... | ... | 28·3 |
| Munich ... | ... | 38·2 | Bombay ... | ... | 26·6 |
| Rome ... | ... | 37·3 | Venice ... | ... | 23·9 |
| Copenhagen ... | ... | 36·8 | Geneva ... | ... | 22·9 |
| Breslau ... | ... | 36·7 | | | |

Births of
males and
females.

490. The births of males in Victoria during 1885 numbered 15,455, those of females 14,520. These numbers furnish a proportion of 106·44 boys to 100 girls, as against a proportion of 105·99 in 1884. In the ten years 1871-80, 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·45 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

491. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more males are born than females. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of twelve years ended with 1884, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of males per 100 females born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born. | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1873 ... | 102·65 | 104·38 | 106·13 | 102·77 | 109·04 | 98·44 | 103·48 |
| 1874 ... | 103·94 | 104·31 | 105·74 | 103·44 | 103·25 | 107·02 | 106·83 |
| 1875 ... | 104·95 | 102·08 | 104·01 | 103·85 | 98·95 | 109·51 | 107·80 |
| 1876 ... | 105·76 | 102·47 | 105·26 | 101·08 | 106·76 | 111·48 | 106·01 |
| 1877 ... | 104·19 | 106·34 | 106·78 | 102·91 | 101·32 | 105·04 | 104·59 |
| 1878 ... | 107·19 | 106·83 | 103·89 | 107·14 | 101·15 | 105·52 | 101·57 |
| 1879 ... | 104·69 | 105·71 | 103·36 | 102·53 | 117·59 | 99·11 | 105·93 |
| 1880 ... | 104·44 | 104·99 | 103·63 | 110·98 | 92·37 | 101·56 | 104·71 |
| 1881 ... | 104·99 | 105·59 | 106·64 | 106·48 | 108·07 | 107·41 | 104·90 |
| 1882 ... | 103·63 | 103·23 | 107·55 | 106·36 | 110·64 | 104·81 | 104·46 |
| 1883 ... | 105·04 | 104·89 | 106·17 | 103·29 | 104·64 | 110·42 | 105·17 |
| 1884 ... | 105·98 | 105·37 | 102·25 | 104·40 | 106·42 | 103·37 | 104·28 |

* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

492. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the ten years ended with 1882 was 104·67 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·3 per 100 females in Queensland to 104·6 per 100 females in Victoria and New South Wales. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1873 TO 1882.

| Boys to 100 Girls. | | Boys to 100 Girls. | |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Queensland ... | ... 105·30 | Victoria ... | ... 104·64 |
| New Zealand ... | ... 105·03 | New South Wales ... | ... 104·59 |
| Tasmania ... | ... 104·99 | | |
| Western Australia ... | ... 104·91 | Mean ... | ... 104·67 |
| South Australia ... | ... 104·75 | | |

493. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1879, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls, and the Registrar-General of England mentions it as “a curious fact, which has as yet received no certain explanation,” that the proportion of male to female births is not only lower than in any other European country, but has been diminishing steadily. In support of which statement he publishes the following figures,* to which the figures for England from 1881 to 1883 have been added :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1870 TO 1879.

| Boys to 100 Girls. | | Boys to 100 Girls. | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Italy ... | ... 107·1 | Holland ... | ... 106·1 |
| Austria ... | ... 106·8 | Belgium ... | ... 105·9 |
| France ... | ... 106·4 | Scotland ... | ... 105·7 |
| Switzerland ... | ... 106·3 | Ireland ... | ... 105·6 |
| German Empire ... | ... 106·2 | England and Wales ... | ... 103·9 |

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

| Boys to 100 Girls. | | Boys to 100 Girls. | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1856 to 1860... | ... 104·6 | 1876 to 1880... | ... 103·8 |
| 1861 to 1865... | ... 104·3 | 1881 ... | ... 103·9 |
| 1866 to 1870... | ... 104·1 | 1882 ... | ... 103·8 |
| 1871 to 1875... | ... 103·9 | 1883 ... | ... 103·5 |

494. It will be observed that the proportion of male to female births in all the Australasian colonies is higher than the proportion in England and Wales, but below that in any of the other countries named.

495. In 1885, 237 twin births and 1 triple birth were registered, as against 239 twin births and 4 triple births in 1884. In the ten

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

years ended with 1880, 2,426 cases of twins and 21 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 268,710. There were thus 266,242 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 111 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

496. If the following figures, taken from Mr. Mulhall's work,* are to be relied upon, a comparatively small number of double and triple births occur in Victoria, she being, in the latter respect, below all the countries for which information is given; and, in the former, below all except Spain:—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Per 1,000 Births. | | Countries. | Per 1,000 Births. | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of Twins. | Number of Triplets. | | Number of Twins. | Number of Triplets. |
| Victoria .. | 9·03 | ·08 | Italy ... | 11·8 | ·14 |
| England ... | 11·2 | ... | Switzerland ... | 12·0 | ... |
| Scotland ... | 11·7 | ... | Spain ... | 8·4 | ... |
| Ireland ... | 17·6 | ... | Belgium ... | 9·1 | ·10 |
| France ... | 10·1 | ·12 | Holland ... | 12·8 | ... |
| Germany ... | 12·9 | ·13 | Denmark ... | 13·7 | ·24 |
| Russia ... | 12·1 | ... | Sweden ... | 13·6 | ·18 |
| Austria ... | 13·4 | ·18 | Norway ... | 11·8 | ·15 |
| | | | Iceland ... | 14·2 | ·33 |

497. According to the figures, the highest proportion of double births occurs in Ireland, and the highest proportion of triple births in Iceland.

498. The illegitimate children born in 1885 numbered 1,308, or 1 in every 23 births registered. Those in 1884 were also set down as 1 in 23; those in 1883 and 1882 as 1 in 21; in 1881 as 1 in 20; in 1880 and 1879 as 1 in 21; in 1878 as 1 in 24; in 1877 as 1 in 26; in 1876 as 1 in 27; and in 1875 as 1 in 34. In the ten years, 1871-80, out of 268,710 infants born, 9,868 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 27 births.†

499. It was shown in a previous table‡ that the legitimate births registered in each of the last two census years were in the proportion of 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

† For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth.—See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

‡ See table following paragraph 469 *ante*.

Twins and triplets in various countries.

Countries in which most twins and triplets occur.

Illegitimate births.

Women living in concubinage.

registered in 1885, that, approximately, 94,740 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1885, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 4,320 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be 216,531—be deducted the approximate number of married women above referred to, viz., 94,740, the difference will give 121,791 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 28 of these was living immorally.

500. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living, in Victoria, according to the returns of the last thirteen years :—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1885.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Illegitimate Births. | | Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes). | |
|-------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Total Number. | Percentage of Total Births. | Estimated Total Number. | Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria. |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 893 | 3·18 | 2,951 | 4·54 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 984 | 3·67 | 3,251 | 4·41 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 779 | 2·92 | 2,573 | 3·36 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 975 | 3·64 | 3,221 | 4·02 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 1,010 | 3·88 | 3,337 | 3·85 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 1,103 | 4·15 | 3,644 | 4·20 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 1,304 | 4·86 | 4,308 | 4·78 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 1,254 | 4·80 | 4,143 | 4·39 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 1,382 | 5·09 | 4,551 | 4·49 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 1,271 | 4·75 | 4,200 | 3·91 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 1,292 | 4·69 | 4,268 | 3·72 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 1,238 | 4·29 | 4,090 | 3·46 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 1,308 | 4·36 | 4,320 | 3·54 |
| Means | ... | ... | 1,138 | 4·15 | 3,760 | 4·13 |

501. All the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Western Australia, now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy is most rife in Tasmania, next so in New South

Illegitimacy in Australasian colonies.

* See footnote to paragraph 498 ante.

Wales, next in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births, in the five colonies which publish the information, during a series of years :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 2·99 | 4·03 | 2·92 | ... | ... |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 3·18 | 4·15 | 2·71 | ... | 1·42 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 3·67 | 4·22 | 2·76 | ... | 1·30 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 2·92 | 4·20 | 3·43 | ... | 1·36 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 3·64 | 4·08 | 3·21 | ... | 2·23 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 3·88 | 4·14 | 3·64 | ... | 2·08 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 4·15 | 4·03 | 3·68 | ... | 2·41 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 4·86 | 4·51 | 4·31 | ... | 2·30 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 4·80 | 4·35 | 4·31 | ... | 2·43 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 5·09 | 4·26 | 4·20 | ... | 2·85 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 4·75 | 4·24 | 4 40 | 4·40 | 2·87 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 4·69 | 4·24 | 3·66 | 3·96 | 2·78 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 4·29 | 4·40 | 4·05 | 4·46 | 2·96 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 4·36 | ... | ... | 4·55 | 3·20 |
| Means | ... | ... | 4·09 | 4·22 | 3·64 | 4·34 | 2·32 |

Concubinage
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

502. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the census year, shows that of the four colonies which then published statistics of these occurrences concubinage was most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a slight difference between the two last-named colonies. In the following table the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage existed is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion existed last :—

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age. | Illegitimate Births, 1881. | Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes). | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | Total Number. | Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45. |
| 1. Queensland ... | 15,441 | 345 | 1,059 | 6·86 |
| 2. New South Wales | 71,085 | 1,263 | 3,665 | 5·16 |
| 3. Victoria ... | 101,451 | 1,382 | 4,551 | 4·49 |
| 4. New Zealand ... | 38,659 | 534 | 1,686 | 4·36 |

503. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bore to the whole number of single women at the fruitful period of life in each of the four colonies. These proportions will, perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

Proportion of concubinage in each colony.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|----|---|
| In Queensland | 1 single woman in 13 was living immorally. | | | |
| In New South Wales | " | " | 19 | " |
| In Victoria | " | " | 22 | " |
| In New Zealand | " | " | 23 | " |

504. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

Illegitimacy in United Kingdom.

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1882.

| Year. | | | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|-----------|----------|
| | | | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 5·6 | 9·5 | 2·7 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 5·4 | 9·1 | 2·5 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 5·2 | 9·0 | 2·4 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 5·0 | 8·7 | 2·3 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 4·8 | 8·6 | 2·3 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 4·7 | 8·6 | 2·3 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 4·7 | 8·4 | 2·4 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 4·7 | 8·4 | 2·3 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 4·8 | 8·5 | 2·5 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 4·8 | 8·4 | 2·5 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 4·9 | 8·3 | 2·5 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 4·9 | 8·1 | 2·7 |
| Means | ... | ... | 5·0 | 8·6 | 2·4 |

505. Statistics of illegitimacy in France for the years 1873 to 1881 were quoted by M. Toussaint Loua, Director of the Bureau of General Statistics of France, in a paper read by him before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 21st March, 1883; and M. Loua has since given the society the proportions in the three following years.* By M. Loua's figures, which are subjoined, it appears that illegitimacy in France is not so rife as in Scotland, but is much more so than in England, Ireland, or any of the Australasian colonies:—

Illegitimacy in France.

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-quatrième année, page 160: Berger-Levrault. Paris, 1883.

ILLEGITIMACY IN FRANCE, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | | Year. | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | |
|----------|---|------|----------|---|------|
| 1873 ... | ... | 7·46 | 1881 ... | ... | 7·48 |
| 1874 ... | ... | 7·26 | 1882 ... | ... | 7·62 |
| 1875 ... | ... | 7·03 | 1883 ... | ... | 7·90 |
| 1876 ... | ... | 6·96 | 1884 ... | ... | 8·08 |
| 1877 ... | ... | 7·08 | Mean ... | | 7·38 |
| 1878 ... | ... | 7·25 | | | |
| 1879 ... | ... | 7·07 | | | |
| 1880 ... | ... | 7·41 | | | |

Increase of Illegitimacy in France.

506. In a paper read by the same author before the Statistical Society in October, 1885,* M. Loua points out that, whilst the legitimate births in France are diminishing in numbers year by year, the illegitimate births are increasing, and in proof of this he gives the following figures:—

LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN FRANCE, 1881 TO 1884.

| | | | Legitimate Births. | Illegitimate Births. |
|----------|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1881 ... | ... | ... | 866,978 | 70,079 |
| 1882 ... | ... | ... | 864,261 | 71,303 |
| 1883 ... | ... | ... | 863,731 | 74,213 |
| 1884 ... | ... | ... | 862,004 | 75,754 |

Illegitimacy in various countries.

507. The following figures, taken—except as regards the Australasian colonies, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France—from Mr. Mulhall's book,† show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | | Country. | Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born. | |
|--------------|---|------|---------------------|---|-----|
| Austria ... | ... | 12·9 | England ... | ... | 5·0 |
| Denmark ... | ... | 11·2 | Switzerland ... | ... | 4·6 |
| Sweden ... | ... | 10·2 | New South Wales ... | ... | 4·2 |
| Scotland ... | ... | 8·6 | Victoria ... | ... | 4·0 |
| Norway ... | ... | 8·5 | Queensland ... | ... | 3·6 |
| Germany ... | ... | 8·4 | Holland ... | ... | 3·5 |
| France ... | ... | 7·4 | Russia ... | ... | 3·1 |
| Belgium ... | ... | 7·0 | New Zealand ... | ... | 2·8 |
| Italy ... | ... | 6·8 | Ireland ... | ... | 2·4 |
| Portugal ... | ... | 5·6 | Greece ... | ... | 1·6 |
| Spain ... | ... | 5·5 | | | |

Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

508. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries.

* See same Journal, vingt-sixième année, page 404. Paris, 1885.
† Dictionary of Statistics, page 51.

509. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1885, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 15, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 25, but in country districts only 1 birth in 45, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 15, 1 in 26, and 1 in 46 respectively.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

510. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction was made at the time the census was taken between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the four colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the four colonies :—

Fecundity of
women in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

| Colony. | | Married Women under 45 Years of Age. | Legitimate Births, 1881. | |
|--------------------|-----|--|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Total Number. | Number per 100 Married Women under 45. |
| 1. New South Wales | ... | 80,473 | 27,730 | 34.46 |
| 2. Queensland | ... | 24,183 | 7,875 | 32.56 |
| 3. New Zealand | ... | 57,464 | 18,198 | 31.67 |
| 4. Victoria | ... | 84,831 | 25,763† | 30.37† |

511. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the twelve years ended with 1885:—

Children to
a marriage
in Victoria

* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 in New Zealand and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria, during the same year.
† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 469 ante.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Legitimate Births. | Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column. | Average Number of Children to a Marriage. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|--|---|
| 1874 | ... | ... | 25,816 | 4,974 | 5·19 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 25,941 | 4,925 | 5·27 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 25,794 | 4,985 | 5·17 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 25,000 | 4,949 | 5·05 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 25,478 | 5,103 | 4·99 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 25,535 | 5,092 | 5·01 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 24,894 | 4,986 | 4·99 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 25,763 | 5,286 | 4·87 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 25,476 | 5,896 | 4·32 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 26,249 | 6,309 | 4·16 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 27,612 | 6,771 | 4·08 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 28,667 | 7,218 | 3·97 |
| Sums and Mean ... | | | 312,225 | 66,494 | 4·70 |

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

512. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting in the twelve years to more than one child per marriage. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The result is shown in the last column of the table, but the causes by which such a result was produced can only be guessed at.

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

513. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there were, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, or Tasmania. For the other two colonies the information cannot be given, as their returns make no distinction between illegitimate children and children born in wedlock :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1884.

| Year. | | | Average Number of Children to a Marriage. | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|---|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 4·99 | 5·00 | 4·89 | ... | 5·54 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 4·87 | 5·48 | 5·09 | ... | 5·72 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 4·32 | 4·53 | 4·78 | 4·51 | 5·63 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 4·16 | 4·31 | 4·68 | 4·22 | 5·18 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 4·08 | 4·38 | 4·28 | 3·91 | 5·33 |
| Means ... | | | 4·48 | 4·74 | 4·74 | 4·21 | 5·48 |

514. It seems, by the figures, that in each of the five colonies there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers. The figures for the last year are in all cases smaller than those in the first, and are also smaller than those expressing the mean of the whole period.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

515. A statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries is given by Mr. Mulhall* for the period 1871-80, and his figures, together with the means for the Australasian colonies as just stated, are as follow, the country having the highest average being placed first in order, and the remainder in succession:—

Children to a marriage in various countries.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| | | | | | Births to each Marriage. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.48 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.46 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.74 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.74 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.48 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.43 |
| Holland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.34 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.21 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.21 |
| England | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.16 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.01 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.55 |
| France | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.98 |

516. New Zealand is at the head of the list, and Ireland follows immediately after, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion in the latter does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages there† is more defective than that of births. It will be observed that Ireland is the only country out of Australasia which stands above Victoria. It may be mentioned that Mr. Mulhall gives figures to show that the number of children to a marriage is increasing in England, Ireland, Holland, and Belgium, but decreasing in the other countries named.

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

517. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally slightly in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1885, and the percentage for a previous decennial period:—

Births in each quarter.

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

† See footnote (§) to table following paragraph 413 ante.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

| Seasons. | | Quarter ended on the last day of— | Year 1885. | | Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. |
|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| | | | Number of Births. | Percentage. | |
| Summer | ... | March ... | 7,098 | 23·68 | 23·74 |
| Autumn | ... | June ... | 7,629 | 25·45 | 25·10 |
| Winter | ... | September ... | 7,971 | 26·59 | 27·15 |
| Spring | ... | December ... | 7,277 | 24·28 | 24·01 |
| | | Year ... | 29,975 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Births in each quarter in various countries.

518. In the following table the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria are compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding quarters in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Quarter ending on the last day of— | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| | March in Victoria, September in other Countries. | June in Victoria, December in other Countries. | September in Victoria, March in other Countries. | December in Victoria, June in other Countries. |
| Victoria ... | Per Cent. 23·7 | Per Cent. 25·1 | Per Cent. 27·2 | Per Cent. 24·0 |
| England ... | 24·0 | 23·8 | 26·2 | 26·0 |
| France ... | 24·0 | 24·1 | 27·0 | 24·9 |
| Germany ... | 25·0 | 24·9 | 25·9 | 24·2 |
| Sweden ... | 23·7 | 25·7 | 26·8 | 23·8 |
| Italy ... | 23·7 | 24·7 | 27·5 | 24·1 |
| Russia ... | 24·7 | 23·7 | 25·6 | 26·0 |

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

519. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in other countries), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the quarter ending June. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in other countries), except in Germany, where the proportion in the quarter ending June is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the quarter ending December.

Deaths, 1885.

520. The deaths registered in 1885 numbered 14,364, as against 13,505 in 1884. The increase in the year under notice was thus 859.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.

521. Deaths were more numerous in 1885 than in any previous year except 1875. The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.* Deaths, 1885 and former years.

522. The births in 1885 exceeded the deaths by 15,611, or 108 per cent., as against 114 per cent. in 1884. In the twenty years ended with 1885 the proportion averaged 121 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty years, and the excess of the former over the latter :— Excess of births over deaths.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1885.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| | | | | Per Cent. |
| 1866 | 25,010 | 12,286 | 12,724 | 104 |
| 1867 | 25,608 | 11,733 | 13,875 | 118 |
| 1868 | 27,243 | 10,067 | 17,176 | 171 |
| 1869 | 26,040 | 10,630 | 15,410 | 145 |
| 1870 | 27,151 | 10,420 | 16,731 | 161 |
| 1871 | 27,382 | 9,918 | 17,464 | 176 |
| 1872 | 27,361 | 10,831 | 16,530 | 153 |
| 1873 | 28,100 | 11,501 | 16,599 | 144 |
| 1874 | 26,800 | 12,222 | 14,578 | 119 |
| 1875 | 26,720 | 15,287 | 11,433 | 75 |
| 1876 | 26,769 | 13,561 | 13,208 | 97 |
| 1877 | 26,010 | 12,776 | 13,234 | 104 |
| 1878 | 26,581 | 12,702 | 13,879 | 109 |
| 1879 | 26,839 | 12,120 | 14,719 | 121 |
| 1880 | 26,148 | 11,652 | 14,496 | 124 |
| 1881 | 27,145 | 12,302 | 14,843 | 121 |
| 1882 | 26,747 | 13,634 | 13,113 | 96 |
| 1883 | 27,541 | 13,006 | 14,535 | 112 |
| 1884 | 28,850 | 13,505 | 15,345 | 114 |
| 1885 | 29,975 | 14,364 | 15,611 | 108 |
| Total in 20 years | 540,020 | 244,517 | 295,503 | 121 |

523. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1882, 1876, and 1875. Years in which births doubled deaths.

524. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favoured by the circumstance that an abnormally large proportion of the population, resulting from Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies.

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

the number of immigrants introduced at the expense of the State,* consists of persons at the reproductive period of life, which, being also the strongest, is that at which fewest deaths occur. The low death rate is no doubt also promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is about the same as that of Queensland, above that of Tasmania, but below that of the other colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1875 to 1884, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1875 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths. | | | | | | | | | | Mean of 10 Yrs. |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | |
| New Zealand ... | 153 | 230 | 260 | 283 | 224 | 256 | 241 | 233 | 217 | 246 | 235 |
| South Australia ... | 84 | 132 | 167 | 148 | 177 | 162 | 167 | 147 | 152 | 147 | 148 |
| New South Wales ... | 109 | 108 | 142 | 135 | 164 | 151 | 151 | 132 | 155 | 139 | 138 |
| Western Australia... | 61 | 140 | 111 | 121 | 138 | 144 | 144 | 153 | 89 | 55 | 116 |
| Victoria ... | 75 | 97 | 104 | 109 | 121 | 124 | 121 | 96 | 112 | 114 | 107 |
| Queensland ... | 63 | 99 | 113 | 75 | 145 | 172 | 148 | 99 | 96 | 56 | 107 |
| Tasmania ... | 49 | 82 | 58 | 106 | 111 | 104 | 126 | 112 | 101 | 130 | 98 |

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian capitals.

525. In 1885 (exclusive of the capital of Western Australia, respecting which no returns are issued) the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1885.

| | Per Cent. |
|----------------|-----------|
| Wellington ... | 165·24 |
| Adelaide ... | 134·30 |
| Brisbane ... | 94·34 |
| Sydney... | 85·77 |
| Melbourne ... | 73·36 |
| Hobart... | 48·99 |

* In the eleven years 1873 to 1883, 102,612 State-assisted immigrants arrived in New Zealand. This number is equivalent to nearly one-fifth of the total population on the 31st December, 1883 (540,877).

526. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1883. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | Mean of 5 Years. |
| Norway | 113 | 93 | 80 | 68 | 81 | 87 |
| England and Wales | 67 | 66 | 80 | 72 | 70 | 71 |
| Scotland | 71 | 64 | 75 | 73 | 63 | 69 |
| Sweden | 80 | 62 | 64 | 69 | 67 | 68 |
| Denmark | 62 | 56 | 76 | 68 | 72 | 67 |
| The Netherlands | 63 | 51 | 63 | 70 | 57 | 61 |
| Prussia | 58 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 45 | 49 |
| German Empire... .. | 52 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 41 | 46 |
| Belgium | 42 | 39 | 50 | 54 | 47 | 46 |
| Switzerland | 35 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 40 | 35 |
| Ireland | 29 | 24 | 40 | 39 | 23 | 31 |
| Austria | 35 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 29 |
| Italy | 27 | 10 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 29 |
| Hungary | 27 | 13 | 23 | 22 | 39 | 25 |
| France | 12 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |

527. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. Norway is the only one of those countries in which the births doubled the deaths in any year of the period, and in Norway that circumstance occurred in only one year (1879). On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.*

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

528. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1885 numbered 8,300, and deaths of females, 6,064. These numbers furnish a proportion of 73 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 76 in 1884, and an

Deaths of males and females.

* See paragraph 524 ante.

average also of 75 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 88 to every 100 males during the last two years, and of about 87 during the decennium ; therefore more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual
death rate.

529. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last twenty-five years. It will be noticed that the death rate in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, bore more hardly upon males than upon females :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1885.

| Year. | Estimated Mean Population. | | Number of Deaths. | | Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total.* |
| 1861 ... | 324,988 | 214,836 | 6,124 | 4,398 | 18·84 | 20·47 | 19·49 |
| 1862 ... | 322,916 | 225,164 | 5,900 | 4,180 | 18·27 | 18·56 | 18·39 |
| 1863 ... | 325,680 | 237,280 | 5,646 | 3,856 | 17·34 | 16·25 | 16·88 |
| 1864 ... | 335,272 | 251,178 | 5,202 | 3,685 | 15·51 | 14·67 | 15·15 |
| 1865 ... | 347,083 | 264,135 | 6,158 | 4,303 | 17·74 | 16·29 | 17·11 |
| 1866 ... | 353,941 | 275,097 | 7,016 | 5,270 | 19·82 | 19·16 | 19·53 |
| 1867 ... | 359,642 | 284,634 | 6,613 | 5,120 | 18·39 | 17·99 | 18·21 |
| 1868 ... | 367,752 | 295,340 | 5,865 | 4,202 | 15·95 | 14·23 | 15·18 |
| 1869 ... | 379,396 | 307,806 | 6,221 | 4,409 | 16·40 | 14·32 | 15·47 |
| 1870 ... | 392,159 | 321,036 | 6,114 | 4,306 | 15·59 | 13·41 | 14·61 |
| 1871 ... | 403,319 | 333,686 | 5,845 | 4,073 | 14·49 | 12·21 | 13·46 |
| 1872 ... | 409,081 | 344,117 | 6,308 | 4,523 | 15·42 | 13·14 | 14·38 |
| 1873 ... | 412,597 | 352,914 | 6,565 | 4,936 | 15·91 | 13·99 | 15·02 |
| 1874 ... | 416,725 | 360,931 | 6,994 | 5,228 | 16·78 | 14·48 | 15·72 |
| 1875 ... | 419,779 | 367,558 | 8,563 | 6,724 | 20·40 | 18·29 | 19·42 |
| 1876 ... | 422,931 | 373,627 | 7,716 | 5,845 | 18·24 | 15·64 | 17·02 |
| 1877 ... | 427,727 | 380,878 | 7,345 | 5,431 | 17·17 | 14·26 | 15·80 |
| 1878 ... | 433,153 | 388,313 | 7,179 | 5,523 | 16·57 | 14·22 | 15·46 |
| 1879 ... | 438,563 | 395,467 | 7,033 | 5,087 | 16·04 | 12·86 | 14·53 |
| 1880 ... | 446,445 | 403,898 | 6,610 | 5,042 | 14·81 | 12·48 | 13·70 |
| 1881 ... | 456,107 | 412,835 | 7,024 | 5,278 | 15·40 | 12·78 | 14·16 |
| 1882 ... | 468,468 | 422,062 | 7,900 | 5,734 | 16·86 | 13·59 | 15·31 |
| 1883 ... | 483,960 | 433,350 | 7,410 | 5,596 | 15·31 | 12·91 | 14·18 |
| 1884 ... | 501,640 | 444,460 | 7,675 | 5,830 | 15·30 | 13·12 | 14·27 |
| 1885 ... | 518,994 | 456,046 | 8,300 | 6,064 | 15·99 | 13·30 | 14·73 |
| Average of twenty-five years ... | | | | | 16·65 | 14·58 | 15·71 |

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

* For total of mean population in each year, see table “Breadstuffs Available for Consumption,” in Part Production *post*; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work ; or the totals may be obtained by adding the figures in the male and female columns together.

530. It has been held by high authority* that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-five years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last nine years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was but little above, and in one even below, 14 per 1,000.

Normal
death rate.

531. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-five years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881; it has thus happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mor-
tality in
census
years 1871
and 1881.

532. The death rate in 1885 of both males and females, although somewhat higher than in the two previous years, was below the average. Taking the mean of the two sexes, the mortality was lower than in 1882, and was also lower than in any of the years prior to 1879, except 1872, 1871, and 1870.

Death rate,
1885 and
previous
years.

533. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty years from 1865 to 1884 will be found in the following table :—

Death rates
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

* See page ix of the late Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February, 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875. Also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342; *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169; and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 271.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1884.*

| Year. | | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations. | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1865 | ... | 16·97 | 16·41 | 21·42 | 14·30 | ... | 13·40 | 15·13 |
| 1866 | ... | 19·37 | 17·47 | 25·67 | 17·20 | ... | 13·79 | 12·86 |
| 1867 | ... | 18·06 | 19·64 | 17·80 | 17·48 | ... | 14·48 | 12·78 |
| 1868 | ... | 15·00 | 15·83 | 17·36 | 14·41 | ... | 14·70 | 11·94 |
| 1869 | ... | 15·47 | 14·05 | 16·20 | 12·37 | ... | 13·20 | 11·73 |
| 1870 | ... | 14·61 | 13·27 | 14·59 | 13·94 | ... | 13·88 | 11·13 |
| 1871 | ... | 13·46 | 12·54 | 14·83 | 12·87 | ... | 13·38 | 10·13 |
| 1872 | ... | 14·38 | 14·11 | 14·97 | 15·33 | 14·02 | 13·79 | 11·68 |
| 1873 | ... | 15·02 | 13·84 | 16·06 | 13·48 | 16·24 | 14·52 | 12·67 |
| 1874 | ... | 15·72 | 15·12 | 17·98 | 17·05 | 18·74 | 16·21 | 13·05 |
| 1875 | ... | 19·42 | 18·09 | 23·80 | 19·45 | 17·88 | 20·00 | 15·92 |
| 1876 | ... | 17·02 | 18·11 | 18·82 | 16·28 | 14·18 | 16·54 | 12·66 |
| 1877 | ... | 15·80 | 15·28 | 17·29 | 13·99 | 15·70 | 19·17 | 11·47 |
| 1878 | ... | 15·46 | 15·88 | 20·41 | 15·44 | 14·07 | 15·66 | 11·01 |
| 1879 | ... | 14·53 | 14·29 | 14·97 | 14·09 | 14·46 | 15·18 | 12·46 |
| 1880 | ... | 13·70 | 15·57 | 13·59 | 14·85 | 13·24 | 16·12 | 11·46 |
| 1881 | ... | 14·16 | 15·12 | 15·02 | 14·49 | 13·80 | 14·77 | 11·13 |
| 1882 | ... | 15·31 | 16·03 | 17·99 | 15·15 | 14·16 | 15·79 | 11·19 |
| 1883 | ... | 14·18 | 14·52 | 18·82 | 14·83 | 17·93 | 17·06 | 11·45 |
| 1884 | ... | 14·27 | 15·88 | 22·97 | 15·52 | 21·87 | 15·50 | 10·39 |
| Means | ... | 15·60 | 15·55 | 18·03 | 15·13 | 15·85 | 15·36 | 12·12 |

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

534. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates have occurred from year to year, and the fact of such fluctuations being simultaneous indicates some connexion between the different colonies. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the continental colonies, in 1866 and 1867 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which was caused by the presence of an epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have almost entirely escaped, as their death rates were but little affected. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872, also about 1880 and 1881. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the interval between the two maxima, as well as between the two minima, embraces a period of about ten years. From the experience of the last two or three years, moreover, there is indication of another approaching period of high mortality, the rates in two of the colonies, viz., Queensland and Western Australia, having already (*i.e.* in 1884) attained a higher point than in any year since the epidemic period of 1875-6—ten years ago.

Normal death rate in colonies.

535. In the twenty years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last twelve of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Queensland twelve times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last thirteen of those years it was reached four times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only colony in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

536. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies. But with the exception of these colonies, the average death rates differ but slightly from one another; the rate in Victoria being a little lower than in Western Australia, but somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and higher still than in Tasmania and South Australia. In 1883 and 1884, however, the rate of Victoria was much lower than that of any of the other colonies except New Zealand. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates ; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

| Order in 1884. | Order over a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 1. Queensland. |
| 2. Western Australia. | 2. Western Australia. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 3. Victoria. |
| 4. South Australia. | 4. New South Wales. |
| 5. Tasmania. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 6. Victoria. | 6. South Australia. |
| 7. New Zealand. | 7. New Zealand. |

537. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the twelve years ended with 1884 :—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | | | | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population. | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--|--|
| | | | | Continent of Australia. | Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand. |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | 14·43 | 14·20 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 15·73 | 15·36 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 19·08 | 18·63 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 17·12 | 16·37 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 15·23 | 14·77 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 15·72 | 14·94 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 14·06 | 13·84 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 14·47 | 14·01 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 14·62 | 14·01 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 15·81 | 14·99 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 14·96 | 14·43 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 16·16 | 15·12 |
| Means ... | | | | 15·62 | 15·06 |

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

538. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that since 1878 the rates have been usually below 15 per 1,000, but in 1884 they were above the average, and attained on the continent—for the first time since 1876—a rate exceeding 16 per 1,000.

Death rates in certain British possessions.

539. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group :—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Colonies. | Years. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. |
|----------------------------|---------|---|
| Malta | 1883 | 25·4 |
| Ceylon | 1867-76 | 21·6 |
| Straits Settlements | 1881-4 | 27·9 |
| Hong Kong | 1879-81 | 28·0 |
| Mauritius | 1882-3 | 35·1 |
| Seychelles | 1875-7 | 22·4 |
| St. Helena | 1871-5 | 13·2 |
| Gambia | 1882-3 | 51·5 |
| Nova Scotia | 1871-5 | 12·1 |
| Bermudas | 1875-84 | 24·3 |
| British Guiana | 1871-83 | 33·7 |
| West Indies— | | |
| Bahamas | 1874-5 | 22·6 |
| Jamaica | 1883-4 | 22·6 |
| St. Lucia | 1869-84 | 25·3 |
| St. Vincent | 1870-9 | 28·4 |
| Barbadoes | 1872-8 | 23·8 |
| Grenada | 1883-4 | 21·0* |
| Tobago | 1882-3 | 20·5 |
| Antigua | 1883-4 | 39·5 |
| Montserrat | 1883-4 | 22·5 |
| Dominica | 1882-3 | 17·3 |
| Trinidad | 1883-4 | 28·1* |

Death rates in European countries.

540. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies except Queensland, and the mean death rate in that colony is lower than in any of the countries named except Norway and Sweden. Moreover, in all with the exception of Norway, the mean annual death rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exception,

* Inclusive of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

the only country in which the annual death rate during the five years ended with 1883 ever fell as low as 17 per 1,000 was Sweden, and that only in one year; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000 amounts to more than twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1879 to 1883.

| Countries. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | Mean of 5 Years. |
| Hungary | 36·4 | 38·6 | 35·6 | 36·6 | 32·6 | 36·0 |
| Austria | 29·9 | 29·7 | 30·6 | 30·8 | 30·1 | 30·2 |
| Italy | 29·9 | 30·5 | 27·6 | 27·5 | 27·5 | 28·6 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25·8* |
| German Empire ... | 25·6 | 26·0 | 25·4 | 25·7 | 25·9 | 25·7 |
| Prussia | 24·8 | 25·4 | 24·9 | 25·2 | 25·3 | 25·1 |
| France | 22·5 | 22·8 | 22·0 | 22·2 | 22·2 | 22·3 |
| The Netherlands ... | 22·5 | 23·5 | 21·5 | 20·7 | 21·8 | 22·0 |
| Switzerland | 22·6 | 21·9 | 22·4 | 21·9 | 20·3 | 21·8 |
| Belgium | 21·9 | 22·3 | 20·9 | 20·2 | 20·8 | 21·2 |
| Scotland | 20·2 | 20·7 | 19·3 | 19·3 | 20·1 | 19·9 |
| England and Wales ... | 20·7 | 20·5 | 18·9 | 19·6 | 19·5 | 19·8 |
| Denmark | 19·8 | 20·4 | 18·3 | 19·5 | 18·4 | 19·3 |
| Ireland | 19·6 | 19·3 | 17·5 | 17·4 | 19·2 | 18·6 |
| Sweden | 16·9 | 18·1 | 17·7 | 17·4 | 17·3 | 17·5 |
| Norway | 15·0 | 15·9 | 16·8 | 18·4 | 17·1 | 16·6 |

541. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is considerably lower than in the other two countries.† The figures for each of the thirteen years ended with 1883 were as follow :—

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1883.

| Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|--|-------------------------------------|-----|------|--|
| 1871 | ... | 22·6 | | 1879 | ... | 20·5 | |
| 1872 | ... | 20·9 | | 1880 | ... | 20·4 | |
| 1873 | ... | 20·8 | | 1881 | ... | 18·7 | |
| 1874 | ... | 21·6 | | 1882 | ... | 19·2 | |
| 1875 | ... | 22·2 | | 1883 | ... | 19·5 | |
| 1876 | ... | 20·5 | | | | | |
| 1877 | ... | 20·0 | | Mean | ... | 20·6 | |
| 1878 | ... | 21·2 | | | | | |

* Mean of years 1876 and 1878.

† Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878–80; and he has reason to believe that, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

Death rates
in town and
country,
1885.

542. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1885, the death rate was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was much more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1885.

| Districts. | Estimated Mean Population. | Deaths, 1885. | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population. |
| Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) | 345,380 | 6,960 | 20·15 |
| Extra-metropolitan Towns | 191,020 | 3,606 | 18·88 |
| Country districts ... | 438,640 | 3,798 | 8·66 |
| Total ... | 975,040 | 14,364 | 14·73 |

Death rate
in town and
country,
1873 to 1885.

543. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for each of the last thirteen years:—

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS,
1873 TO 1885.

| Years. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population. | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Greater Melbourne. | Extra-Metropolitan Towns. | Country Districts. | Total of Victoria. |
| 1873 ... | 19·86 | 18·50 | 9·65 | 15·02 |
| 1874 ... | 21·27 | 20·47 | 9·09 | 15·71 |
| 1875 ... | 25·82 | 26·03 | 11·24 | 19·42 |
| 1876 ... | 21·84 | 23·00 | 10·45 | 17·02 |
| 1877 ... | 21·18 | 20·07 | 9·86 | 15·80 |
| 1878 ... | 20·12 | 20·21 | 9·83 | 15·46 |
| 1879 ... | 19·23 | 18·65 | 9·17 | 14·53 |
| 1880 ... | 18·70 | 17·65 | 8·13 | 13·70 |
| 1881 ... | 19·32 | 19·44 | 7·90 | 14·16 |
| 1882 ... | 21·02 | 20·24 | 8·93 | 15·31 |
| 1883 ... | 19·46 | 18·81 | 8·21 | 14·18 |
| 1884 ... | 20·54 | 18·74 | 7·64 | 14·27 |
| 1885 ... | 20·15 | 18·88 | 8·66 | 14·73 |

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

544. It will be noticed that in nine of the years, including the last three years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Normal death rate in town and country.

545. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1872–81, the death rate in urban districts was 22·7 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·7 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.*

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

546. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1885, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years commencing with 1871 and ending with 1880, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts where they occurred, and are shown separately near the end of the table:—

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

| Sub-districts. | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years: 1871 to 1880. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | Estimated Mean Population. | Deaths. | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population. |
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population.† | |
| Melbourne City | 69,774 | 1,087 | 15·56 | 16·71 |
| Hotham Town | 18,883 | 360 | 19·07 | 17·34 |
| Fitzroy City | 27,829 | 455 | 16·35 | 18·63 |
| Collingwood City | 26,711 | 547 | 20·48 | 20·14 |
| Richmond City | 28,541 | 550 | 19·27 | 17·44 |
| Brunswick Borough | 8,396 | 142 | 16·91 | 14·62 |
| Northcote Borough | 2,500 | 24 | 9·60 | ... |
| Prahran City | 28,637 | 498 | 17·39 | 16·89 |
| South Melbourne City | 33,500 | 575 | 17·16 | 16·53 |
| Port Melbourne Borough | 9,675 | 202 | 20·88 | 17·46 |
| St. Kilda Borough | 15,300 | 217 | 14·18 | 14·01 |
| Brighton Borough | 5,795 | 77 | 13·29 | 14·00 |

* See 45th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.
† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 101 ante.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—continued.

| Sub-districts. | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years: 1871 to 1880. |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|--|---|
| | Estimated Mean Population. | Deaths. | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population. |
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population.* | |
| Essendon Borough | 5,550 | 71 | 12·79 | 17·84 |
| Flemington and Kensington Borough | 4,864 | 60 | 12·34 | |
| Hawthorn Borough | 8,811 | 122 | 13·85 | |
| Kew Borough | 5,040 | 67 | 13·29 | 11·84 |
| Footscray Borough | 9,016 | 160 | 17·75 | 16·75 |
| Williamstown Town† | 11,600 | 169 | 14·57 | 17·94 |
| Remainder of district | 19,860 | 287 | 14·45 | 11·85 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Hospitals, asylums, &c.‡ | 3,620 | 1,281 | ... | ... |
| Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river | 1,478§ | 9 | 6·09 | 4·09 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total | 345,380 | 6,960 | 20·15 | 20·39 |

Death rates
in 1885 and
series of
years.

547. It will be observed that in 1885 the death rate in eleven of the sub-districts, viz., Hotham Town; Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, and South Melbourne Cities; Brunswick, Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, Kew, and Footscray Boroughs; and the “Remainder of district,” was above the average of the decennial period, the excess being especially large in the case of Hotham, Richmond, Brunswick, and the “Remainder of district.” On the other hand, in Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Essendon and Flemington, and Williamstown, the rate of mortality in 1885 was much below the average.

Places in
which death
rate was
highest and
lowest.

548. The only sub-district which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 20 per 1,000, is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the neighbouring city of Fitzroy, the next in the shipping borough of Williamstown, and the next in the rural boroughs of Essendon and Flemington. In 1885 the highest death rates were in Port Melbourne and Collingwood—both with rates above 20 per 1,000—followed by Richmond, Hotham, Footscray, Prahran, and South Melbourne, in the order named; but the rates in Fitzroy, Essendon, Flemington, and Williamstown were exceedingly low. During the

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 101 *ante*.
† Williamstown was a borough until the 31st March, 1886, when it was proclaimed a town.

‡ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, Children's, and Homœopathic Hospitals, the Immigrants' Home, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum (closed in 1873)—all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between Hotham Town and Melbourne City; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in “Remainder of district.”
§ Census figures.

period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in Kew and the “Remainder of district”; the next in Brighton and St. Kilda; and the next in Brunswick. In 1885 the lowest rates were in Northcote,* Flemington, and Essendon; then in Kew, Brighton, Hawthorn, St. Kilda, the “Remainder of district,” and Williamstown, in the order named.

549. The death rate of Greater Melbourne taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was a little over 20 per 1,000 persons living in 1885, or a fraction lower than the average during the period of ten years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in 7 out of 17 sub-districts, viz., Collingwood, Fitzroy, Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and Hotham; and during 1885 it was below 17 per 1,000 in 3 of those sub-districts, viz., Fitzroy, Williamstown, and Essendon and Flemington. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of individual districts.

Sub-districts with death rates over 17 per 1,000.

550. In 1885 the death rate in Melbourne was considerably lower than that in Hobart, Sydney, or Brisbane, but higher than that in Wellington or Adelaide, as is shown in the following table:—

Death rates in Australasian capitals.

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1885.

| Capital Cities.† | Estimated Mean Population. | Deaths, 1885. | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number per 1,000 of the Population. |
| Hobart | 29,987 | 741 | 24·70 |
| Sydney | 282,843 | 6,598 | 23·33 |
| Brisbane | 48,150 | 1,042 | 21·64 |
| Melbourne | 345,380 | 6,960 | 20·15 |
| Wellington | 23,066 | 374 | 16·21 |
| Adelaide ‡ | 127,013 | 1,822 | 14·34 |

551. The mortality in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Wellington during 1885 was lower than the average mortality of any of the 23 following towns in the United Kingdom. In the same year the mortality in Brisbane was lower than the average of all except 3, that in Sydney of all except 6, and that in Hobart in all except 12 of those towns. The

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

* It is probable that the population in Northcote is over-estimated, and this would tend to unduly lower the death rate.

† With suburbs, except in the case of Wellington.

‡ There are some doubts as to whether the population of Adelaide and suburbs has not been given for a somewhat larger area than that to which the returns of deaths relate. If this should be the case, the death rate, as shown in the table, would obviously be lower than the true rate.

death rate in the last named in 1885 was just equal to the average death rate of Wolverhampton, as will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the last table :—

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

| Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | |
|---|-----|-------|---|-----|-------|
| Manchester | ... | 29·9* | Birmingham | ... | 24·4 |
| Dublin | ... | 29·6 | Glasgow | ... | 24·2* |
| Liverpool | ... | 29·1 | Hull | ... | 24·0 |
| Salford | ... | 27·8 | Norwich | ... | 23·8 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | ... | 26·6 | Bristol | ... | 23·7 |
| Leeds | ... | 26·5 | Nottingham | ... | 23·2 |
| Oldham | ... | 26·5 | London | ... | 22·8 |
| Sheffield | ... | 25·8 | Plymouth | ... | 22·3 |
| Bradford | ... | 25·7 | Edinburgh | ... | 20·8* |
| Leicester | ... | 25·2 | Brighton | ... | 20·8 |
| Wolverhampton | ... | 24·7 | Portsmouth | ... | 20·2 |
| Sunderland | ... | 24·6 | | | |

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

552. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals during 1885 will be found to be lower than the average death rates of most of the 45 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list :—

DEATH RATES IN 45 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.†

| Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | |
|---|-----|------|---|-----|------|
| Vera Cruz | ... | 70·5 | Bordeaux | ... | 26·7 |
| Valparaiso | ... | 64·6 | New York | ... | 26·2 |
| St. Petersburg | ... | 51·4 | Leipsic | ... | 26·1 |
| Havanna | ... | 45·7 | Turin | ... | 25·6 |
| Rio Janeiro | ... | 39·4 | Dresden | ... | 25·4 |
| Madras | ... | 38·8 | Stockholm | ... | 24·7 |
| Madrid | ... | 37·4 | Lyons | ... | 24·7 |
| Montreal | ... | 37·2 | Hamburg | ... | 24·5 |
| Buda-Pesth | ... | 35·2 | Bucharest | ... | 24·5 |
| Bombay | ... | 33·7 | Brussels | ... | 23·9 |
| Breslau | ... | 32·5 | Amsterdam | ... | 23·7 |
| Rouen | ... | 31·3 | Boston | ... | 23·5 |
| Calcutta | ... | 31·1 | Rotterdam | ... | 23·3 |
| Mexico | ... | 30·9 | Quebec | ... | 22·9 |
| Milan | ... | 30·6 | Venice | ... | 22·7 |
| Buenos Ayres | ... | 30·1 | Copenhagen | ... | 22·1 |
| Vienna | ... | 29·0 | Geneva | ... | 21·2 |
| Paris | ... | 28·6 | Baltimore | ... | 21·1 |
| Palermo | ... | 28·5 | Philadelphia | ... | 20·3 |
| Marseilles | ... | 28·0 | St. Louis | ... | 19·3 |
| Berlin | ... | 27·6 | Christiania | ... | 18·8 |
| Chicago | ... | 27·2 | San Francisco | ... | 18·1 |
| Rome | ... | 26·8 | | | |

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

553. Of the 5 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 2 had in 1885 higher, and 3 had lower, death rates than that city. In none of them, however, was the death rate as high as in

* Average of years 1876 to 1879. † Taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 126.

the majority of British and Foreign towns just referred to, as will be seen by the following figures :—

DEATH RATES IN 6 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1885.

| Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Stawell | ... | 23·11 | Ballarat | ... | 17·71 |
| Sandhurst | ... | 21·25 | Castlemaine | ... | 17·23 |
| Melbourne | ... | 20·15 | Geelong | ... | 16·99 |

554. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of a series of years, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, April, and February, in the order named; but in the year under review more deaths occurred in December than in any other month. An unusually heavy mortality also took place in August. The number of deaths in each month of 1885, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennium ended with 1880 to the total number of deaths during the same period, will be found in the following table :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

| Months. | Year 1885. | | Percentage in Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| | Number of Deaths. | Percentage. | |
| January ... | 1,268 | 8·83 | 10·29 |
| February ... | 1,287 | 8·96 | 9·09 |
| March ... | 1,340 | 9·33 | 10·17 |
| April ... | 1,204 | 8·38 | 9·73 |
| May ... | 1,158 | 8·06 | 8·55 |
| June ... | 1,060 | 7·38 | 7·44 |
| July ... | 1,062 | 7·39 | 7·89 |
| August ... | 1,299 | 9·04 | 7·37 |
| September... | 1,064 | 7·41 | 6·81 |
| October ... | 1,077 | 7·50 | 7·09 |
| November ... | 1,094 | 7·62 | 7·12 |
| December ... | 1,451 | 10·10 | 8·45 |
| Total ... | 14,364 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

555. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, but this was not the case in 1855, the mortality in the spring quarter having been, in that year, much the

higher. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and a previous decennium; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table :—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

| Seasons.* | | Melbourne, Victoria. | Greenwich, England. | Deaths per 100 at all Seasons. | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | Victoria. | | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| | | | | Year 1885. | Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880. | Average of Thirty-one Years. | Average of Ten Years. | Average of Five Years. |
| Summer | ... | 65·2 | 60·5 | 27·12 | 29·55 | 23·24 | 22·34 | 20·21 |
| Autumn | ... | 53·8 | 44·3 | 23·82 | 25·72 | 24·65 | 24·71 | 23·45 |
| Winter | ... | 50·2 | 40·0 | 23·84 | 22·07 | 27·49 | 27·95 | 30·19 |
| Spring | ... | 60·3 | 52·8 | 25·22 | 22·66 | 24·62 | 25·00 | 26·15 |
| Year | ... | 57·6 | 49·4 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Deaths of
Chinese
and Abori-
gines.

556. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1885 amounted to 199—of which only 7 (including 6 of half-castes) were of females—and those of Aborigines amounted to 27. The former furnish a proportion of 16·4 and the latter of 34·6 to every 1,000 of their numbers.† At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 14·73.

Ages at
death of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

557. The mortality of the Chinese would doubtless have been higher but for the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the middle or strongest period of life. In 1885, with the exception of six infants or children under 5 years, only 4 of the Chinese who died were under 25 years of age, the three oldest were said to be 80, 81, and 89 respectively; but the majority, or nearly three-fourths, were between 45 and 65. Of the Aborigines who died, five were under 5, whilst two males were stated to have attained the ages of 70 and 88 respectively; and one woman, the age of 70.

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.
† On the 3rd April, 1881, the Chinese numbered 12,128; Aborigines, 780.

558. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1885, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1885.

| Ages. | Number of Deaths at each Age, 1885. | | | Percentage of Deaths at each Age. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 5 years ... | 2,794 | 2,387 | 5,181 | 33·67 | 39·37 | 36·07 |
| 5 years to 10 years ... | 199 | 196 | 395 | 2·40 | 3·23 | 2·75 |
| 10 „ 15 „ ... | 152 | 116 | 268 | 1·83 | 1·91 | 1·87 |
| 15 „ 20 „ ... | 207 | 205 | 412 | 2·49 | 3·38 | 2·87 |
| 20 „ 25 „ ... | 305 | 284 | 589 | 3·67 | 4·68 | 4·10 |
| 25 „ 35 „ ... | 534 | 558 | 1,092 | 6·43 | 9·20 | 7·60 |
| 35 „ 45 „ ... | 557 | 469 | 1,026 | 6·71 | 7·74 | 7·14 |
| 45 „ 55 „ ... | 998 | 534 | 1,532 | 12·02 | 8·81 | 10·66 |
| 55 „ 65 „ ... | 1,172 | 501 | 1,673 | 14·12 | 8·26 | 11·65 |
| 65 „ 75 „ ... | 836 | 444 | 1,280 | 10·08 | 7·32 | 8·91 |
| 75 years and upwards ... | 546 | 370 | 916 | 6·58 | 6·10 | 6·38 |
| Total ... | 8,300 | 6,064 | 14,364 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

559. It will be noticed that over a third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that nearly a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that more than a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and nearly a seventh of the females were over 65 years of age ; also that, on the average, the females who died were about 13 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 22 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 35 years of age.

560. The exact ages of the population of Victoria were ascertained at the census of 1881, and since then they have been brought on by means of the records of the births, of the deaths at each age, and of the net immigration, and thus an opportunity is afforded of calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages. Such results for 1885 are given in the following table, and are compared with the average rates which prevailed during the ten years 1871–80, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown :—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1885.*

| Ages. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|--------------------------|--|-------|--------------------------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880. | 1885. | Increase + Decrease — | Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880. | 1885. | Increase + Decrease — |
| Under 5 years ... | 47·34 | 45·90 | — 1·44 | 42·19 | 40·98 | — 1·21 |
| 5 to 10 „ ... | 6·10 | 3·46 | — 2·64 | 6·00 | 3·54 | — 2·46 |
| 10 to 15 „ ... | 3·30 | 2·71 | — ·59 | 3·30 | 2·10 | — 1·20 |
| 15 to 20 „ ... | 4·43 | 3·61 | — ·82 | 4·29 | 3·78 | — ·51 |
| 20 to 25 „ ... | 5·38 | 5·27 | — ·11 | 5·39 | 5·29 | — ·10 |
| 25 to 35 „ ... | 7·60 | 7·19 | — ·41 | 8·50 | 8·40 | — ·10 |
| 35 to 45 „ ... | 12·18 | 11·78 | — ·40 | 11·76 | 11·12 | — ·64 |
| 45 to 55 „ ... | 18·67 | 18·60 | — ·07 | 14·31 | 13·82 | — ·49 |
| 55 to 65 „ ... | 31·24 | 32·00 | + ·76 | 24·20 | 23·75 | — ·45 |
| 65 to 75 „ ... | 60·47 | 60·53 | + ·06 | 48·10 | 52·77 | + 4·67 |
| All ages (Usual death rate) | 16·45 | 15·99 | — ·46 | 14·15 | 13·30 | — ·85 |
| All ages (Absolute death rate)† | 21·79 | 21·41 | — ·38 | 18·33 | 18·36 | + ·03 |

Death rate
at each age
1885 com-
pared with
average of
previous
years.

561. It has already been stated that in 1885 the death rate of both males and females was below the average. The above table shows this to have been the case as regards males at all age-periods except 55 to 75 ; and as regards females at all age-periods except 65 to 75.

Usual and
absolute
death rates

562. It will be observed that two lines of figures are set down in the space for “All ages” at the foot of the table. The figures in the first line, representing what may be called the “Usual death rate,” are obtained by comparing the number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living ; and are identical, so far as 1885 is concerned, with the figures for that year given in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 529 *ante*. This mode of computing the death rate of a population, as has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book*—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods respecting which it is desired to make comparisons, which is seldom if ever the case. Therefore a mode of computing the death rate of the population

* For population at each age in 1885, see table following paragraph 72 *ante*; the deaths at each age, are given in table following paragraph 558 *ante*.
† The figures in this line represent the death rates which would have occurred assuming an equal number to have been living at each quinquennial age-period up to 75; and, as will be seen, differ entirely from the usual death rates given in the line above, which have been calculated upon the total numbers of either sex living.

as a whole, with due allowance for age, or what may be called the "Absolute death rate," has been adopted, and the resulting figures are given in the second line.

563. The "Absolute death rate" has been calculated in the following manner:—The proportions given in the columns per 1,000 of the population at every quinquennial period of age and twice those at every decennial period of age have been added, and their sum compared with the sum of numbers of 1,000 for every quinquennial and of 2,000 for every decennial period of age, the first total being considered to represent the deaths and the second the population. It is, in fact, a mean of the death rates arranged according to quinquennial ages, and will be better illustrated by the following example, showing how the "Absolute death rate" at the foot of the second column (Males—mean of 10 years: 1871 to 1880) has been obtained:—

MODE OF COMPUTING "ABSOLUTE DEATH RATE."

| Ages. | Males 1871 to 1880. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Population. | Deaths. |
| QUINQUENNIAL AGE-PERIODS. | | |
| Under 5 years | 1,000 | 47·34 |
| 5 to 10 „ | 1,000 | 6·10 |
| 10 to 15 „ | 1,000 | 3·30 |
| 15 to 20 „ | 1,000 | 4·43 |
| 20 to 25 „ | 1,000 | 5·38 |
| DECENNIAL AGE-PERIODS. | | |
| 25 to 35 years | 2,000 | 15·20 |
| 35 to 45 „ | 2,000 | 24·36 |
| 45 to 55 „ | 2,000 | 37·34 |
| 55 to 65 „ | 2,000 | 62·48 |
| 65 to 75 „ | 2,000 | 120·94 |
| Total | 15,000 | 326·87 |

Mode of
computing
absolute
death rate.

Absolute
death rate.

564. It is thus shown that, if the male mortality which occurred during the ten years 1871 to 1880 had been experienced by a population of 15,000 males under 75 years of age symmetrically distributed as to age—viz., 200 at each year of age, or 1,000 at each five-year period of age, or 2,000 at each ten-year period of age—there would have been 326·87 deaths, or a proportion of 21·79 to every 1,000. This proportion, according to the definition already given, is the absolute death rate, and is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that

the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond, that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.

Results
of two
methods
compared.

565. Comparing the death rates at all ages as given in the table by the two modes of computation, it is found that in 1885, whilst the mortality of males was 46 per 100,000 below the average according to the usual but unreliable method, it was 38 per 100,000 below the average according to the new and correct one; and that in the case of the females, whilst the mortality was 85 per 100,000 *below* the average according to the former method, it was 3 *above* the average according to the latter.

Death rates
at various
ages in
Victoria,
England,
and France.

566. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, and France are compared—the observations for Victoria and France being for periods of ten years, and those for England and Wales for a period of forty years:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

| Ages. | | | | Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | | Victoria. | | England and Wales. | | France. | |
| | | | | Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880. | | Average of 40 Years. | | Average of 10 Years. | |
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| All ages (Usual death rate) ... | | | | 16·45 | 14·15 | 23·2 | 21·1 | 23·80 | 23·19 |
| ,, (Absolute death rate) | | | | 21·79 | 18·33 | 25·5 | 22·7 | 24·82 | 24·16 |
| Under 5 years | ... | ... | ... | 47·34 | 42·19 | 71·6 | 61·7 | 84·55 | 75·45 |
| 5 to 10 | „ | ... | ... | 6·10 | 6·00 | 8·3 | 8·0 | 10·49 | 11·04 |
| 10 to 15 | „ | ... | ... | 3·30 | 3·30 | 4·6 | 4·8 | 5·36 | 6·41 |
| 15 to 20 | „ | ... | ... | 4·43 | 4·29 | 6·4 | 7·0 | 10·34 | 8·41 |
| 20 to 25 | „ | ... | ... | 5·38 | 5·39 | 8·6 | 8·2 | | |
| 25 to 35 | „ | ... | ... | 7·60 | 8·50 | 9·7 | 9·7 | 10·02 | 9·69 |
| 35 to 45 | „ | ... | ... | 12·18 | 11·76 | 13·2 | 12·2 | 10·96 | 11·03 |
| 45 to 55 | „ | ... | ... | 18·67 | 14·31 | 18·7 | 15·6 | 14·76 | 14·88 |
| 55 to 65 | „ | ... | ... | 31·24 | 24·20 | 32·6 | 28·1 | 29·19 | 27·27 |
| 65 to 75 | „ | ... | ... | 60·47 | 48·10 | 67·1 | 59·7 | 60·69 | 63·49 |
| 75 to 85 | „ | ... | ... | 114·80 | 102·94 | 147·2 | 134·3 | 160·22 | 153·76 |

Death rates,
usual and
absolute, in
Victoria,
England,
and France.

567. It will be observed that the average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England or France, but the difference is not so striking when the new method of comparison is used (absolute death rate) as it is when the old method is used (usual death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of

males per 100,000 living are, in England, 670, and in France, 735, more than in Victoria; but according to the new method only 370 more in England, and 303 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 690, and in France, 904, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 440 more in England, and 583 more in France.

568. It will further be noticed that at none of the age-periods is the mortality of either males or females as high in Victoria as in England; but it is higher than in France, in the case of males at from 35 to 65 and in the case of females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate at certain ages higher in Victoria than in France.

569. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

570. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria (during a term of years), at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales, and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in Victoria at from 10 to 15 years, and in England and Wales at from 25 to 35, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

571. Mr. Mulhall gives the death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria—which will be found in almost every instance much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined:—

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

| | | Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age. | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Under 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 25. | 25 to 45. | 45 to 55. | 55 to 65. | 65 to 75. |
| Victoria | ... | 38·6 | 3·5 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 16·2 | 29·1 | 59·4 |
| England | ... | 63·6 | 6·6 | 5·5 | 10·2 | 17·4 | 31·8 | 64·3 |
| United States | ... | 58·8 | 10·1 | 5·4 | 10·8 | 17·6 | 27·2 | 51·4 |
| France | ... | 75·6 | 9·2 | 8·8 | 12·7 | 16·6 | 28·3 | 66·3 |
| Prussia | ... | ... | 9·2 | 6·4 | 11·5 | 18·6 | 33·0 | 64·5 |
| Austria | ... | 111·7 | 9·8 | 6·6 | 11·3 | 21·1 | 41·5 | 92·8 |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | 8·5 | 6·3 | 11·6 | 19·3 | 38·4 | 82·5 |
| Italy | ... | 110·6 | 11·6 | 7·8 | 11·7 | 17·3 | 33·1 | 70·1 |
| Spain | ... | 106·2 | 11·7 | 8·8 | 12·9 | 23·8 | 42·0 | 95·0 |
| Belgium | ... | 68·1 | 12·7 | 8·1 | 12·9 | 19·0 | 32·3 | 74·5 |
| Sweden | ... | 57·6 | 8·0 | 4·8 | 8·2 | 14·7 | 27·4 | 62·6 |

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 127.

Infantile
mortality,
1885.

572. The death rate of infants in 1885 was much higher than in the two previous years, and was also above the average, but it was not nearly so high as in 1882.* The total number who died under 1 year of age in 1885 was 3,771, and as the births numbered 29,975, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 12·57 infants to every 100 births. In the nineteen years 1866 to 1884, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·32 to every 100 births.*

Mortality
of male and
female
infants.

573. It has been already stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for the fifteen years ended with 1885, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1885.

| Year. | Births. | | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | Total Number. | | Number per 100 Births. | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1871 ... | 14,000 | 13,382 | 1,710 | 1,404 | 12·21 | 10·49 |
| 1872 ... | 13,831 | 13,530 | 1,801 | 1,533 | 13·02 | 11·33 |
| 1873 ... | 14,234 | 13,866 | 1,679 | 1,502 | 11·80 | 10·83 |
| 1874 ... | 13,659 | 13,141 | 1,839 | 1,502 | 13·46 | 11·43 |
| 1875 ... | 13,683 | 13,037 | 2,071 | 1,740 | 15·14 | 13·35 |
| 1876 ... | 13,759 | 13,010 | 1,637 | 1,343 | 11·90 | 10·32 |
| 1877 ... | 13,272 | 12,738 | 1,838 | 1,461 | 13·85 | 11·47 |
| 1878 ... | 13,752 | 12,829 | 1,763 | 1,499 | 12·82 | 11·68 |
| 1879 ... | 13,727 | 13,112 | 1,817 | 1,402 | 13·24 | 10·69 |
| 1880 ... | 13,358 | 12,790 | 1,669 | 1,436 | 12·49 | 11·23 |
| 1881 ... | 13,903 | 13,242 | 1,696 | 1,423 | 12·20 | 10·75 |
| Sums and Means } | 151,178 | 144,677 | 19,520 | 16,245 | 12·91 | 11·23 |
| 1882 ... | 13,612 | 13,135 | 2,049 | 1,673 | 15·05 | 12·74 |
| 1883 ... | 14,109 | 13,432 | 1,702 | 1,448 | 12·06 | 10·78 |
| 1884 ... | 14,844 | 14,006 | 1,853 | 1,428 | 12·49 | 10·20 |
| 1885 ... | 15,455 | 14,520 | 2,046 | 1,725 | 13·24 | 11·88 |

Mortality of
male greater
than of
female
infants.

574. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 104½ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

* See table following paragraph 581 *post*.

† See paragraph 490 *ante*.

575. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to about 151 in 1875 and 1882, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the eleven years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but in 1885 the rate again rose above the average.

Proportion
of infants
dying to
births.

576. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1885 and the eleven years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1885 the mortality of males under 1 month and over 6 months, and of females under 1 month was below, but that at all other periods under 1 year was above the average:—

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

| Ages. | | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Year 1885. | | | Average of 11 Years, 1871 to 1881. | |
| | | Number. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. | Percentage at each Age. | Number per 100 Births. |
| Boys. | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | ... | 666 | 32·55 | 4·31 | 34·23 | 4·42 |
| 1 to 3 months | ... | 363 | 17·75 | 2·35 | 17·30 | 2·23 |
| 3 to 6 | ... | 440 | 21·50 | 2·85 | 19·43 | 2·51 |
| 6 to 12 | ... | 577 | 28·20 | 3·73 | 29·04 | 3·75 |
| Total | ... | 2,046 | 100·00 | 13·24 | 100·00 | 12·91 |
| GIRLS. | | | | | | |
| Under 1 month | ... | 465 | 26·96 | 3·20 | 30·81 | 3·46 |
| 1 to 3 months | ... | 320 | 18·55 | 2·20 | 17·23 | 1·94 |
| 3 to 6 | ... | 392 | 22·72 | 2·70 | 20·14 | 2·26 |
| 6 to 12 | ... | 548 | 31·77 | 3·77 | 31·82 | 3·57 |
| Total | ... | 1,725 | 100·00 | 11·88 | 100·00 | 11·23 |

577. During the period of eleven years, also in 1885, with one exception—viz., at between 6 to 12 months of age, when the death-rate of females slightly preponderated—the mortality of male infants

More deaths
of male
than female
infants at
all ages.

exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was fully a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fifth, in the next three months to about a seventh, and in the next six months to something less than a tenth.

Periods at
which
infants die.

578. Over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females died in the next two months; about a fifth of both males and females died in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females died in the next six months. The proportions for 1885 show no material difference in this respect.

Deaths in
first month
and second
six months
of life.

579. More male infants died in the first month of life than in the whole of the second six months, but the female infants who died in the second six months slightly exceeded those who died in the first month.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

580. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 251 more boys and 226 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Infantile
mortality in
Australasian
colonies.

581. It has been pointed out in previous issues of this work that, in proportion to the infants born, the number who die before completing one year of life is greater in South Australia* than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In 1884, however, the infantile death-rate in South Australia was much below the average, and was exceeded by that in Queensland, where it was unusually high. It was also considerably above the average in New South Wales, but much below it in the other colonies, especially New Zealand, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the nineteen years ended with 1884. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

* The high infantile death rate in South Australia was first pointed out in a paper by the present writer, read before the Adelaide Philosophical Society (now the Royal Society of South Australia) on the 19th March, 1878. Up to that date the fact seems to have been entirely unsuspected, and its announcement caused considerable discussion, together with some alarm, in that colony.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | Births. | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | Births. | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number to 100 Births. | | Total Number. | Number to 100 Births. | | Total Number | Number to 100 Births. |
| VICTORIA. | | | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | | | QUEENSLAND. | | |
| 1866 | 25,010 | 3,838 | 15·35 | 16,950 | 1,939 | 11·44 | 4,127 | 690 | 16·72 |
| 1867 | 25,608 | 3,534 | 13·80 | 18,317 | 2,269 | 12·39 | 4,476 | 578 | 12·91 |
| 1868 | 27,243 | 3,054 | 11·21 | 18,485 | 1,791 | 9·69 | 4,460 | 552 | 12·38 |
| 1869 | 26,040 | 3,284 | 12·61 | 19,243 | 1,858 | 9·66 | 4,654 | 528 | 11·35 |
| 1870 | 27,151 | 3,203 | 11·80 | 19,648 | 1,867 | 9·50 | 4,905 | 526 | 10·72 |
| 1871 | 27,382 | 3,114 | 11·37 | 20,143 | 1,812 | 9·00 | 5,205 | 516 | 9·91 |
| 1872 | 27,361 | 3,334 | 12·19 | 20,250 | 2,116 | 10·45 | 5,265 | 578 | 10·98 |
| 1873 | 28,100 | 3,181 | 11·32 | 21,444 | 1,985 | 9·26 | 5,720 | 701 | 12·26 |
| 1874 | 26,800 | 3,341 | 12·47 | 22,178 | 2,428 | 10·95 | 6,383 | 776 | 12·16 |
| 1875 | 26,720 | 3,811 | 14·26 | 22,528 | 2,695 | 11·96 | 6,706 | 1,025 | 15·28 |
| 1876 | 26,769 | 2,980 | 11·13 | 23,298 | 2,629 | 11·28 | 6,903 | 994 | 14·40 |
| 1877 | 26,010 | 3,299 | 12·68 | 23,851 | 2,785 | 11·68 | 7,169 | 1,058 | 14·76 |
| 1878 | 26,581 | 3,262 | 12·27 | 25,328 | 3,126 | 12·34 | 7,397 | 1,234 | 16·68 |
| 1879 | 26,839 | 3,219 | 11·99 | 26,933 | 2,886 | 10·72 | 7,870 | 917 | 11·65 |
| 1880 | 26,148 | 3,105 | 11·86 | 28,162 | 3,200 | 11·36 | 8,196 | 865 | 10·55 |
| 1881 | 27,145 | 3,119 | 11·49 | 28,903 | 3,341 | 11·56 | 8,220 | 918 | 11·17 |
| 1882 | 26,747 | 3,722 | 13·91 | 29,702 | 3,897 | 13·12 | 8,518 | 1,188 | 13·95 |
| 1883 | 27,541 | 3,150 | 11·44 | 31,281 | 3,590 | 11·48 | 9,890 | 1,319 | 13·34 |
| 1884 | 28,850 | 3,281 | 11·37 | 33,946 | 4,285 | 12·62 | 10,679 | 1,574 | 14·74 |
| Sums and means } | 510,045 | 62,831 | 12·32 | 450,590 | 50,499 | 11·21 | 126,743 | 16,537 | 13·05 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | | | TASMANIA. | | | NEW ZEALAND. | | |
| 1866 | 6,782 | 1,178 | 17·37 | 2,805 | 264 | 9·41 | 8,466 | 849 | 10·03 |
| 1867 | 7,041 | 1,254 | 17·81 | 2,971 | 267 | 8·98 | 8,918 | 873 | 9·79 |
| 1868 | 7,247 | 1,084 | 14·96 | 2,990 | 351 | 11·73 | 9,391 | 899 | 9·57 |
| 1869 | 6,976 | 911 | 13·06 | 2,859 | 291 | 10·18 | 9,718 | 957 | 9·85 |
| 1870 | 7,021 | 1,031 | 14·68 | 3,054 | 298 | 9·76 | 10,277 | 956 | 9·30 |
| 1871 | 7,082 | 961 | 13·57 | 3,053 | 260 | 8·52 | 10,592 | 882 | 8·33 |
| 1872 | 7,105 | 1,145 | 16·12 | 3,010 | 306 | 10·17 | 10,795 | 1,074 | 9·95 |
| 1873 | 7,107 | 990 | 13·93 | 3,048 | 266 | 8·73 | 11,222 | 1,213 | 10·81 |
| 1874 | 7,696 | 1,319 | 17·13 | 3,097 | 321 | 10·36 | 12,844 | 1,394 | 10·85 |
| 1875 | 7,408 | 1,343 | 18·13 | 3,105 | 407 | 13·11 | 14,438 | 1,816 | 12·58 |
| 1876 | 8,224 | 1,228 | 14·93 | 3,149 | 286 | 9·08 | 16,168 | 1,673 | 10·35 |
| 1877 | 8,640 | 1,212 | 14·03 | 3,211 | 365 | 11·37 | 16,856 | 1,527 | 9·06 |
| 1878 | 9,282 | 1,466 | 15·79 | 3,502 | 375 | 10·71 | 17,770 | 1,486 | 8·36 |
| 1879 | 9,902 | 1,217 | 12·29 | 3,564 | 384 | 10·77 | 18,070 | 1,941 | 10·74 |
| 1880 | 10,262 | 1,393 | 13·57 | 3,739 | 420 | 11·23 | 19,341 | 1,805 | 9·33 |
| 1881 | 10,708 | 1,364 | 12·74 | 3,918 | 405 | 10·34 | 18,732 | 1,731 | 9·24 |
| 1882 | 10,844 | 1,647 | 15·19 | 4,043 | 419 | 10·36 | 19,009 | 1,678 | 8·83 |
| 1883 | 11,173 | 1,627 | 14·56 | 4,259 | 528 | 12·40 | 19,202 | 1,995 | 10·39 |
| 1884 | 11,847 | 1,590 | 13·42 | 4,578 | 457 | 9·98 | 19,846 | 1,573 | 7·93 |
| Sums and means } | 162,347 | 23,960 | 14·76 | 63,955 | 6,670 | 10·43 | 271,655 | 26,322 | 9·69 |

582. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The increased

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

rate in Queensland and New South Wales is indicated by the places they occupy in the list for 1884, being higher than those they held in the list extending over a series of years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1884.

1. Queensland.
2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.

Order over a Series of Years.

1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.
3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.

Wave of
infantile
mortality.

583. It appears from the figures in the last table that a wave of high infantile mortality spread in 1882 over the four continental colonies, but did not reach Tasmania and New Zealand until the following year, when the infantile death rate in the former was the highest with one exception, and in the latter with four exceptions, during a period of eighteen years. By 1884 this wave appears to have subsided in all the colonies except Queensland and New South Wales.

Infantile
mortality
in United
Kingdom
and France.

584. In England and Wales, the infantile mortality is somewhat lower than that in South Australia, but higher than that in any of the colonies, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the ten years 1874 to 1883 in the proportion of 14·4 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the four years 1870 to 1873, was a fraction higher than that in Victoria, being in the proportion of 12·55 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the three years 1875 to 1877, the returns show only 9·5 deaths of infants to 100 births, a smaller proportion than that obtaining in any Australasian colony. In France, during the year 1879, infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 15·7 per 100 births, or a higher rate than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions. In the urban districts of France the proportion was 17·5, and in the rural districts 15·0, per 100 births. The percentage of illegitimate infants who died was 29·8, whilst that of legitimate infants was only 14·7.*

Infantile
mortality in
Melbourne
and
country.

585. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the thirteen years ended with 1885 averaged 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged only 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the twelve years named :—

* See Mons. E. Cheysson's paper on the mortality of infants, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for January, 1883, page 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | Births. | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | Births. | Deaths at under 1 Year of Age. | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | Total Number. | Number to 100 Births. | | Total Number. | Number to 100 Births. | |
| Greater Melbourne. | | | | Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne. | | | |
| 1873 | ... | 8,007 | 1,277 | 15.95 | 20,093 | 1,904 | 9.48 |
| 1874 | ... | 7,946 | 1,480 | 18.63 | 18,854 | 1,861 | 9.87 |
| 1875 | ... | 8,227 | 1,546 | 18.79 | 13,493 | 2,265 | 12.25 |
| 1876 | ... | 8,202 | 1,339 | 16.33 | 18,567 | 1,641 | 8.84 |
| 1877 | ... | 8,295 | 1,407 | 16.96 | 17,715 | 1,892 | 10.68 |
| 1878 | ... | 8,636 | 1,297 | 15.02 | 17,903 | 1,965 | 10.98 |
| 1879 | ... | 8,829 | 1,467 | 16.61 | 18,010 | 1,752 | 9.73 |
| 1880 | ... | 8,645 | 1,439 | 16.65 | 17,503 | 1,666 | 9.52 |
| 1881 | ... | 9,237 | 1,514 | 16.39 | 17,908 | 1,605 | 8.96 |
| 1882 | ... | 9,576 | 1,857 | 19.39 | 17,171 | 1,865 | 10.86 |
| 1883 | ... | 10,093 | 1,603 | 15.89 | 17,448 | 1,547 | 8.87 |
| 1884 | ... | 10,911 | 1,832 | 16.79 | 17,939 | 1,449 | 8.08 |
| 1885 | ... | 12,066 | 2,041 | 16.92 | 17,909 | 1,730 | 9.60 |
| Sums and means } | 118,670 | 20,099 | 16.94 | 235,513 | 23,142 | 9.83 | |

586. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, London, Brighton, Bristol, Plymouth, or Wolverhampton, but is less than that of fourteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest last. It is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England :—

Infantile mortality in English towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND, 1870 TO 1879.

| Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births. | | | | Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births. | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|---|-----|-----|------|
| Portsmouth ... | ... | ... | 14.4 | Nottingham ... | ... | ... | 18.4 |
| London ... | ... | ... | 16.0 | Salford ... | ... | ... | 18.6 |
| Brighton ... | ... | ... | 16.1 | Manchester ... | ... | ... | 19.0 |
| Bristol ... | ... | ... | 16.2 | Norwich ... | ... | ... | 19.1 |
| Plymouth ... | ... | ... | 16.3 | Bradford ... | ... | ... | 19.1 |
| Wolverhampton ... | ... | ... | 16.9 | Leeds ... | ... | ... | 19.5 |
| Sunderland ... | ... | ... | 17.0 | Leicester ... | ... | ... | 21.9 |
| Birmingham ... | ... | ... | 17.7 | Liverpool ... | ... | ... | 22.2 |
| Hull ... | ... | ... | 17.8 | | | | — |
| Sheffield ... | ... | ... | 17.9 | | | | |
| Oldham ... | ... | ... | 17.9 | | | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne ... | ... | ... | 18.1 | | | | |
| | | | | Mean of towns named | | | 17.4 |
| | | | | | | | — |

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital.

587. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 533 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1885, and of these, 50, or over 9 per cent., died before leaving the institution. In the previous year, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), 11½ per cent.; in the year 1880, 5½ per cent.; in 1879, 8 per cent.; in 1878, 6½ per cent.; in 1877, 7 per cent.; and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein. It may be pointed out, however, that in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of
children
under 5.

588. In the year 1885, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,794, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,387—the former being in the proportion of about 34 per cent. and the latter of about 39 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average of the eleven years 1871-81, and are still lower than those which prevailed in the earlier years of that period. This is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the early years referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1885 and in each of the previous fourteen years :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1885.

| Years. | Years of Age at Death (last birthday). | | | | | Total Deaths under 5 Years. | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| | 0. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | Number. | Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages. |
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| 1871 ... | 1,710 | 463 | 135 | 79 | 77 | 2,464 | 42·15 |
| 1872 ... | 1,801 | 486 | 155 | 120 | 102 | 2,664 | 42·23 |
| 1873 ... | 1,679 | 456 | 186 | 146 | 97 | 2,564 | 39·06 |
| 1874 ... | 1,839 | 504 | 184 | 159 | 128 | 2,814 | 40·43 |
| 1875 ... | 2,071 | 917 | 383 | 234 | 217 | 3,822 | 44·78 |
| 1876 ... | 1,637 | 511 | 312 | 261 | 210 | 2,931 | 38·04 |
| 1877 ... | 1,838 | 512 | 216 | 123 | 108 | 2,797 | 38·08 |
| 1878 ... | 1,763 | 465 | 176 | 140 | 87 | 2,631 | 36·65 |
| 1879 ... | 1,817 | 353 | 159 | 117 | 94 | 2,540 | 36·12 |
| 1880 ... | 1,669 | 414 | 156 | 103 | 74 | 2,416 | 36·55 |
| 1881 ... | 1,696 | 357 | 141 | 102 | 72 | 2,368 | 33·71 |
| Means ... | 1,775 | 494 | 200 | 144 | 115 | 2,728 | 39·40 |
| 1882 ... | 2,049 | 400 | 134 | 87 | 92 | 2,762 | 34·96 |
| 1883 ... | 1,702 | 358 | 123 | 114 | 95 | 2,392 | 32·28 |
| 1884 ... | 1,853 | 457 | 162 | 114 | 82 | 2,668 | 34·76 |
| 1885 ... | 2,046 | 402 | 162 | 106 | 78 | 2,794 | 33·66 |

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1885—continued.

| Years. | Years of Age at Death (last birthday). | | | | | Total Deaths under 5 Years. | |
|-----------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| | 0. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | Number. | Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages. |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| 1871 ... | 1,404 | 413 | 136 | 94 | 68 | 2,115 | 51.93 |
| 1872 ... | 1,533 | 473 | 155 | 106 | 94 | 2,361 | 52.20 |
| 1873 ... | 1,502 | 427 | 160 | 132 | 119 | 2,340 | 47.41 |
| 1874 ... | 1,502 | 472 | 171 | 135 | 99 | 2,379 | 45.58 |
| 1875 ... | 1,740 | 864 | 408 | 256 | 169 | 3,437 | 51.22 |
| 1876 ... | 1,343 | 469 | 275 | 217 | 177 | 2,481 | 42.46 |
| 1877 ... | 1,461 | 484 | 171 | 148 | 102 | 2,366 | 43.57 |
| 1878 ... | 1,499 | 481 | 204 | 108 | 95 | 2,387 | 43.22 |
| 1879 ... | 1,402 | 353 | 156 | 100 | 89 | 2,100 | 41.28 |
| 1880 ... | 1,436 | 386 | 143 | 89 | 51 | 2,105 | 41.75 |
| 1881 ... | 1,423 | 331 | 124 | 95 | 65 | 2,038 | 38.61 |
| Means ... | 1,477 | 468 | 191 | 135 | 103 | 2,374 | 45.93 |
| 1882 ... | 1,673 | 358 | 121 | 94 | 86 | 2,332 | 40.67 |
| 1883 ... | 1,448 | 310 | 125 | 86 | 68 | 2,037 | 36.40 |
| 1884 ... | 1,428 | 423 | 182 | 128 | 87 | 2,248 | 38.56 |
| 1885 ... | 1,725 | 370 | 125 | 92 | 75 | 2,387 | 39.36 |

589. During the eleven years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 30,011, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 26,109, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,902, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In 1885, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to 39 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

More boys die than girls.

590. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of eleven years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of children under 5 and their deaths

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,
1871 TO 1881.

| Age last Birthday. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881. | Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881. | Per-centage of Deaths at each age. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living. | Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881. | Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881. | Per-centage of Deaths at each age. | Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living. |
| 0 ... | 12,152 | 1,775 | 65·07 | 146·07 * | 11,809 | 1,477 | 62·22 | 125·07 * |
| 1 ... | 11,228 | 494 | 18·11 | 43·99 | 11,004 | 468 | 19·71 | 42·53 |
| 2 ... | 11,943 | 200 | 7·33 | 16·75 | 11,635 | 191 | 8·04 | 16·42 |
| 3 ... | 11,807 | 144 | 5·28 | 12·20 | 11,469 | 135 | 5·69 | 11·77 |
| 4 ... | 11,261 | 115 | 4·21 | 10·21 | 11,138 | 103 | 4·34 | 9·25 |
| Total ... | 58,391 | 2,728 | 100·00 | 46·72 | 57,055 | 2,374 | 100·00 | 41·61 |

Proportion of children dying annually.

591. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21; in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

Proportion of infants dying annually.

592. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.†

More boys died than girls.

593. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 21 at under 1,‡ but only about 1½ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

594. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

595. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

* These results, being based upon infants living instead of births, are naturally in excess of those in total lines of last column of table following paragraph 576 ante.

† See table following paragraph 576 ante.

‡ See also paragraph 577 ante.

596. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,* that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died; and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

597. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 487 in 1885, as against 378 in 1884, 355 in 1883, and 380 in 1882. Those in 1885 consisted of 289 males and 198 females. Twenty-nine of the males and 29 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 5 of the males and 2 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last fifteen years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1885.

| Years of Age. | Year 1885. | | Year 1884. | | Year 1883. | | Year 1882. | | Eleven Years, 1871-81. | |
|---------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 80 | 52 | 27 | 47 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 38 | 31 | 253 | 144 |
| 81 | 30 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 34 | 16 | 135 | 98 |
| 82 | 29 | 18 | 31 | 12 | 40 | 26 | 44 | 17 | 119 | 97 |
| 83 | 32 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 34 | 23 | 20 | 17 | 101 | 75 |
| 84 | 28 | 23 | 32 | 31 | 21 | 13 | 22 | 16 | 115 | 79 |
| 85 | 38 | 30 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 91 | 70 |
| 86 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 63 | 61 |
| 87 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 65 | 46 |
| 88 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 48 | 38 |
| 89 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 26 |
| 90 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 26 | 37 |
| 91 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 16 |
| 92 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 18 |
| 93 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 94 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 8 |
| 95 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 16 | 9 |
| 96 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 |
| 97 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 |
| 98 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 99 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| 100 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 101 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 102 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 104 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 105 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 106 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 111 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135† | 98† |
| Total | 289 | 198 | 221 | 157 | 198 | 157 | 220 | 160 | 1,291 | 951 |

* See paragraph 580, also table following paragraph 576, ante, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced. Probability of deaths at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

† These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Deaths of octogenarians 1871 to 1880,

598. In the 10 years ended with 1880, 1,091 males and 793 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 70,158 and 52,412 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 64, and 1 female in every 66, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the 8 years ended with 1880, that age was attained by 956 males, or 1 in 61, and by 695 females, or 1 in 63. In the same 8 years, 105 of the males, or 1 in 552, and 94 of the females, or 1 in 466, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 10 of the males, or 1 in 5,800, and 10 of the females, or 1 in 4,382, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age.

Average age at death.

599. The average age at death in 1885 was 30·96 years, or nearly 31 years. For males the average age was 33·48 years, or 33 years and 6 months, and for females, 27·52 years, or 27 years and 6 months. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females die in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then it has remained tolerably steady, as will be seen by the following figures :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

| | | | | Males. | | Females. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Years. | | Years. |
| 23 years—1852 to 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 21·70 | ... | 15·01 |
| Year 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 24·28 | ... | 18·23 |
| „ 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 26·81 | ... | 21·84 |
| „ 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 28·60 | ... | 23·06 |
| „ 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 29·54 | ... | 23·24 |
| „ 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 30·65 | ... | 24·71 |
| „ 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 30·72 | ... | 25·35 |
| „ 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 32·63 | ... | 25·98 |
| „ 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 32·04 | ... | 26·58 |
| „ 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 33·13 | ... | 27·55 |
| „ 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 32·24 | ... | 27·50 |
| „ 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 33·48 | ... | 27·52 |

Classification of causes of death.

600. The causes of death in Victoria, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by the late Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., then of the General Register Office, London, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d'Espine, and first made public by the former in his report, dated 15th February, 1856, to the International Statistical Congress held in Paris in 1855-6.

Nosological Index.

601. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer some years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, to be used in connexion with this classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under one or other of the heads in the list; also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and

other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein.*

602. Since the introduction of this system into Victoria in 1861, it has been adopted in all the Australasian colonies, and, as a consequence, the Nosological Index referred to has also come into use throughout the group.†

Victorian index used throughout Australasia.

603. It may be remarked that Dr. Farr's system of classifying the causes of death has recently been abandoned in England in favour of one based upon a mode of classification determined on by a joint committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians, in London, for the purpose of specially considering the question. Preparations are now being made by the Government Statist of Victoria to adopt this new system in tabulating the results of the current year (1886).

New system of classifying deaths in England.

604. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1885, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten years ended with 1880 :—

Causes of death classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(Ten Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1885.)

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Deaths. | | | |
|--------|--------|---|--------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | Ten Years : 1871-1880 | Year 1885. | | |
| | | | | Total. † | Chinese. | Aborigines. |
| | | All causes | 122,570 | 14,364 | 199 | 27 |
| | | Specified causes | 122,244 | 14,339 | 198 | 27 |
| | | CLASSES. | | | | |
| I. | ... | ZYMOTIC DISEASES :—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by the want of, or by the bad quality of, food | 34,147 | 2,636 | 20 | 3 |
| II. | ... | CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary | 17,227 | 2,312 | 40 | 8 |

* A copy of this Nosological Index was appended to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, pp. 303 to 335.

† In New South Wales this Index has been reprinted, not only without acknowledgment, but with the addition of an ingeniously worded preface signed “ E. G. Ward, Registrar-General,” wherein, amongst other statements leading up to the inference that the work had been compiled either by or under the direction of Mr. Ward, a hope is expressed that the Index might be found of service not only to the officers in his Department, for whose use it was specially designed, but to the medical profession of New South Wales. However gratifying it may be to find that a work compiled in the statistical department of this colony is being used with advantage in New South Wales, disapproval must still be expressed at the unfair manner in which an officer of that colony has attempted to claim credit for its production, in which labour, as a matter of fact, no one out of Victoria had any hand whatever.

‡ The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1885.)

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Deaths. | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|----------------------|-------------|----------|------------------|
| | | | 10 Years 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | |
| | | | | Total. * | Chinese. | Abori- gines. |
| CLASSES— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| III. | ... | LOCAL DISEASES : — Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others ; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation | 46,446 | 6,342 | 89 | 8 |
| IV. | ... | DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes | 15,817 | 2,203 | 24 | 6 |
| V. | ... | VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:—Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally | 8,607 | 846 | 25 | 2 |
| ORDERS. | | | | | | |
| I. | 1 | Miasmatic diseases : — Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain ; defilement) | 30,956 | 2,288 | 12 | 3 |
| | 2 | Enthetic diseases : — Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in ; implanted) | 378 | 41 | 2 | ... |
| | 3 | Dietic diseases :—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life ; diet) | 2,079 | 241 | 6 | ... |
| | 4 | Parasitic diseases :—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite) | 734 | 66 | ... | ... |
| II. | 1 | Diathetic diseases:—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition ; diathesis) | 4,175 | 580 | 9 | ... |
| | 2 | Tubercular diseases : — Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away) | 13,052 | 1,732 | 31 | 8 |
| III. | 1 | Brain diseases :—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ... | 13,532 | 1,559 | 14 | 4 |
| | 2 | Heart diseases :—Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ... | 6,804 | 984 | 22 | ... |
| | 3 | Lung diseases :—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung) | 13,637 | 2,123 | 34 | 2 |
| | 4 | Bowel diseases :—Enterici (έντερον, intestine) | 9,659 | 1,199 | 11 | 1 |
| | 5 | Kidney diseases :—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney) | 2,021 | 379 | 6 | ... |
| | 6 | Gennetic diseases :—Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda) | 212 | 24 | ... | ... |
| | 7 | Bone and muscle diseases:—Myostici (μῦς, muscle ; ὀστέον, bone) | 290 | 34 | 1 | ... |
| | 8 | Skin diseases :—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ... | 291 | 40 | 1 | 1 |
| IV. | 1 | Developmental diseases of children :—Paidiaci (παιδία, youth) | 4,784 | 541 | ... | 1 |
| | 2 | Developmental diseases of women :—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman) | 1,319 | 114 | ... | ... |
| | 3 | Developmental diseases of old people :—Geratici (γῆρας, old age) | 2,727 | 593 | 9 | 2 |

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1885.)

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Deaths. | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| | | | 10 Years 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | | |
| | | | | Total. * | Chinese. | Aborigines. | |
| ORDERS—continued. | | | | | | | |
| IV. | 4 | Diseases of nutrition:—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy) | 6,987 | 955 | 15 | 3 | |
| V. | 1 | Accident:—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ... | 7,447 | 724 | 20 | 2 | |
| | 2 | Battle:—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle ; fight) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 3 | Homicide:—Androphonici (ἀνὴρ, man ; φονεύω, I kill) | 190 | 30 | 2 | ... | |
| | 4 | Suicide:—Autophonici (αὐτός, self ; φονεύω, I kill) | 951 | 89 | 3 | ... | |
| | 5 | Execution:—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner) | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| DISEASES, ETC. | | | | | | | |
| I. | 1 | Small-pox | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Chicken-pox | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | | Measles | 2,080 | 69 | ... | ... | |
| | | Scarlatina | 4,101 | 14 | ... | ... | |
| | | Diphtheria | 3,040 | 152 | 1 | ... | |
| | | Quinsy | 153 | 7 | ... | ... | |
| | | Croup | 1,897 | 180 | ... | ... | |
| | | Whooping-cough | 1,974 | 168 | ... | ... | |
| | | Typhoid fever, &c. | 3,973 | 424 | 2 | 1 | |
| | | Erysipelas | 619 | 40 | 1 | ... | |
| | | Metria | 461 | 62 | ... | ... | |
| | | Carbuncle, boil, &c. | 37 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| | | Influenza, coryza, catarrh | 276 | 74 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Dysentery | 2,846 | 115 | 4 | ... | |
| | | Diarrhœa | 7,667 | 827 | 2 | 1 | |
| | | Cholera | 523 | 52 | ... | ... | |
| | | Ague | 44 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | | Remittent fever | 169 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| | | Rheumatism | 817 | 60 | 1 | ... | |
| | | Miasmatic diseases not classed | 264 | 32 | ... | ... | |
| | 2 | Syphilis | 286 | 27 | 2 | ... | |
| | | Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra | 91 | 14 | ... | ... | |
| | | Glanders | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 3 | Privation | 157 | 13 | 5 | ... |
| | | | Want of breast-milk | 1,165 | 115 | ... | ... |
| | | | Purpura and scurvy | 100 | 6 | ... | ... |
| | | | Alcoholism | 646 | 99 | 1 | ... |
| | | Other dietic diseases | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | |
| | | 4 | Thrush | 327 | 19 | ... | ... |
| | | | Worms, &c. | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hydatids | | 379 | 47 | ... | ... | |
| | Other parasitic diseases | | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | II. | 1 | Gout | 133 | 14 | ... | ... |
| | | | Dropsy... .. | 613 | 48 | 1 | ... |
| | | | Cancer | 2,957 | 445 | 8 | ... |

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1885.)

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Deaths. | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| | | | 10 Years 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | | |
| | | | | Total. * | Chinese. | Aborigines. | |
| II. | 1 | DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | |
| | | Tumor ... | 260 | 55 | ... | ... | |
| | | Polypus ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | | Noma ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Mortification ... | 131 | 16 | ... | ... | |
| | | Other diathetic diseases ... | 38 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | | Scrofula ... | 451 | 41 | ... | 1 | |
| | | Tabes mesenterica ... | 723 | 109 | ... | ... | |
| | | Phthisis ... | 10,155 | 1,384 | 27 | 3 | |
| | | Hydrocephalus ... | 1,394 | 161 | 2 | 4 | |
| III. | 1 | Other tubercular diseases ... | 329 | 37 | 2 | ... | |
| | | Cephalitis ... | 2,383 | 266 | 2 | 1 | |
| | | Apoplexy ... | 2,750 | 333 | 6 | ... | |
| | | Paralysis ... | 1,547 | 210 | 1 | ... | |
| | | Insanity † ... | 49 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| | | Chorea ... | 20 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| | | Epilepsy ... | 588 | 79 | ... | 1 | |
| | | Convulsions ... | 3,390 | 316 | ... | 1 | |
| | | Other diseases of the nervous system ... | 2,805 | 347 | 5 | 1 | |
| | | 2 | Pericarditis ... | 377 | 46 | 1 | ... |
| | Aneurism ... | | 785 | 58 | ... | ... | |
| | Other diseases of the circulatory system ... | | 5,642 | 880 | 21 | ... | |
| | 3 | Laryngitis ... | 359 | 67 | ... | ... | |
| | | Bronchitis ... | 4,588 | 651 | 7 | ... | |
| | | Pleurisy ... | 811 | 113 | 2 | ... | |
| | | Pneumonia ... | 5,077 | 966 | 13 | 2 | |
| | | Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ... | 1,812 | 205 | 5 | ... | |
| | | Asthma ... | 392 | 65 | 4 | ... | |
| | | Other diseases of the respiratory system ... | 598 | 56 | 3 | ... | |
| | | 4 | Gastritis ... | 1,279 | 250 | 1 | ... |
| | | | Enteritis ... | 2,134 | 258 | 1 | ... |
| | | | Peritonitis ... | 771 | 78 | ... | 1 |
| | Ascites ... | | 184 | 13 | 1 | ... | |
| | Ulceration of intestines ... | | 160 | 24 | ... | ... | |
| | Hernia ... | | 191 | 36 | ... | ... | |
| | Ileus ... | | 424 | 59 | 1 | ... | |
| | Intussusception ... | | 93 | 12 | ... | ... | |
| | Stricture of intestines ... | | 44 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| | Fistula ... | | 17 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | 5 | Stomach diseases undefined ... | 692 | 67 | ... | ... | |
| | | Pancreas disease ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | | Hepatitis ... | 881 | 54 | 2 | ... | |
| | | Jaundice, gallstone ... | 473 | 61 | ... | ... | |
| | | Liver disease undefined ... | 2,269 | 275 | 5 | ... | |
| | | Spleen disease ... | 44 | 4 | ... | ... | |
| | | Nephritis ... | 218 | 45 | 1 | ... | |
| | | Ischuria ... | 29 | 10 | ... | ... | |
| | | Nephria ... | 749 | 181 | 4 | ... | |
| Diabetes ... | | 146 | 33 | ... | ... | | |

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Deaths from this cause are now usually returned under other heads.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1885.)

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Deaths. | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------|------------|----------|------------------|
| | | | 10 Years 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | |
| | | | | Total * | Chinese. | Abori- gines. |
| | | DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i> | | | | |
| III. | 5 | Stone, gravel | 48 | 5 | ... | ... |
| | | Cystitis | 203 | 40 | 1 | ... |
| | | Other diseases of the urinary organs | 628 | 65 | ... | ... |
| | 6 | Ovarian dropsy | 44 | 10 | ... | ... |
| | | Other diseases of the generative organs | 168 | 14 | ... | ... |
| | 7 | Arthritis | 59 | 7 | 1 | ... |
| | | Ostitis, periostitis | 28 | 6 | ... | ... |
| | | Other diseases of the locomotive system | 203 | 21 | ... | ... |
| | 8 | Phlegmon, whitlow | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Ulcer | 86 | 17 | ... | 1 |
| | Other diseases of the skin | 185 | 23 | 1 | ... | |
| IV. | 1 | Premature birth... .. | 2,715 | 365 | ... | 1 |
| | | Cyanosis | 203 | 26 | ... | ... |
| | | Spina bifida | 108 | 8 | ... | ... |
| | | Other malformations | 279 | 28 | ... | ... |
| | | Teething | 1,469 | 111 | ... | ... |
| | | Other developmental diseases of children | 10 | 3 | ... | .. |
| | 2 | Paramenia | 52 | 8 | ... | ... |
| | | Childbirth | 1,267 | 106 | ... | ... |
| | 3 | Old age | 2,727 | 593 | 9 | 2 |
| | 4 | Atrophy and debility | 6,987 | 955 | 15 | 3 |
| V. | 1 | Fractures, contusions, &c. | 3,152 | 283 | 12 | ... |
| | | Wounds | 262 | 29 | ... | ... |
| | | Burns and scalds | 885 | 104 | ... | 1 |
| | | Sunstroke | 218 | 13 | ... | ... |
| | | Struck by lightning | 25 | 4 | ... | ... |
| | | Poison | 178 | 22 | 4 | ... |
| | | Snake or insect bite | 37 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | Drowning | 1,937 | 195 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Suffocation | 625 | 54 | 3 | ... |
| | | Other or unspecified accidents | 128 | 17 | ... | ... |
| | 3 | Murder and manslaughter | 190 | 30 | 2 | ... |
| | 4 | Wounds | 254 | 39 | ... | ... |
| | | Poison | 188 | 12 | ... | ... |
| | | Drowning | 217 | 15 | ... | ... |
| | | Hanging | 256 | 21 | 3 | ... |
| | | Suicide by other means | 36 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 5 | Judicial hanging | 19 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | ... | <i>Causes not specified</i> | 326 | 25 | ... | ... |

605. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1885, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the ten years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

Causes of
death in
order of
fatality.

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; and Year 1885.)

| Order of Fatality. | | Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1885. | Number of Deaths. | |
|------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|---------------|
| 10 Years : 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | 10 Years : 1871-80. | Year 1885. |
| 1 | 1 | Phthisis | 10,155 | 1,384 |
| 6 | 2 | Pneumonia | 5,077 | 966 |
| 4 | 3 | Atrophy and debility | 6,987 | 955 |
| 5 | 4 | Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed | 5,642 | 880 |
| 2 | 5 | Diarrhœa | 7,667 | 827 |
| 3 | 6 | Accidents | 7,447 | 724 |
| 7 | 7 | Bronchitis | 4,588 | 651 |
| 16 | 8 | Old age | 2,727 | 593 |
| 12 | 9 | Cancer | 2,957 | 445 |
| 9 | 10 | Typhoid fever | 3,973 | 424 |
| 17 | 11 | Premature birth | 2,715 | 365 |
| 14 | 12 | Diseases of the nervous system not classed ... | 2,805 | 347 |
| 15 | 13 | Apoplexy | 2,750 | 333 |
| 10 | 14 | Convulsions | 3,390 | 316 |
| 19 | 15 | Diseases of the liver not classed | 2,269 | 275 |
| 18 | 16 | Cephalitis | 2,383 | 266 |
| 20 | 17 | Enteritis | 2,134 | 258 |
| 29 | 18 | Gastritis | 1,279 | 250 |
| 26 | 19 | Paralysis | 1,547 | 210 |
| 24 | 20 | Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ... | 1,812 | 205 |
| 37 | 21 | Nephria | 749 | 181 |
| 23 | 22 | Croup | 1,897 | 180 |
| 22 | 23 | Whooping-cough | 1,974 | 168 |
| 25 | | Childbirth and metria | 1,728 | 168 |
| 28 | 24 | Hydrocephalus | 1,394 | 161 |
| 11 | 25 | Diphtheria | 3,040 | 152 |
| 30 | 26 | Want of breast-milk | 1,165 | 115 |
| 13 | | Dysentery | 2,846 | 115 |
| 34 | 27 | Pleurisy | 811 | 113 |
| 27 | 28 | Teething | 1,469 | 111 |
| 38 | 29 | Tabes mesenterica | 723 | 109 |
| 40 | 30 | Alcoholism | 646 | 99 |
| 31 | 31 | Suicide | 951 | 89 |
| 46 | 32 | Epilepsy | 588 | 79 |
| 36 | 33 | Peritonitis | 771 | 78 |
| 56 | 34 | Influenza, coryza catarrh | 276 | 74 |
| 21 | 35 | Measles | 2,080 | 69 |
| 53 | 36 | Laryngitis | 359 | 67 |
| 39 | | Diseases of the stomach not classed ... | 692 | 67 |
| 41 | 37 | Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ... | 628 | 65 |
| 50 | | Asthma | 392 | 65 |
| 45 | 38 | Malformations | 590 | 62 |
| 47 | 39 | Jaundice, gallstone | 473 | 61 |
| 33 | 40 | Rheumatism | 817 | 60 |
| 49 | 41 | Ileus | 424 | 59 |
| 35 | 42 | Aneurism | 785 | 58 |
| 44 | 43 | Diseases of the respiratory system not classed | 598 | 56 |
| 58 | 44 | Tumor | 260 | 55 |
| 32 | 45 | Hepatitis | 881 | 54 |
| 45 | 46 | Cholera | 523 | 52 |
| 43 | 47 | Dropsy | 613 | 48 |
| 51 | 48 | Hydatids | 379 | 47 |
| 52 | 49 | Pericarditis | 377 | 46 |
| 59 | 50 | Nephritis | 218 | 45 |

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; and Year 1885.)

| Order of Fatality. | | Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1885. | Number of Deaths. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---------------|
| 10 Years: 1871-80. | Year 1885. | | 10 Years 1871-80. | Year 1885. |
| 52 | 51 | Venereal diseases ... | 377 | 41 |
| 48 | | Scrofula ... | 451 | 41 |
| 42 | 52 | Erysipelas ... | 619 | 40 |
| 60 | | Cystitis ... | 203 | 40 |
| 54 | 53 | Tubercular diseases not classed | 329 | 37 |
| 61 | 54 | Hernia ... | 191 | 36 |
| 70 | 55 | Diabetes ... | 146 | 33 |
| 57 | 56 | Miasmatic diseases not classed | 264 | 32 |
| 62 | 57 | Murder, manslaughter ... | 190 | 30 |
| 67 | 58 | Ulceration of intestines ... | 160 | 24 |
| 63 | 59 | Skin diseases not classed ... | 185 | 23 |
| 60 | 60 | Diseases of locomotive system not classed | 203 | 21 |
| 55 | 61 | Thrush ... | 327 | 19 |
| 75 | 62 | Ulcer ... | 86 | 17 |
| 72 | 63 | Mortification ... | 131 | 16 |
| 8 | 64 | Scarlatina ... | 4,101 | 14 |
| 66 | | Diseases of the organs of generation not classed | 168 | 14 |
| 71 | 65 | Gout ... | 133 | 14 |
| 64 | | Ascites ... | 184 | 13 |
| 68 | 66 | Privation ... | 157 | 13 |
| 74 | | Intussusception ... | 93 | 12 |
| 44 | 67 | Ovarian dropsy ... | 44 | 10 |
| 84 | | Ischuria ... | 29 | 10 |
| 77 | 68 | Paramenia ... | 52 | 8 |
| 91 | | Dietic diseases not classed ... | 11 | 8 |
| 69 | 69 | Quinsy ... | 153 | 7 |
| 76 | | Arthritis ... | 59 | 7 |
| 73 | 70 | Purpura and scurvy ... | 100 | 6 |
| 85 | | Ostitis, periostitis ... | 28 | 6 |
| 65 | 71 | Remittent fever ... | 169 | 5 |
| 78 | | Insanity ... | 49 | 5 |
| 79 | 72 | Stone, gravel ... | 48 | 5 |
| 80 | | Stricture of the intestines ... | 44 | 5 |
| 80 | 73 | Spleen disease ... | 44 | 4 |
| 82 | | Carbuncle, boil ... | 37 | 4 |
| 86 | 74 | Chorea ... | 20 | 3 |
| 87 | | Execution ... | 19 | 3 |
| 92 | 75 | Developmental diseases of children not classed | 10 | 3 |
| 80 | | Ague ... | 44 | 2 |
| 88 | 76 | Fistula ... | 17 | 2 |
| 81 | | Diathetic diseases not classed | 38 | 1 |
| 90 | 77 | Chicken-pox ... | 13 | 1 |
| 93 | | Polypus ... | 9 | 1 |
| 94 | 78 | Pancreas disease ... | 3 | 1 |
| 83 | | Noma ... | 34 | ... |
| 86 | 79 | Phlegmon, whitlow ... | 20 | ... |
| 89 | | Worms ... | 15 | ... |
| 90 | 80 | Parasitic diseases not classed | 13 | ... |
| 95 | | Small-pox ... | 2 | ... |
| 96 | 81 | Glanders ... | 1 | ... |
| | | | | |
| Deaths from specified causes ... | | | 122,244 | 14,339 |
| Deaths from unspecified causes ... | | | 326 | 25 |
| Deaths from all causes ... | | | 122,570 | 14,364 |

Death rate
from various
causes in
Victoria and
England.

606. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The totals of each class and order are given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the years 1884, 1885, and the ten years ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the thirty years ended with 1879:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population. | | | |
|--------|--------|---|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Victoria. | | | England and Wales. |
| | | | Year 1885. | Year 1884. | Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880. | Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879. |
| | | All causes | 1,473·17 | 1,427·44 | 1,537·71 | 2,210·51 |
| | | Specified causes | 1,470·81 | 1,425·43 | 1,533·91 | 2,189·90 |
| | | CLASSES. | | | | |
| I. | ... | Zymotic diseases | 270·55 | 278·40 | 428·48 | 484·57 |
| II. | ... | Constitutional diseases | 237·12 | 237·29 | 216·16 | 410·87 |
| III. | ... | Local diseases | 650·43 | 622·56 | 582·80 | 872·15 |
| IV. | ... | Developmental diseases | 225·94 | 202·73 | 198·47 | 346·49 |
| V. | ... | Violent deaths | 86·77 | 84·45 | 108·00 | 75·82 |
| | | ORDERS AND DISEASES.* | | | | |
| I. | 1 | Miasmatic diseases | 234·86 | 241·31 | 388·44 | 458·80 |
| | | Measles | 7·08 | 24·63 | 26·10 | 41·37 |
| | | Scarlatina | 1·44 | 3·59 | 51·46 | } 100·60 |
| | | Diphtheria | 15·59 | 17·12 | 38·15 | |
| | | Croup | 18·46 | 19·13 | 23·80 | 22·80 |
| | | Whooping-cough | 17·23 | 22·09 | 12·22 | 51·90 |
| | | Typhoid fever, &c. | 43·49 | 48·87 | 49·85 | 46·94† |
| | | Dysentery | 11·79 | 8·24 | 35·71 | 6·03 |
| | | Diarrhœa | 84·82 | 67·96 | 96·21 | 87·22 |
| | | Metria (see also Child-birth and metria <i>infra</i>) | 6·36 | 7·61 | 5·78 | 6·16 |
| | 2 | Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.) | 4·20 | 5·28 | 4·74 | 7·88 |
| | 3 | Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.) | 24·72 | 22·83 | 26·09 | 11·83 |

* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.
† The death rate from typhoid fever is given for the ten years ended with 1879. Prior to 1870 it was not separated from typhus in the English returns.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

| Class. | Order. | Causes of Death. | Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population. | | | |
|-----------|------------|--|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Victoria. | | | England and Wales. |
| | | | Year 1885. | Year 1884. | Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880. | Average of 30 Years: 1850 to 1879. |
| | | ORDERS AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i> | | | | |
| I. | 4 | Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.) | 6·77 | 8·98 | 9·21 | 6·06 |
| II. | 1 | Diathetic diseases ... | 59·49 | 61·83 | 52·39 | 82·31 |
| | | Dropsy ... | 4·92 | 6·87 | 7·69 | 34·48 |
| | | Cancer, &c. ... | 45·64 | 47·14 | 36·98 | 38·96 |
| | 2 | Tubercular diseases ... | 177·63 | 175·46 | 163·77 | 328·56 |
| | | Phthisis ... | 141·94 | 141·53 | 125·37 | 249·14 |
| | | Hydrocephalus ... | 16·50 | 14·06 | 17·49 | 36·27 |
| III. | ... | Diseases of the systems— | | | | |
| | 1 | Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) | 159·89 | 160·03 | 169·80 | 280·80 |
| | 2 | Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.) | 100·92 | 95·23 | 85·37 | 102·38 |
| | 3 | Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.) | 217·73 | 199·34 | 171·12 | 339·02 |
| | 4 | Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.) | 122·97 | 122·40 | 121·20 | 100·47 |
| | 5 | Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.) | 38·87 | 37·10 | 25·36 | 29·69 |
| | 6 | Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.) | 2·46 | 2·64 | 2·66 | 5·70 |
| | 7 | Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.) | 3·49 | 2·33 | 3·64 | 8·01 |
| | 8 | Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.) | 4·10 | 3·49 | 3·65 | 6·08 |
| IV. | ... | Developmental diseases— | | | | |
| | 1 | Of children (premature birth, malformation, teething, &c.) | 55·49 | 48·73 | 60·03 | 85·00 |
| | 2 | Of women ... | 11·69 | 14·48 | 16·55 | 11·23 |
| | | Childbirth (see also Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>) | 10·71 | 13·85 | 15·90 | 10·79 |
| | 3 | Of old people (old age) ... | 60·82 | 49·47 | 34·22 | 133·02 |
| | 4 | Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility) | 97·94 | 90·05 | 87·67 | 117·24 |
| V. | 1 | Accident or negligence ... | 74·25 | 72·40 | 93·45 | } 75·82 |
| | 3 | Homicide ... | 3·08 | 2·54 | 2·38 | |
| | 4 | Suicide ... | 9·13 | 9·20 | 11·93 | |
| | 5 | Execution ... | ·31 | ·31 | ·24 | |
| I. IV. | 1 } 2 } | Childbirth and metria ... | 17·07 | 21·46 | 21·68 | 16·95 |

Diseases
more fatal
in Victoria
than in
England.

607. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales :—Dysentery, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, croup, diseases of the dietic order (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), and diseases of the parasitic order (including thrush, hydatids, &c.); diseases of the stomach and bowels; violence; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Zymotic
diseases.

608. Of the 271 deaths per 100,000 of the population set down to zymotic diseases in 1885, 235—or about seven-eighths—were ascribed to miasmatic diseases, which number was 6 fewer than in 1884, and 154 below the average. The diseases under this head which contributed most largely to the mortality in 1884 and 1885 respectively were, per 100,000 persons living—dysentery and diarrhœa, 76 and 97; typhoid fever, 49 and 43; diphtheria and croup, 36 and 34; whooping-cough, 22 and 17; measles, 25 and 7; and metria (or puerperal fever), 8 and 6. Dysentery and diarrhœa were the only miasmatic diseases which caused a higher rate of mortality in 1885 than in the previous year, but the rate was still considerably below the average. Typhoid fever in 1885 caused little more than half as many deaths as diarrhœa, and it has fallen off considerably since 1883, when the death rate from it was unusually high. In 1885 the death rate from this complaint was lower in this colony than in England and Wales, which is not usually the case. The death rate from diphtheria and croup in 1885 was considerably below the average. The death rate from measles, which appeared in a mild epidemic form in 1884, was less than one-third as high in 1885 as in that year; whilst scarlatina, as a cause of death, has for several years past almost entirely disappeared from the list, it having occasioned only $1\frac{1}{2}$ deaths per 100,000 living in 1885, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 1884, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1883, as compared with an average of 51 in the ten years 1871-80. The mortality from whooping-cough, although considerably lower than in the previous years, was still much above the average. On examining the list of diseases arranged in order of fatality,* it will be observed that three zymotic diseases occupy a prominent position, viz., diarrhœa, scarlatina, and typhoid fever, which were, during the decade 1871-80, respectively the second, eighth, and ninth most fatal of all diseases in Victoria; but, in 1885, the first-named disease fell to the fifth and the next to the sixty-fourth place, whilst the last—which fell only one place—was the only one which practically maintained its usual position.

* See table following 605 *ante*.

No deaths occurred from small-pox during 1885, whereas 5 deaths were caused by this complaint in 1884, but only 2 during the 10 years 1871–80. Of other zymotic diseases, the most important are metria, which caused in 1885 over 6 deaths to every 100,000 living; dietic diseases, consisting chiefly of want of breast-milk and alcoholism, nearly 25 deaths; parasitic diseases, such as thrush and hydatids, 7 deaths; and venereal diseases 4 deaths to every 100,000 living. The death rate from metria, although much lower than in 1884, was one-tenth above the average, and slightly higher than in England; whilst that from dietic diseases and that from venereal diseases were slightly below, and that from parasitic diseases was considerably below the average. The deaths from venereal disease in 1885 numbered 41, and of these 21—or just one-half—were of children under 5 years, with whom the complaint must have been congenital.

609. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from zymotic diseases prevailing in each:—

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1873–82.

| Colony. | Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, 1873–82. | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | Total Number. | Percentage of Total Deaths. | Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| 1. Queensland ... | 10,245 | 30·11 | 52·7 |
| 2. Victoria ... | 34,182 | 26·75 | 41·7 |
| 3. South Australia ... | 9,171 | 25·11 | 38·6 |
| 4. New South Wales ... | 23,871 | 22·73 | 35·8 |
| 5. Tasmania ... | 3,416 | 19·07 | 31·2 |
| 6. New Zealand ... | 12,600 | 25·20 | 30·6 |

610. It should be mentioned that the period named in the table can hardly be considered an average one, as it embraces the years from 1874 to 1876, in which epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed,

Period unfavorable to Victoria;

which increased the death rate, it is true, more or less in all the colonies, but pressed with especial weight upon Victoria. In the five years ended with 1881 the mortality from zymotic diseases in Victoria was at the rate of 35·35 per 10,000, or slightly below the ten years' average in New South Wales, and in the last three years it averaged about 28 per 10,000, or below that in any of the other colonies.

Zymotic
diseases
affecting
children.

611. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the twenty-two years ended with 1885, the annual means of the decade 1864-1873 and of the decade 1874-1883 being also given :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from— | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | Measles. | Scarlatina. | Diph-theria. | Croup. | Whooping-cough. | Dysen-tery. | Diarrhœa. | Total. |
| 1864 ... | 7 | 278 | 451 | 160 | 25 | 243 | 528 | 1,692 |
| 1865 ... | 11 | 215 | 391 | 171 | 304 | 402 | 864 | 2,358 |
| 1866 ... | 427 | 462 | 331 | 132 | 365 | 525 | 1,027 | 3,269 |
| 1867 ... | 630 | 621 | 334 | 115 | 205 | 430 | 986 | 3,321 |
| 1868 ... | 24 | 460 | 451 | 194 | 243 | 220 | 640 | 2,232 |
| 1869 ... | 24 | 224 | 493 | 162 | 100 | 306 | 858 | 2,167 |
| 1870 ... | 3 | 24 | 418 | 99 | 50 | 244 | 706 | 1,544 |
| 1871 ... | 4 | 27 | 255 | 90 | 318 | 316 | 626 | 1,636 |
| 1872 ... | 7 | 135 | 320 | 121 | 227 | 424 | 747 | 1,981 |
| 1873 ... | 1 | 188 | 420 | 142 | 299 | 357 | 629 | 2,036 |
| Annual mean } 1864-1873 | 113·8 | 263·4 | 386·4 | 138·6 | 213·6 | 346·7 | 761·1 | 2,223·6 |
| 1874 ... | 256 | 120 | 375 | 159 | 151 | 325 | 846 | 2,232 |
| 1875 ... | 1,541 | 985 | 239 | 135 | 58 | 509 | 1,002 | 4,469 |
| 1876 ... | 5 | 2,240 | 201 | 173 | 13 | 202 | 675 | 3,509 |
| 1877 ... | 6 | 183 | 359 | 315 | 245 | 254 | 963 | 2,325 |
| 1878 ... | 5 | 136 | 336 | 331 | 291 | 197 | 877 | 2,173 |
| 1879 ... | 3 | 61 | 337 | 275 | 193 | 140 | 698 | 1,707 |
| 1880 ... | 252 | 26 | 198 | 156 | 179 | 122 | 604 | 1,537 |
| 1881 ... | 62 | 86 | 114 | 125 | 167 | 115 | 671 | 1,340 |
| 1882 ... | 15 | 89 | 122 | 142 | 109 | 182 | 968 | 1,627 |
| 1883 ... | 7 | 59 | 131 | 167 | 48 | 139 | 885 | 1,436 |
| Annual mean } 1874-1883 | 215·2 | 398·5 | 241·2 | 197·8 | 145·4 | 218·5 | 818·9 | 2,235·5 |
| 1884 ... | 233 | 34 | 162 | 181 | 209 | 78 | 643 | 1,540 |
| 1885 ... | 69 | 14 | 152 | 180 | 168 | 115 | 827 | 1,525 |

612. Notwithstanding the increase of population, the mortality in 1885 from the seven diseases named in the table was considerably below the average, it being lower than in any other year since 1863 except 1883 and 1881. Diphtheria and croup caused a slightly smaller, measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough a much smaller, but dysentery and diarrhoea a much larger, mortality in 1885 than in 1884. Deaths from the last-named complaints, however, were still below the average.

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1885.

613. An epidemic of measles occurred in 1884, and caused in it and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5, and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1797 and 1057 respectively. On the occasion of both these earlier visitations, the epidemic of measles was accompanied or followed by one of scarlatina, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlatina was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having only numbered 369 in the last seven years, or an average of 53 per annum; as against 3,987, or an average of 570 per annum, in the preceding seven years; and 2,260, or an average of 377 per annum, in the six years ended with 1869.

Measles and
scarlatina.

614. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1885 numbered 424, or 32 less than in 1884. In proportion to population, the mortality from typhoid fever in 1885 was much below the average. A steady increase in the death rate from that complaint had taken place between 1880 and 1883—in which latter year it was, with one exception, the highest recorded during a period of 20 years—but since 1883 the rate has again fallen off. During the period referred to the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were three pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, and 1883, when the rates rose to over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the two principal ones appear to be 1871-3 and 1880-81, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, over 3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past twenty years:—

Typhoid
fever.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1885.

| Year. | Deaths from Typhoid Fever. | | Year. | Deaths from Typhoid Fever. | |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Number per 10,000 Persons Living. | | Total Number. | Number per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| 1866 ... | 528 | 8·39 | 1877 ... | 532 | 6·58 |
| 1867 ... | 455 | 7·06 | 1878 ... | 532 | 6·48 |
| 1868 ... | 295 | 4·45 | 1879 ... | 438 | 5·25 |
| 1869 ... | 360 | 5·24 | 1880 ... | 297 | 3·49 |
| 1870 ... | 416 | 5·83 | 1881 ... | 351 | 4·04 |
| 1871 ... | 269 | 3·65 | 1882 ... | 472 | 5·30 |
| 1872 ... | 323 | 4·29 | 1883 ... | 661 | 7·21 |
| 1873 ... | 282 | 3·68 | 1884 ... | 456 | 4·82 |
| 1874 ... | 470 | 6·04 | 1885 ... | 424 | 4·35 |
| 1875 ... | 455 | 5·78 | Mean ... | 419 | 5·30 |
| 1876 ... | 375 | 4·71 | | | |

Central Board of Health on typhoid fever.

615. The Central Board of Health in their report, dated 1st June, 1886, make the following remarks respecting typhoid fever, having especial reference to its effects during the first five months of 1886, or at more recent date than the latest year named in the table :—*

“Unfortunately typhoid fever is to be found in Melbourne nearly all the year round, but during the first three months of the year we may always look for a regular outbreak, and the first quarter of 1886 has not been an exception. Of all the diseases which are incident to the inhabitants of Victoria none are so fatal in its ravages, or more injurious to the future health of those attacked by it. While it spares neither age nor sex, it more especially attacks young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty. Young children under five years are rarely affected, and elderly people enjoy a comparative immunity. The disease is most insidious in its early stages. The symptoms become more marked at night, with a distinct remission during the day, so as to induce the sufferer to believe that it is only a cold, which will soon disappear. It is generally acknowledged that the disease is caused by a specific germ taken into the system by inhalation through the lungs, or into the stomach by drinking water, milk, or other liquid holding the poison germ in suspension. Of all fluids milk appears to absorb these germs most rapidly, and it is quite probable that they multiply in this medium, and increase in virulence. It is impossible, with our limited knowledge of the number of persons attacked (there being no legal machinery whereby the Central Board can make any approximate calculation), to estimate the rate of mortality; but it cannot, taking one year with another, be less than 10 per cent. of the number of cases. Typhoid fever is, to a great extent, a preventable disease; the germs, when generated, are propagated through neglected sanitary precautions, or through want of caution, drinking impure water or other contaminated liquids. Could we adopt the Chinese custom of never drinking water unless recently boiled, it would materially diminish the number of cases. Undoubtedly many tenements, both in Melbourne and the country districts, are damp from bad foundations, imperfect drainage, want of ventilation in the sleeping rooms, and general deficiency of light and air; and though these conditions do not produce the disease, yet it is from these *foci* that typhoid is disseminated. To successfully combat this disease, a war must be unremittingly waged against decomposing refuse and the reckless diffusion of night soil. From the commencement of the year 1886 up to the end of May 1,117 cases of typhoid were reported to the Central Board, and 256 deaths were registered as having been caused by this disease. Many cases which occur are not

* A circular on the subject of typhoid fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, is re-published in an Appendix, *post*.

reported, and some deaths are ascribed to other causes, although originating from typhoid fever. Probably as soon as the rain falls in sufficient quantity to wash the streets and flush all the drains and sewers, typhoid will disappear (with the exception of a few sporadic cases) until the following spring."

616. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30 per 10,000 persons living, which is even lower than in Victoria. In the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 it fell to 2·56, 2·67, and 2·63 respectively per ten thousand,* or lower than it has ever been in this colony.

617. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the twelve years ended with 1884, or during as many of those years as the information is available for :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever. | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| | VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | | QUEENSLAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 282 | 3·68 | ... | ... | 67 | 4·78 |
| 1874 ... | 470 | 6·05 | ... | ... | 78 | 5·03 |
| 1875 ... | 455 | 5·78 | 298 | 5·00 | 158 | 9·16 |
| 1876 ... | 375 | 4·71 | 401 | 6·49 | 72 | 3·91 |
| 1877 ... | 532 | 6·58 | 375 | 5·81 | 105 | 5·38 |
| 1878 ... | 532 | 6·48 | 441 | 6·50 | 197 | 9·53 |
| 1879 ... | 438 | 5·25 | 265 | 3·71 | 132 | 6·16 |
| 1880 ... | 297 | 3·49 | 240 | 3·33 | 54 | 2·03 |
| 1881 ... | 351 | 4·04 | 266 | 3·49 | 85 | 3·30 |
| 1882 ... | 472 | 5·30 | 450 | 5·63 | 166 | 6·31 |
| 1883 ... | 661 | 7·21 | 397 | 4·70 | 255 | 8·89 |
| 1884 ... | 456 | 4·82 | 516 | 5·76 | 567 | 18·15 |
| Total... | 5,321 | 5·28 | 3,649 | 5·04 | 1,936 | 6·89 |
| | SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | TASMANIA. | | NEW ZEALAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 68 | 3·48 | 24 | 2·32 | 127 | 4·41 |
| 1874 ... | 97 | 4·82 | 44 | 4·22 | 161 | 5·05 |
| 1875 ... | 94 | 4·53 | 50 | 4·81 | 340 | 9·47 |
| 1876 ... | 92 | 4·22 | 26 | 2·49 | 195 | 5·03 |
| 1877 ... | 84 | 3·63 | 41 | 3·86 | 133 | 3·26 |
| 1878 ... | 106 | 4·37 | 50 | 4·61 | 131 | 3·11 |
| 1879 ... | 101 | 3·97 | 38 | 3·42 | 208 | 4·64 |
| 1880 ... | 63 | 2·39 | 29 | 2·55 | 177 | 3·73 |
| 1881 ... | 85 | 2·95 | 33 | 2·81 | 137 | 2·78 |
| 1882 ... | 146 | 5·03 | 36 | 2·98 | 128 | 2·51 |
| 1883 ... | 135 | 4·51 | 64 | 5·15 | 182 | 3·44 |
| 1884 ... | 151 | 4·89 | 50 | 3·89 | 118 | 2·14 |
| Total ... | 1,222 | 4·07 | 485 | 3·60 | 2,037 | 4·13 |

* The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria. These fevers in England were not separated from typhus until 1869, the latter being a disease which, it is said, does not exist in Victoria.

Deaths from
typhoid
fever in the
colonies,
1885, and
previous
years com-
pared.

618. In Victoria and New Zealand the death rate from typhoid fever in 1884 was much below, but in Tasmania it was slightly above, and in New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland considerably above, the average. The rates in Victoria and Tasmania show a marked falling off in 1884 from the exceptionally high rates which prevailed in the previous year, whilst the rate in New Zealand was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twelve years. But in Queensland the mortality from typhoid fever in 1884 was simply enormous, amounting to over 18 per 10,000 of the population, or more than twice as high as in 1883, and over two-and-a-half times above the average; never before did the proportion in that or any of the other colonies reach even as high as 10 per 10,000 persons living. Mr. William T. Blakey, the Registrar-General of Queensland, writes as follows upon this subject:—*

“It may be that the drought from which Queensland suffered during 1884 has largely contributed to this result. The absence of the ordinary rain—which in the colony frequently falls with force and volume similar to that in the tropics, cleansing the open watercourses and drains in our large centres of population, and also washing all impurities from the surface—rendered the task imposed on the various Boards of Health of cleansing our cities and towns a very difficult one. It is evident from the result that, unaided by nature in the manner indicated, they have been unable to combat successfully with the death-dealing germs engendered during the hot and dry season experienced in 1884. The increased mortality from this cause—the highest ever recorded in this colony—must be looked upon with the utmost gravity, and those charged with the sanitary condition of our townships should make strenuous efforts to fight against this fatal disease, one which in nearly all cases attacks the very flower of the population, those in the prime of life and strength. The more glaring sanitary defects may have been dealt with by them, but it is apparent that many death-dealing nuisances are still in existence to cause such a heavy loss of life from typhoid fever as that which occurred last year.”

Hydatids in
Victoria.

619. Hydatid disease.† which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the thirteen years ended with 1885 has caused 603 deaths, or an average of 46 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from that disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first six years being 4·56, for the second seven years nearly 6·00, and for the whole period 5·43. In 1885, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last thirteen years:—

* See 25th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Queensland, page xxxi.

† A circular, on the subject of hydatid disease, issued by the Central Board of Health, is republished in an Appendix, *post*.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year. | Deaths from Hydatid Disease. | | Year. | Deaths from Hydatid Disease. | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Number per 100,000 Living. | | Total Number. | Number per 100,000 Living. |
| 1873 ... | 29 | 3·79 | 1881 ... | 48 | 5·50 |
| 1874 ... | 41 | 5·27 | 1882 ... | 58 | 6·51 |
| 1875 ... | 47 | 5·97 | 1883 ... | 56 | 6·10 |
| 1876 ... | 36 | 4·52 | 1884 ... | 59 | 6·24 |
| 1877 ... | 37 | 4·57 | 1885 ... | 47 | 4·82 |
| 1878 ... | 37 | 4·50 | | | |
| 1879 ... | 60 | 7·19 | | | |
| 1880 ... | 48 | 5·64 | Mean ... | 46·4 | 5·43 |

620. According to the returns of the three years ended with 1884, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as “disease” of the liver, lungs, kidney, &c. In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the “disease” referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

Hydatids
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Hydatids. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 100,000 Persons Living. |
| Victoria ... { | 1882 | 58 | 6·51 |
| | 1883 | 56 | 6·10 |
| | 1884 | 59 | 6·24 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 58 | 6·28 |
| New South Wales ... { | 1882 | 12 | 1·50 |
| | 1883 | 10 | 1·19 |
| | 1884 | 20 | 2·23 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 14 | 1·64 |
| Queensland ... { | 1882 | 3 | 1·26 |
| | 1883 | 4 | 1·50 |
| | 1884 | 8 | 2·68 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 5 | 1·81 |

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1884--continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Hydatids. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 100,000 Persons Living. |
| South Australia ... | 1882 | 12 | 4·14 |
| | 1883 | 6 | 2·01 |
| | 1884 | 13 | 4·21 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 10 | 3·45 |
| Tasmania ... | 1882 | 4 | 3·31 |
| | 1883 | 4 | 3·22 |
| | 1884 | 6 | 4·67 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 5 | 3·73 |
| New Zealand ... | 1882 | 7 | 1·37 |
| | 1883 | 1 | ·19 |
| | 1884 | 3 | ·54 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 4 | ·70 |

Hydatids in
England.

621. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 51 deaths from it in 1881, 59 in 1882, and 53 in 1883, which numbers indicate respectively proportions of ·19, ·23, and ·20, or a mean of ·21 in the three years per 100,000 persons living.

Seat of
hydatid
disease.

622. Almost any part of the body may be affected by hydatid disease. The affected part is not always mentioned in the returns, but Dr. J. D. Thomas, of Adelaide, South Australia, in his exhaustive work upon the subject of hydatids,* gives information, obtained from Australasian, European, Indian, and American sources, of the following 1,897 cases, which are here arranged according to the frequency with which the respective parts were found to be affected with the disease :—

SEAT OF HYDATID DISEASE.

| Locality of Hydatid Cyst. | Cases of Hydatid Disease. | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Number. | Proportions per cent. |
| Liver | 1,084 | 57·14 |
| Lungs | 220 | 11·60 |
| Kidney | 90 | 4·75 |
| Brain, its membranes, and cranial cavity | 83 | 4·38 |

* *Hydatid Disease; with special reference to its prevalence in Australia.* By John Davies Thomas, M.D., and F.R.C.S. Adelaide: Spiller, 1884. Page 124.

SEAT OF HYDATID DISEASE—*continued.*

| Locality of Hydatid Cyst. | Cases of Hydatid Disease. | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number. | Proportions per cent. |
| Spleen | 40 | 2·11 |
| Pelvis | 40 | 2·11 |
| Heart, pericardium, and organs of circulation ... | 37 | 1·95 |
| Abdominal cavity, place unspecified | 35 | 1·85 |
| Bones | 31 | 1·63 |
| Uterus | 29 | 1·53 |
| Peritoneum, omentum, and mesentery | 26 | 1·37 |
| Abdominal wall | 21 | 1·11 |
| Subcutaneous cellular tissue | 21 | 1·11 |
| Face, orbit, and mouth | 20 | 1·06 |
| Female breast | 20 | 1·06 |
| Pleura | 19 | 1·00 |
| Ovary | 16 | ·84 |
| Spinal canal, spinal cord and its membranes ... | 15 | ·79 |
| Muscles | 13 | ·69 |
| Neck | 10 | ·53 |
| Male organs of generation, chiefly the scrotum ... | 7 | ·37 |
| Discharged from intestines... .. | 5 | ·26 |
| Mediastinum | 4 | ·21 |
| Trunk and limbs | 2 | ·10 |
| Vomited... .. | 2 | ·10 |
| Expectorated | 2 | ·10 |
| Stomach | 1 | ·05 |
| Bladder | 1 | ·05 |
| Prostate gland | 1 | ·05 |
| Thorax | 1 | ·05 |
| Bile duct | 1 | ·05 |
| Total | 1,897 | 100·00 |

623. Dr. Thomas mentions (pp. 191 and 192) that he examined the intestines of a number of dogs in Adelaide and the south-eastern district of South Australia, and of ten dogs in Melbourne, and that 40 per cent. of the former, and 50 per cent. of the latter were found to contain echinococci. Tape worms in dogs.

624. In 1885, nearly one-sixth of the total deaths were set down to constitutional diseases, which caused 237 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, or just the same proportion as in 1884, being 21 above the average. Of the 237 deaths referred to, 142 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 46 were set down to cancer, which in point of fatality stood ninth on the list for 1885*; 17 to hydrocephalus, or water on the brain; and 5 to dropsy. The rates from cancer and phthisis, which differed little from those in the previous year, were much above, but those from dropsy and hydrocephalus—especially the former—were below, the average. Constitutional diseases.

* See table following paragraph 604 *ante*.

Phthisis.

625. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,384 deaths in 1885, or 25 more than in 1884, and 172 more than in 1883. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease* ; in 1885, pneumonia, and atrophy and debility stood next to phthisis on the list of causes of death,* but neither of these complaints caused much more than two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should also be borne in mind, as showing its baneful effects as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to atrophy and debility are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportions to the total population in each of the last twenty-five years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1885.

| Year. | Deaths from Phthisis. | | Year. | Deaths from Phthisis. | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Number per 10,000 Persons Living.† | | Total Number. | Number per 10,000 Persons Living.† |
| 1861 ... | 753 | 13·94 | 1875 ... | 1,027 | 13·04 |
| 1862 ... | 707 | 12·90 | 1876 ... | 1,010 | 12·68 |
| 1863 ... | 717 | 12·74 | 1877 ... | 1,088 | 13·46 |
| 1864 ... | 686 | 11·70 | 1878 ... | 1,124 | 13·68 |
| 1865 ... | 741 | 12·12 | 1879 ... | 1,058 | 12·69 |
| 1866 ... | 782 | 12·43 | 1880 ... | 1,175 | 13·82 |
| 1867 ... | 793 | 12·31 | 1881 ... | 1,199 | 13·80 |
| 1868 ... | 746 | 11·25 | 1882 ... | 1,274 | 14·31 |
| 1869 ... | 893 | 12·99 | 1883 ... | 1,212 | 13·21 |
| 1870 ... | 888 | 12·45 | 1884 ... | 1,359 | 14·36 |
| 1871 ... | 841 | 11·41 | 1885 ... | 1,384 | 14·19 |
| 1872 ... | 876 | 11·63 | Total in } 25 years } | 24,289 | 12·93 |
| 1873 ... | 945 | 12·34 | | | |
| 1874 ... | 1,011 | 13·00 | | | |

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate from phthisis.

626. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of twenty-five years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of nearly 13 to every 10,000 persons living ; during the first eleven of those years that proportion was 12½ (12·38), and in

* See table following paragraph 604 ante.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table “ Breadstuffs Available for Consumption ” in Part “ Production ” post.

the last fourteen years it was rather more than 13 (13·28). In 1884 and 1885 the rate was higher than in any previous year.

627. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1885, 830 of the former, and 554 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 16, but the females of only 12·15, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living. Deaths of males and females from phthisis.

628. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1885 ; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1885 and in the ten years ended with 1880 :— Ages at death from phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1885.—AGES AT DEATH.

| Ages. | Number who Died from Phthisis, 1885. | | | Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes. | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|--|----------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | 1885. | Ten Years : 1871-80. |
| Under 5 years ... | 20 | 9 | 29 | ·56 | ·51 |
| 5 to 10 „ ... | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2·78 | 1·40 |
| 10 „ 15 „ ... | 6 | 16 | 22 | 8·21 | 5·15 |
| 15 „ 20 „ ... | 41 | 59 | 100 | 24·27 | 21·22 |
| 20 „ 25 „ ... | 113 | 92 | 205 | 34·80 | 32·22 |
| 25 „ 35 „ ... | 194 | 171 | 365 | 33·43 | 29·18 |
| 35 „ 45 „ ... | 137 | 90 | 227 | 22·13 | 20·27 |
| 45 „ 55 „ ... | 168 | 64 | 232 | 15·14 | 13·69 |
| 55 „ 65 „ ... | 116 | 32 | 148 | 8·84 | 8·30 |
| 65 „ 75 „ ... | 30 | 11 | 41 | 3·20 | 2·97 |
| 75 years and upwards... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ·44 | ·83 |
| Total ... | 830 | 554 | 1,384 | 9·64 | 8·29 |

629. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that in proportion to the total deaths the mortality from phthisis in 1885, at all periods of life except extreme old age, was much above the average. In the year under review, over one-third of the deaths of persons between the ages of 20 and 35, about one-fourth of those between 15 and 20, and nearly one-fourth of those between 35 and 45, and over a seventh of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis. Phthisis most fatal to adults.

630. Of the 1,384 deaths from phthisis in 1885, 826 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 558 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which are the results for twenty-five years :— Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE
GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1885.

| Year. | Greater Melbourne. | Extra-Metropolitan Districts. | Year. | Greater Melbourne. | Extra-Metropolitan Districts. |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1861 ... | 23·44 | 10·63 | 1874 ... | 22·04 | 8·94 |
| 1862 ... | 24·64 | 8·71 | 1875 ... | 21·46 | 9·25 |
| 1863 ... | 23·71 | 8·79 | 1876 ... | 22·46 | 8·28 |
| 1864 ... | 20·08 | 8·70 | 1877 ... | 22·74 | 9·29 |
| 1865 ... | 22·11 | 8·57 | 1878 ... | 22·62 | 9·63 |
| 1866 ... | 20·42 | 9·53 | 1879 ... | 21·77 | 8·45 |
| 1867 ... | 21·56 | 8·87 | 1880 ... | 23·95 | 8·92 |
| 1868 ... | 20·83 | 7·63 | 1881 ... | 22·71 | 9·45 |
| 1869 ... | 23·87 | 8·83 | 1882* ... | 23·09 | 10·03 |
| 1870 ... | 22·49 | 8·56 | 1883 ... | 22·27 | 8·71 |
| 1871 ... | 22·08 | 7·20 | 1884 ... | 24·45 | 9·14 |
| 1872 ... | 18·69 | 8·62 | 1885 ... | 23·92 | 8·86 |
| 1873 ... | 20·51 | 8·77 | | | |
| | | | Means | 22·31 | 8·89 |

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

631. In England and Wales, in the twenty-four years ended with 1882, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 18·25 in 1881, the mean of the whole period being 22·91.† The average rate is much higher than that of Victoria, but appears to be only slightly higher than that of Greater Melbourne. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the latter has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, having been induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Phthisis
among
Chinese.

632. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1885, 27, or 14 per cent., fell victims to phthisis ; this may be considered a low proportion, for it must be remembered that the Chinese in Victoria, with the exception of a very small number of children and old people, are all at the ages at which attacks of phthisis are most common. In the previous year 12 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

* It will be curiously observed that in this year the death rate from phthisis both in Greater Melbourne and in the Extra-Metropolitan Districts was somewhat lower than in 1861, which may appear inconsistent with the fact that, as shown in the table following paragraph 625 ante, the whole death rate from phthisis in 1882 was above that in 1861. The facts, however, are quite compatible. It may sometimes happen that whilst two fractions are less respectively than two other fractions, the ratio of the sum of the numerators to the sum of the denominators of the first pair may nevertheless be greater than the ratio of the like terms of the second pair. An instance of this is cited by Mr. T. B. Sprague, Vice-President of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in an article entitled “Does Vaccination afford any protection against Small Pox?” in which he points out that the figures, taken as a whole, show the rate of mortality among the vaccinated to be much less than that among the unvaccinated ; but when the cases are divided into those under and over 2 years of age, it is found that in each such class the rate of mortality of the vaccinated is greater than that of the unvaccinated.—See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, vol. xx., page 228. C. & E. Layton, London, 1878.

† See Forty-fifth Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lviii.

633. Three out of the 27 deaths of Aborigines in 1885 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,* says—“Lung disease” (with which he probably includes phthisis) “is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover ;” and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, “From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption.”

Phthisis among Aborigines.

634. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly lower than in Queensland, but much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000 ; also that the rate in Queensland in 1884, viz. 19 per 1,000, was most exceptionally high ‡ :—

Phthisis in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Phthisis. | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| | VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | | QUEENSLAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 945 | 12·34 | ... | ... | 145 | 10·35 |
| 1874 ... | 1,011 | 13·00 | ... | ... | 163 | 10·51 |
| 1875 ... | 1,027 | 13·04 | 614 | 10·31 | 228 | 13·22 |
| 1876 ... | 1,010 | 12·68 | 616 | 9·96 | 260 | 14·12 |
| 1877 ... | 1,088 | 13·46 | 597 | 9·24 | 225 | 11·53 |
| 1878 ... | 1,124 | 13·68 | 652 | 9·62 | 263 | 12·72 |
| 1879 ... | 1,058 | 12·69 | 746 | 10·45 | 281 | 13·12 |
| 1880 ... | 1,175 | 13·82 | 803 | 11·13 | 301 | 13·56 |
| 1881 ... | 1,199 | 13·80 | 874 | 11·45 | 292 | 13·21 |
| 1882 ... | 1,274 | 14·31 | 927 | 11·60 | 404 | 17·00 |
| 1883 ... | 1,212 | 13·21 | 948 | 11·24 | 471 | 17·58 |
| 1884 ... | 1,359 | 14·36 | 1,018 | 11·37 | 572 | 19·15 |
| Total... | 13,482 | 13·39 | 7,795 | 10·64 | 3,605 | 13·84 |

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.

‡ It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in recent Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. For example, nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 were of Polynesians. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1884 was only 10·4 per 10,000. It is stated that the general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1884 was as high as 148 per 1,000!

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884—continued.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Phthisis. | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| | SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | TASMANIA. | | NEW ZEALAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 153 | 7·84 | 115 | 11·10 | 206 | 7·16 |
| 1874 ... | 179 | 8·89 | 101 | 9·69 | 270 | 8·47 |
| 1875 ... | 209 | 10·07 | 114 | 10·97 | 339 | 9·45 |
| 1876 ... | 226 | 10·36 | 102 | 9·75 | 307 | 7·92 |
| 1877 ... | 203 | 8·78 | 127 | 11·95 | 326 | 7·98 |
| 1878 ... | 267 | 11·00 | 115 | 10·60 | 326 | 7·73 |
| 1879 ... | 271 | 10·66 | 90 | 8·09 | 399 | 8·90 |
| 1880 ... | 277 | 10·51 | 113 | 9·95 | 447 | 9·42 |
| 1881 ... | 274 | 9·49 | 115 | 9·80 | 468 | 9·28 |
| 1882 ... | 341 | 11·77 | 127 | 10·52 | 438 | 8·60 |
| 1883 ... | 313 | 10·47 | 139 | 11·18 | 500 | 9·45 |
| 1884 ... | 323 | 10·46 | 145 | 11·29 | 498 | 9·01 |
| Total... | 3,036 | 10·02 | 1,403 | 10·41 | 4,524 | 8·61 |

Deaths from cancer in Victoria.

635. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 445 deaths in 1885, or just 1 less than in 1884, and 5 less than in 1883, but a larger number than in any other year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only 1 death in every 41 from all causes, but in 1884 the proportion had risen to 1 in 30, and in 1885 to 1 in 32 ; moreover, since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to nearly 5 per 10,000 of the population in 1883, although it has somewhat fallen off since. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-five years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1885.

| Years. | Deaths from Cancer. | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|--------|---|
| | Total Number. | | | Number per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1861 | 52 | 50 | 102 | 1·89 |
| 1862 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 1·46 |
| 1863 | 58 | 45 | 103 | 1·83 |
| 1864 | 55 | 72 | 127 | 2·17 |
| 1865 | 81 | 70 | 151 | 2·47 |
| 1866 | 52 | 64 | 116 | 1·84 |
| 1867 | 63 | 57 | 120 | 1·87 |
| 1868 | 95 | 88 | 183 | 2·76 |
| 1869 | 85 | 99 | 184 | 2·68 |
| 1870 | 109 | 105 | 214 | 3·00 |

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1884—continued.

| Years. | Deaths from Cancer. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|---|
| | Total Number. | | | Number per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1871 | 100 | 93 | 193 | 2·62 |
| 1872 | 130 | 96 | 226 | 3·00 |
| 1873 | 122 | 128 | 250 | 3·27 |
| 1874 | 146 | 122 | 268 | 3·45 |
| 1875 | 168 | 140 | 308 | 3·91 |
| 1876 | 150 | 153 | 303 | 3·80 |
| 1877 | 169 | 160 | 329 | 4·07 |
| 1878 | 182 | 132 | 314 | 3·82 |
| 1879 | 205 | 178 | 383 | 4·59 |
| 1880 | 202 | 181 | 383 | 4·50 |
| 1881 | 172 | 179 | 351 | 4·04 |
| 1882 | 208 | 165 | 373 | 4·19 |
| 1883 | 234 | 216 | 450 | 4·90 |
| 1884 | 221 | 225 | 446 | 4·71 |
| 1885 | 234 | 211 | 445 | 4·56 |
| Total in 25 years... | 3,323 | 3,079 | 6,402 | 3·42 |

636. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males. In the twenty-five years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.* above 30 years of age) has over the whole period* been considerably below the proportion named. In 1885, 90 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were in the proportion of only 75 to every 100 males.

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

637. Judging from the experience of the three years ended with 1884, cancer is more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Cancer. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| Victoria | 1882 | 373 | 4·19 |
| | 1883 | 450 | 4·90 |
| | 1884 | 446 | 4·71 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 423 | 4·60 |

* At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1884—
continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Cancer. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| New South Wales ... | 1882 | 215 | 2·61 |
| | 1883 | 215 | 2·55 |
| | 1884 | 233 | 2·60 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 221 | 2·59 |
| | | | |
| Queensland ... | 1882 | 54 | 2·27 |
| | 1883 | 70 | 2·61 |
| | 1884 | 94 | 3·15 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 73 | 2·68 |
| | | | |
| South Australia ... | 1882 | 89 | 3·07 |
| | 1883 | 86 | 2·88 |
| | 1884 | 109 | 3·53 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 95 | 3·16 |
| | | | |
| Western Australia ... | 1882 | 9 | 2·96 |
| | 1883 | 10 | 3·20 |
| | 1884 | 10 | 3·09 |
| | Mean of 2 years | 10 | 3·08 |
| | | | |
| Tasmania ... | 1882 | 60 | 4·97 |
| | 1883 | 67 | 5·39 |
| | 1884 | 65 | 5·06 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 64 | 5·14 |
| | | | |
| New Zealand ... | 1882 | 147 | 2·88 |
| | 1883 | 158 | 2·99 |
| | 1884 | 191 | 3·46 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 165 | 3·11 |
| | | | |

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales.

638. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the three years ended with 1883, was about equal to that prevailing in Tasmania, but higher than that in any other Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the forty-sixth report of the Registrar-General* :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | | | | Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 Persons Living. | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|---|------|
| 1861 to 1865 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·68 |
| 1866 to 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·04 |
| 1871 to 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·46 |
| 1876 to 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·96 |
| 1881 to 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·33 |
| Mean | | | | ... | 4·49 |

* Page lx.

639. In the following remarks the Registrar-General of England, Sir Brydges Henniker, indicates that he entertains doubts as to whether the whole of the increase in the death rate from cancer shown in the returns is warranted by the facts* :—

Increase
of cancer
in England
doubtful.

“How much, if any, of this increase was real cannot be stated with any certainty, but that some part of the apparent increase was only apparent, and due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of cause, can scarcely be doubted. Year by year the number of deaths ascribed to ‘abdominal disease,’ and other imperfectly stated causes, has been undergoing diminution, and there has been of course a corresponding addition to the mortality under the more definite headings. Moreover, the increase of mortality from cancer has been considerably greater in the male than in the female sex. Now, were the rise not only apparent but real, there would seem to be no reason why males should have suffered more than females, whereas the difference is really intelligible on the hypothesis that the rise was, at any rate in great measure, merely due to improved diagnosis. For the cancerous affections of males are in much larger proportion internal or inaccessible than are those of females, and consequently are more difficult of recognition, so that any improvement in medical diagnosis would add more to the male than to the female figures.”

640. To dropsy, which is classed as a constitutional disease, 48 deaths were attributed in 1885, and 613 in the ten years 1871 to 1880. Dropsy being rather a symptom of a disease than a disease itself, it is to be regretted that some more exact definition of the cause of death was not given in these cases. The Registrar-General of England, under the head of “Inadequate certification of causes,”† makes the following remarks on dropsy as an assigned cause of death :—

Deaths from
dropsy.

“Among the assigned causes of death, one of the most unsatisfactory, not only because of its insufficiency, but because of the great frequency with which it occurs, is dropsy. This, of course, is a symptom of a great number of diverse diseases, renal, pulmonary, hepatic, and cardiac. Yet in no less than 1,882 cases during the year dropsy was the assigned cause, without further particulars as to its origin. These 1,882 certificates were scarcely more than so much waste paper, so far as classification of deaths by causes is concerned. Seeing that the main object of the expenditure of labour and money in the tabulation of causes of death is the advance of medical knowledge, surely it is not too much to expect that medical practitioners shall not fill in their certificates in so careless a manner as to render any accurate tabulation an impossibility.”

641. Local diseases, Class III., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of diseases ; thus, in 1885, 6,342 deaths, or 43 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, as against 44 per cent in 1884, and an average of 38 per cent. in the ten years 1871 to 1880. The deaths from diseases placed in this class in 1885 were in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 650, or 28 more than in 1884, or 68 above the ten years’ average. About a fourth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves ; nearly a sixth to

Local dis-
eases.

* See his 46th Annual Report, page xviii.

† See his Forty-fourth Report, page xxi

diseases of the circulatory system, including heart disease; fully a third to lung and throat diseases—viz., bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; nearly a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; and the remainder to diseases of the integumentary, locomotive, and generative systems, in the order named. In the year under review the death rate from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, and integumentary systems was much above, whilst that from those of the nervous, generative, and locomotive systems, was below, and that from diseases of the digestive system about the same as, the decennial average.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

642. The high mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in the last two years deserves special notice. The proportion was 199 deaths in 1884, and 218 in 1885 to every 100,000 persons living, whilst it was only 180 in 1883, and 171 during the 10 years, 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, nearly half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional" disease), and about one-ninth of the total mortality. The victims are, for the most part, young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review 2,123 deaths from these causes took place, being equal to more than one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these, pneumonia caused 966, bronchitis 651, and congestion of the lungs 205. Of those who died from these complaints, 682 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 859 were over 50 years of age. One remarkable feature of the mortality from these diseases in 1885 as compared with 1884, is that, whilst the deaths of persons aged 50 and upwards increased by about 200, those of children under 5 fell off by 100—the net increase at all ages being 237. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,507 deaths in 1885 were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fourth of the total mortality, as compared with an average proportion of not quite one-fifth.

Epidemic of
influenza.

643. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was to a certain extent swelled during the winter of the year under review, by an epidemic of influenza, frequently merging into bronchitis or pneumonia, which, in consequence of its being supposed to be connected with one or two fogs which prevailed during the early part of the outbreak, came to be popularly designated "fog fever." The deaths, however, happily bore only a small proportion to the number of persons affected by the complaint. The Central Board of Health have remarked upon

the subject* and have published a letter from the Government Astronomer, in which he states that he had been unable to discover any climatic cause to which the visitation can be safely attributed. The following are the remarks and letter referred to :—

“During the months of August and September, 1885, an epidemic differently designated influenza or epidemic catarrh, suddenly appeared in Melbourne and rapidly spread over the colony. It also affected South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. This epidemic was undoubtedly due to atmospheric causes, and although contagious in character, swept like a wave through the different colonies faster than would have been possible from one case to another. Although the number of persons attacked in Victoria was very large, the number of direct fatal cases was comparatively few.

We desire to draw attention to a letter on this subject with which we have been favoured by the Government Astronomer :—

‘Observatory, Melbourne, 19th May, 1886.

SIR,—In reply to your note of the 11th instant, relative to the outbreak of influenza last year, I beg to state—

On careful examination of our records and the meteorological conditions of the winter and spring months of 1885, which were remarkable for the prevalence of a severe form of influenza throughout the colony, we have not been able to find any climatic cause to which such an epidemic could be safely attributed. The mean temperature of the winter months was certainly slightly (0.4°) lower than the average, but I do not think this can be assumed as in any way the *chief* or even *any* cause for the epidemic in question. It certainly was in no way attributable to the fogs which were common in Melbourne at the time, for it was equally or more prevalent in our northern districts, and in the other colonies, where no fogs were experienced.

Whatever influence, Sir, brought about and kept up by this epidemic was more widespread than was at first thought, as it was not by any means confined to Australia, but was experienced in some degree over many parts of the world.

Considering the similarity of this occurrence with the great influenza epidemic in Europe in 1846 or 1847, and lesser ones since, as well as the historical accounts of former ones, I am induced to regard it as due not to any particular local climatic causes, but rather to some *general* or even *cosmical* influence, the presence of which is not recognizable except by its effects. In other words, I do not think we could trace the causes to cold, damp, fogs, prevalent winds, &c., but rather to some more universal influence, of which we have instances in the magnetic and other variable conditions of the earth, but concerning the effects of which upon the life and health of the people we are at present ignorant.

Yours faithfully,

ROB. L. J. ELLERY.

The Chairman Central Board of Health, Melbourne.’

Now that this disease is better known, and the proper treatment understood, we do not expect to find such an excessive mortality as that which occurred in Europe on its first appearance. In England, when it was first noticed, the disease was treated as inflammatory; bleeding, low diet, and purgatives were resorted to with most unsatisfactory results. It was then discovered that the disease was most exhausting, and the treatment was changed to a stimulating one, to the great benefit of the patients. It may be some years before another epidemic with like symptoms again appears, but its general exhausting character must not be lost sight of.”

644. Developmental diseases, Class IV., caused 226 deaths in 1885 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 55 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth, Developmental diseases

* Report of the Central Board for 1885-6, Parliamentary Paper No. 47, Session 1886, page 18.

malformations, teething, &c.; 12 to affections of women—principally accidents of childbirth; 61 to old age; and 98 to diseases of nutrition, such as atrophy and debility, of which the great majority were of infants or young children. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1885—viz., 226 per 100,000—was 23 less than in 1884, and 27 above the average; but this increase was not distributed over all the subdivisions, for the rate from diseases of infants and of women fell off considerably; but as against this the rate from old age was nearly twice as high as, and that from atrophy and debility was 10 per cent. above, the average. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people in the population has increased since 1871-80 (the period over which the average extends) by 82 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. In like manner, the decrease under Order 1 is more apparent than real; since the proportion of infants under 1 year to the population—or, in other words, the birth rate—has fallen off by one-tenth since 1871-80. In view of a similar circumstance, in regard to children under 5 years,* the mortality from atrophy and debility has really increased even in a much greater proportion than that indicated by the death rate already referred to; in 1885, moreover, these affections caused more deaths than any other disease, except phthisis and pneumonia, their usual position in order of fatality being fourth.† The deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 365 in 1885—which number gives a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, or of $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total births recorded, as compared with an average of 8 per cent. of the deaths under 1 year, or of 1 per cent. of the births recorded, during the decade 1871-80.

Deaths in
childbed.

645. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class IV., Order 2; but, if it should arise from puerperal fever, it is placed under the head of Metria, Class I., Order 1. In 1885 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was not only considerably lower than the very high proportion which prevailed in the previous year, but was also much lower than in any year since 1872, except 1880:—

* See paragraph 588 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 604 *ante*.

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Mothers who died of— | | | Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--|
| | Childbirth. | Metria. | Total. | |
| 1864 | 100 | 21 | 121 | 47·12 |
| 1865 | 99 | 24 | 123 | 47·46 |
| 1866 | 112 | 26 | 138 | 55·18 |
| 1867 | 117 | 20 | 137 | 53·51 |
| 1868 | 110 | 23 | 133 | 48·82 |
| 1869 | 105 | 18 | 123 | 47·23 |
| 1870 | 115 | 9 | 124 | 45·67 |
| 1871 | 90 | 12 | 102 | 37·25 |
| 1872 | 123 | 16 | 139 | 50·80 |
| 1873 | 127 | 44 | 171 | 60·85 |
| 1874 | 142 | 109 | 251 | 93·66 |
| 1875 | 154 | 83 | 237 | 88·70 |
| 1876 | 117 | 48 | 165 | 61·64 |
| 1877 | 131 | 42 | 173 | 66·51 |
| 1878 | 149 | 49 | 198 | 74·49 |
| 1879 | 123 | 38 | 161 | 59·99 |
| 1880 | 111 | 20 | 131 | 50·09 |
| 1881 | 155 | 78 | 233 | 85·84 |
| 1882 | 117 | 59 | 176 | 65·80 |
| 1883 | 115 | 43 | 158 | 57·37 |
| 1884 | 131 | 72 | 203 | 70·36 |
| 1885 | 106 | 62 | 168 | 56·05 |
| Total in twenty-two years | 2,649 | 916 | 3,565 | 62·59 |

646. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidently with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-one years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,* viz., 1866–7, 1874–5, 1881–2, and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881–2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Increase of
deaths in
childbed
at epidemic
periods.

647. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-one years was 1 to 165 births, and in 1885 the proportion was 1 to every 179 births. In 1884, the proportion was as high as 1 to

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria and
United
Kingdom.

* See table following paragraph 611 *ante*.

every 142 births; in 1883, it was 1 to every 174 births; in 1882, 1 to every 152 births; in 1881, 1 to every 116 births; and in 1880, 1 to every 200 births. All these proportions, except that for 1880, are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the thirty-six years ended with 1882, 204 births occurred to each death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died to every 151 births.

Deaths of
women in
Lying-in
Hospital.

648. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 564† women were confined, and 533 infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1885. Thirty-three deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 17 deliveries, or to every 16 births; this is a most excessive rate of mortality, and finds not one single parallel during the last eleven years; the proportion being nearly twice as high as that which prevailed in 1883-4 or 1881, in the latter of which the mortality of child-bearing women in the colony generally was at its maximum, and as much as four or five times as high as it has often been in many previous years. In 1883-4, 1 death of a mother took place in this institution to every 31 deliveries, or 28 births; in 1882-3, 1 to 86 deliveries or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; in 1876, 1 to 68 deliveries or 65 births; and in 1875, 1 to 67 deliveries or 62 births. These proportions are, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

Causes of
death in
Lying-in
Hospital

649. From the report of the Lying-in Hospital for 1883-4, it appears that towards the close of that financial year, the committee being alarmed at the high rate of mortality which about that time

* There is reason to believe, however, that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be one death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† Including 173 cases occurring outside the hospital at houses provided by the committee, amongst whom 5 deaths occurred.

prevailed in the institution, took steps to have the patients boarded out, and the wards thoroughly cleansed and disinfected—the walls being painted with an antiseptic composition, and the lighting and ventilation improved. The committee went on to state that the overcrowding of the institution, in order to meet the increasing demands made upon it, had been the cause of its unhealthiness; and that, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Board of Health, it had become incumbent upon them to lessen the accommodation by reducing the number of beds in each ward. These precautions, however, appear to have had little or no effect in reducing the death rate; but, on the contrary, the excessive mortality in 1883–4 was nearly doubled in 1884–5, the number of deaths having risen from 19 to 33. The overcrowding of the institution is held to be largely accountable for this high mortality, and in the report for 1884–5, it is shown that, although the midwifery department is incapable of properly accommodating more than 17 patients, the number on the books has varied from 15 to 40, and has averaged 25. It is also stated that (in order presumably to lessen the chances of infection) two resident surgeons were appointed in February, 1885—one to the charge of the midwifery wards, and the other to that of the infirmary. This arrangement, however, only lasted 9 or 10 months, for one resident surgeon having resigned, the two divisions were again placed under the supervision of only one medical officer; but it is asserted that, when the new wing—to be soon erected for the use of midwifery patients only—is completed, the isolation of the two departments will be rigidly maintained. Of the 33 women who died in 1884–5, after being confined in the hospital, or outside in houses under the supervision of its officers, 15* are stated to have fallen victims to puerperal peritonitis, 3† to puerperal septicæmia, 3 to uterine phlebitis, 1 to puerperal mania and convulsions, 1 to pelvic cellulitis, 3 to inflammation or congestion of the brain, 3 to pneumonia, 1 to chronic kidney disease, besides 3 others. It is further stated that 1 of these women was admitted in a dying, and 1 in an unconscious, state; 5 were admitted in a low and debilitated condition from disease; and 2 had attempted abortion previous to admission.

650. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* One of these was also suffering from Bright's disease.

† One of these was also suffering from syphilis.

inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, hæmorrhage, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether such was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and the entry should be referred back for inquiry in all cases where the death is stated to have occurred from any of the above causes. It is questionable whether in any of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring is not known. The inaccuracy with which such deaths are often described is beginning to excite attention in England, where the Registrar-General in 1881 and 1882 caused special letters of inquiry to be sent out respecting doubtful deaths of women at child-bearing ages, with the result that 348 deaths in the former and 428 in the latter year were added to those assigned to puerperal fever and the other incidents of childbirth.* Such a practice had been followed for some years in Victoria, and it is much to be wished it should be adopted by the other colonies of this group. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the twelve years ended with 1884, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND METRIA IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Metria. | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
| | VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | | QUEENSLAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 171 | 60·85 | ... | ... | 23 | 40·21 |
| 1874 ... | 251 | 93·66 | ... | ... | 33 | 51·70 |
| 1875 ... | 237 | 88·70 | 149 | 66·14 | 37 | 55·17 |
| 1876 ... | 165 | 61·64 | 186 | 79·84 | 43 | 62·29 |
| 1877 ... | 173 | 66·51 | 113 | 47·38 | 53 | 73·93 |
| 1878 ... | 198 | 74·49 | 103 | 40·67 | 46 | 62·19 |
| 1879 ... | 161 | 59·99 | 90 | 33·42 | 38 | 48·28 |
| 1880 ... | 131 | 50·09 | 127 | 45·10 | 42 | 51·24 |
| 1881 ... | 233 | 85·84 | 117 | 40·35 | 70 | 85·15 |
| 1882 ... | 176 | 65·80 | 118 | 39·73 | 49 | 57·53 |
| 1883 ... | 158 | 57·37 | 114 | 36·44 | 42 | 42·47 |
| 1884 ... | 203 | 70·36 | 137 | 40·36 | 67 | 62·74 |
| Sums & } Means } | 2,257 | 69·61 | 1,254 | 45·77 | 543 | 57·74 |

* See 27th Annual Report for the year 1883-4.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND METRIA IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1873 TO 1884—*continued.*

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Metria. | | | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. | Total. | Per 10,000 Children Born Alive. |
| | SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | TASMANIA. | | NEW ZEALAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 22 | 30·96 | 26 | 85·30 | 52 | 46·34 |
| 1874 ... | 38 | 49·38 | 20 | 64·58 | 74 | 57·61 |
| 1875 ... | 54 | 72·89 | 32 | 103·06 | 93 | 64·41 |
| 1876 ... | 49 | 59·58 | 20 | 63·51 | 74 | 45·77 |
| 1877 ... | 45 | 52·08 | 25 | 77·86 | 74 | 43·90 |
| 1878 ... | 41 | 44·17 | 16 | 45·69 | 85 | 47·83 |
| 1879 ... | 50 | 50·49 | 11 | 30·86 | 81 | 44·83 |
| 1880 ... | 39 | 38·00 | 18 | 48·14 | 76 | 39·29 |
| 1881 ... | 63 | 58·83 | 14 | 35·73 | 92 | 49·11 |
| 1882 ... | 70 | 64·55 | 14 | 34·63 | 101 | 53·14 |
| 1883 ... | 49 | 43·86 | 19 | 44·61 | 95 | 49·47 |
| 1884 ... | 49 | 41·36 | 12 | 26·21 | 117 | 58·95 |
| Sums & Means } | 569 | 50·31 | 227 | 52·53 | 1,014 | 50·00 |

651. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1884 was much higher than in the previous year in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, and in all of these except New South Wales it was above the average; but in South Australia and Tasmania the rate appears to have been unusually low in 1884, being nearly 20 per cent. in the former, and over 50 per cent. in the latter, below the average.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1884.

652. The connexion between the prevalence of measles and scarlatina and of those circumstances which cause the deaths of women in childbed is exemplified in the returns of the neighbouring colonies as well as in those of Victoria; these epidemics being at their height during the period 1874 to 1876, concurrently with the greatest mortality occurring to child-bearing women. In one year of that period the rate in Victoria rose to nearly 1 death of a mother to every 100 children born alive, and in Tasmania to over 1 to every 100.

Increase of deaths in childbed during epidemics in all the colonies.

653. In proportion to every 100,000 of the population, deaths under the head of atrophy and debility in 1885 were more numerous by 8 than in 1884, and exceeded by 10 the average during the decade 1871–80. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 955 deaths set down thereto in 1885, 865 were under 5 years, 789 were under 1 year, 290 were

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

under 1 month, of age. In proportion to the numbers living at the ages just referred to, the mortality from this cause is considerably above the average. It is probable, however, that the causes of death amongst children are too often loosely given, and that sufficient pains are not taken to ascertain the primary disease. As a knowledge of the causes of death in childhood is a matter of some importance, it is to be desired that medical men should, where possible, define them more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the nineteen years ended with 1885 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1885.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1867 ... | 399 | 347 | 746 | 1877 ... | 344 | 304 | 648 |
| 1868 ... | 337 | 328 | 665 | 1878 ... | 389 | 311 | 700 |
| 1869 ... | 386 | 337 | 723 | 1879 ... | 407 | 304 | 711 |
| 1870 ... | 422 | 368 | 790 | 1880 ... | 369 | 324 | 693 |
| 1871 ... | 368 | 311 | 679 | 1881 ... | 392 | 345 | 737 |
| 1872 ... | 354 | 338 | 692 | 1882 ... | 493 | 442 | 935 |
| 1873 ... | 378 | 336 | 714 | 1883 ... | 412 | 387 | 799 |
| 1874 ... | 402 | 337 | 739 | 1884 ... | 488 | 365 | 853 |
| 1875 ... | 413 | 349 | 762 | 1885 ... | 541 | 414 | 955 |
| 1876 ... | 344 | 305 | 649 | | | | |
| Annual mean 1867 to 1876 | 380·3 | 335·6 | 715·9 | Annual mean 1877 to 1885 | 426·1 | 355·1 | 781·2 |

654. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 86 to every 100 males.

655. The mortality from atrophy and debility appears to depend to a great extent upon climate, the death rate as calculated upon the total population, being generally highest in the hottest colonies. Thus this rate is highest in Queensland, then in South Australia, Western Australia, and New South Wales in the order named. In Tasmania it is slightly higher than in Victoria, but this may perhaps result from the proportion of very young children being larger there than here. In New Zealand the rate is lower than in any other Australasian colony. The following are the figures for the three years ended with 1884 :—

Sex of those
who died
of atrophy,
&c.

Atrophy and
debility in
Austra-
lasian
colonies

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| Victoria ... { | 1882 | 935 | 10·49 |
| | 1883 | 799 | 8·71 |
| | 1884 | 853 | 9·02 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 862 | 9·41 |
| New South Wales ... { | 1882 | 776 | 9·71 |
| | 1883 | 832 | 9·86 |
| | 1884 | 975 | 10·89 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 861 | 10·15 |
| Queensland ... { | 1882 | 299 | 12·58 |
| | 1883 | 344 | 12·84 |
| | 1884 | 438 | 14·66 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 360 | 13·36 |
| South Australia ... { | 1882 | 337 | 11·62 |
| | 1883 | 353 | 11·81 |
| | 1884 | 380 | 12·31 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 357 | 11·91 |
| Western Australia ... { | 1882 | 30 | 9·87 |
| | 1883 | 19 | 6·08 |
| | 1884 | 35 | 10·83 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 28 | 8·93 |
| Tasmania ... { | 1882 | 112 | 9·28 |
| | 1883 | 124 | 9·98 |
| | 1884 | 126 | 9·81 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 121 | 9·69 |
| New Zealand ... { | 1882 | 334 | 6·56 |
| | 1883 | 269 | 5·08 |
| | 1884 | 304 | 5·50 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 302 | 5·71 |

656. Deaths from external causes, Class V., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales ; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in violent deaths.

mining operations has decreased, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, in 1885 it fell to as low as 87, which was somewhat higher than in 1884. The last-named rate, however, is still higher by about a seventh than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 76.

Violent
deaths, 1885
and pre-
vious years.

657. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1885 was 846, of which 724, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 30, or 3½ per cent., to homicide; 89, or 10½ per cent., to suicide; and 3 were due to execution. Deaths from accidents were more numerous formerly than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any disease except phthisis and diarrhœa, but in 1885 they had fallen to the sixth place on the list.* Thirty-nine per cent. of the deaths from accidents in that year were due to fractures, 27 per cent. to drowning, and 14 per cent. to burns and scalds. Homicides were above, but suicides were below, the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the latter numbered 89, as against 86 in 1884, and 103 in 1883. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1885 and the decade ended with 1880, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

| Causes of Death. | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years: 1871 to 1880. | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Accidents :— | | | | | | |
| Fractures and contusions | 257 | 26 | 283 | 2,911 | 241 | 3,152 |
| Gunshot wounds ... | 18 | ... | 18 | | 36 | 262 |
| Cuts, stabs, &c. ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Burns and scalds ... | 39 | 65 | 104 | 371 | 514 | 885 |
| Sunstroke ... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 158 | 60 | 218 |
| Lightning ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| Poison ... | 18 | 4 | 22 | 112 | 66 | 178 |
| Snake, insect—bite ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 13 | 37 |
| Drowning ... | 162 | 33 | 195 | 1,558 | 379 | 1,937 |
| Suffocation ... | 28 | 26 | 54 | 409 | 216 | 625 |
| Others ... | 12 | 5 | 17 | 97 | 31 | 128 |
| Total ... | 559 | 165 | 724 | 5,888 | 1,559 | 7,447 |
| Homicide ... | 14 | 16 | 30 | 123 | 67 | 190 |

* See table following paragraph 605 ante.

Violent Deaths—continued.

| Causes of Death. | Year 1885. | | | Ten Years : 1871 to 1880. | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|--------|---------------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Suicide :— | | | | | | |
| Gunshot wounds ... | 18 | ... | 18 | 69 | ... | 69 |
| Cuts, stabs, &c. ... | 20 | 1 | 21 | 164 | 21 | 185 |
| Poison ... | 6 | 6 | 12 | 144 | 44 | 188 |
| Drowning ... | 11 | 4 | 15 | 151 | 66 | 217 |
| Hanging ... | 19 | 2 | 21 | 233 | 23 | 256 |
| Otherwise ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 31 | 5 | 36 |
| Total ... | 76 | 13 | 89 | 792 | 159 | 951 |
| Execution ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 19 | ... | 19 |
| Grand Total ... | 652 | 194 | 846 | 6,822 | 1,785 | 8,607 |

658. During the ten years ended with 1880, 69,916 males and 52,328 females died of specified causes ; and it results from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 10 died a violent death ; 1 in every 12 died of an accident ; 1 in every 568 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 88 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 3,680 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death ; 1 in every 34 died of an accident ; 1 in every 781 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 329 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

659. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1885, 652, or 77 per cent., belonged to the male, and 194, or 23 per cent., to the female, sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

660. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths ; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents ; where 1 female is murdered, about 3 males are murdered ; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement ; but in the 34½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 127 males were executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

661. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

662. Eighty-nine persons took their own lives in 1885, and 86 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 95.

Suicidal deaths.

663. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, cutting or stabbing usually the next, drowning and taking poison with

Modes of suicide in Victoria.

almost equal frequency the next, shooting the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning, next so by taking poison, next by hanging or stabbing, but not once in the 172 cases named in the table by shooting.

Modes of suicide in England.

664. Dr. Ogle, in an able and interesting paper on suicide, read by him before the Statistical Society of London, in February 1886, gives the following table, showing the proportion during a series of years of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales.* The relative frequency of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Methods. | | | | Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods. | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|----------|-------|
| | | | | Males. | Females, | Both. |
| Hanging or strangulation | ... | | | 417 | 240 | 365 |
| Drowning | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 264 | 185 |
| Cut or stab | ... | ... | ... | 207 | 129 | 184 |
| Poison | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 145 | 99 |
| Shooting | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 2 | 48 |
| Jump from height | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 36 | 25 |
| Railway train | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 8 | 19 |
| Otherwise | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 176 | 75 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Suicides of Chinese.

665. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Three men of this race committed that act in 1885—all by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 1 in 4,000. In the general population the proportion averages only 1 in about 8,000.

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

666. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the twelve years ended with 1884 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia:—

* "Suicides in England and Wales," by William Ogle, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Journal of the Statistical Society*, March, 1886.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1884.

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Suicide. | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 100,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 100,000 Persons Living. | Total. | Per 100,000 Persons Living. |
| | VICTORIA. | | NEW SOUTH WALES. | | QUEENSLAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 97 | 12·7 | 41 | 7·5 | 22 | 15·7 |
| 1874 ... | 97 | 12·5 | 64 | 11·2 | 10 | 6·4 |
| 1875 ... | 91 | 11·6 | 55 | 9·2 | 23 | 13·3 |
| 1876 ... | 100 | 12·6 | 61 | 9·9 | 24 | 13·0 |
| 1877 ... | 92 | 11·4 | 66 | 10·2 | 27 | 13·8 |
| 1878 ... | 87 | 10·6 | 48 | 7·1 | 29 | 14·0 |
| 1879 ... | 108 | 13·0 | 62 | 8·6 | 40 | 18·7 |
| 1880 ... | 118 | 13·9 | 68 | 9·4 | 22 | 9·9 |
| 1881 ... | 102 | 11·7 | 83 | 10·9 | 21 | 9·5 |
| 1882 ... | 83 | 9·3 | 55 | 6·9 | 40 | 16·8 |
| 1883 ... | 103 | 11·2 | 54 | 6·4 | 37 | 13·8 |
| 1884 ... | 86 | 9·1 | 81 | 9·0 | 45 | 15·1 |
| Means... | 97 | 11·6 | 62 | 8·9 | 28 | 13·2 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|------|-----------|-----|--------------|------|
| | SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | TASMANIA. | | NEW ZEALAND. | |
| 1873 ... | 10 | 5·1 | 6 | 5·8 | 20 | 7·0 |
| 1874 ... | 22 | 10·9 | 6 | 5·8 | 20 | 6·3 |
| 1875 ... | 24 | 11·5 | 6 | 5·8 | 29 | 8·1 |
| 1876 ... | 15 | 6·9 | 6 | 5·7 | 42 | 10·8 |
| 1877 ... | 17 | 7·3 | 10 | 9·4 | 32 | 7·8 |
| 1878 ... | 18 | 7·4 | 8 | 7·4 | 37 | 8·8 |
| 1879 ... | 18 | 7·1 | 5 | 4·5 | 42 | 9·4 |
| 1880 ... | 25 | 9·5 | 8 | 7·0 | 38 | 8·0 |
| 1881 ... | 34 | 11·8 | 6 | 5·1 | 42 | 8·5 |
| 1882 ... | 18 | 6·3 | 3 | 2·5 | 53 | 10·4 |
| 1883 ... | 31 | 10·4 | 5 | 4·0 | 55 | 10·4 |
| 1884 ... | 31 | 10·0 | 7 | 5·5 | 57 | 10·3 |
| Means... | 22 | 8·7 | 6 | 5·7 | 39 | 8·8 |

667. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, only thrice in New South Wales, four times in New Zealand, and five times in South Australia, during the twelve years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

668. In England and Wales, according to figures given by Dr. Ogle,* the suicide rate is lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, except

Proportion
of suicides
in different
colonies.

Suicides in
England
and Wales.

* See *Statistical Journal*, March, 1886, page 112.

Tasmania. It has, however, increased not inconsiderably of late years. The following are the figures referred to :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

| | | | | | | Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 1861 to 1865 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·52 |
| 1866 to 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·64 |
| 1871 to 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·62 |
| 1876 to 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·38 |
| 1881 to 1884 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 7·43 |
| Mean ... | | | | | | 6·92 |

Suicides in
France.

669. Suicide in France appears to be much more rife than it is in England and Wales, or than in any of the Australasian colonies ; it also appears to be largely increasing in that country. This is shown by the following calculations, which have been based upon figures given in a recent number of the *Journal Officiel* :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

| | | | | | | Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 1861 to 1865 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·4 |
| 1866 to 1870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·5 |
| 1871 to 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16·9 |
| 1876 to 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16·9 |
| 1881 to 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18·9 |
| Mean ... | | | | | | 15·7 |

Suicides in
Foreign
countries.

670. Statistics of suicide in a number of countries have been collected with much care by Dr. Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine in the Royal University of Turin. Dr. Morselli arrives at the conclusion that suicide is increasing in almost every country; that “religion and morals have never reached the root of the calamity”; that the sole preventive, not only against suicide but against madness, would consist in “diminishing the struggle for life amongst men, and in developing in man the well ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character.” From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted* :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| | | | Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living. | | | | Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|---------------|-----|-----|---|
| Saxony | ... | ... | 31·1 | Norway | ... | ... | 7·5 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | 25·8 | Belgium | ... | ... | 6·9 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | ... | ... | 24·0 | Hungary | ... | ... | 5·2 |
| Austria | ... | ... | 21·2 | Italy | ... | ... | 3·7 |
| France | ... | ... | 15·0 | Netherlands | ... | ... | 3·6 |
| Hanover | ... | ... | 14·0 | United States | ... | ... | 3·5 |
| Prussia | ... | ... | 13·3 | Russia | ... | ... | 2·9 |
| Bavaria | ... | ... | 9·1 | Spain | ... | ... | 1·4 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | 8·1 | | | | |

* See *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

671. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, suicide is more rife in Saxony, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, France, Hanover, and Prussia than in Queensland, Victoria, or New South Wales ; and in those countries, with the addition of Bavaria, than in South Australia and New Zealand ; whilst Tasmania stands not only below these, but also below Sweden, Norway, and Belgium. The only countries quoted which stand below any of the Australasian colonies in point of frequency of suicide are Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and Spain.

Suicides in Australasia and Foreign countries.

672. In addition to the above, figures for the following countries are given by Mr. Mulhall.* The observations extend over the years 1871 to 1877:—

Suicides in certain countries.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

| | Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living. | | Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living. |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Switzerland ... | ... 20·2 | Scotland ... | ... 4·0 |
| Germany ... | ... 14·3 | Ireland ... | ... 1·7 |
| Sweden and Norway ... | ... 8·1 | | |

673. Mr. Mulhall thinks that the most notable causes of the increase of suicide are “the increase of railways and commerce, the great consumption of spirits and flesh meat, the spread of secular education and infidelity, the rapid growth of urban and decline of rural life, the higher ratio of insanity, the increase of wealth, the new system of divorce, and the keener struggle for existence in Europe, owing to the greater density of population.”

Causes assigned for increase of suicide.

674. According to the following figures, violent deaths during the three years ended with 1884 were less common in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania :—

Violent deaths in Australasian colonies.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Violent Deaths. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| Victoria ... | 1882 | 841 | 9·44 |
| | 1883 | 908 | 9·90 |
| | 1884 | 799 | 8·45 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 849 | 9·26 |
| New South Wales ... | 1882 | 904 | 11·31 |
| | 1883 | 850 | 10·08 |
| | 1884 | 990 | 11·06 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 915 | 10·82 |

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 429.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1884—
continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Violent Deaths. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 10,000 Persons Living. |
| Queensland ... { | 1882 | 439 | 18·48 |
| | 1883 | 396 | 14·78 |
| | 1884 | 509 | 17·04 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 448 | 16·77 |
| | | | |
| South Australia ... { | 1882 | 210 | 7·24 |
| | 1883 | 202 | 6·76 |
| | 1884 | 239 | 7·74 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 217 | 7·25 |
| | | | |
| Western Australia ... { | 1882 | 53 | 17·44 |
| | 1883 | 59 | 18·89 |
| | 1884 | 51 | 15·78 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 54 | 17·37 |
| | | | |
| Tasmania ... { | 1882 | 87 | 7·21 |
| | 1883 | 106 | 8·53 |
| | 1884 | 90 | 7·01 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 94 | 7·58 |
| | | | |
| New Zealand ... { | 1882 | 505 | 9·92 |
| | 1883 | 494 | 9·33 |
| | 1884 | 548 | 9·92 |
| | Mean of 3 years | 516 | 9·72 |
| | | | |

Violent deaths in Victoria and European countries.

675. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. By the following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, it appears that such deaths are still more common here than in any European country. Fatal accidents seem to occur with more frequency in Victoria than in any of the countries, and suicides than in any except Switzerland and Prussia. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be more prevalent than in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Belgium, but to be much less rife than in Switzerland, Finland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table (except in the case of Victoria) have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account :—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

| Countries. | | | Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from— | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--|--------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Violence of all kinds. | Accident and Negligence. | Homicide. | Suicide. |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 107·8 | 93·5 | 2·4 | 11·9 |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | 92·4 | 68·9 | 3·9 | 19·6 |
| United Kingdom† | ... | ... | 77·5 | 69·7 | 1·6 | 6·2 |
| England and Wales | ... | ... | 75·7 | 66·7 | 1·7 | 7·3 |
| Scotland | ... | ... | 72·0 | 68·2 | ·1 | 3·7 |
| Ireland | ... | ... | 39·1 | 35·3 | 1·7 | 2·1 |
| Norway | ... | ... | 72·4 | 64·1 | 1·3 | 7·0 |
| Finland | ... | ... | 62·6 | 55·7 | 3·5 | 3·4 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | 61·9 | 50·7 | 2·0 | 9·2 |
| Prussia | ... | ... | 61·6 | 46·1 | 2·1 | 13·4 |
| Bavaria | ... | ... | 51·9 | 37·7 | 3·9 | 10·3 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | 48·3 | 38·5 | 1·6 | 8·2 |
| Austria | ... | ... | 47·1 | ... | ... | 11·3 |
| Italy | ... | ... | 24·0 | 14·9 | 5·4 | 3·7 |

676. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the twenty-seven and a half years ended with 30th June, 1886, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

Railway accidents.

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1885-6.

| Year. | | Total Number. | Passengers. | | | Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors. | | | Others. | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|---|---|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | | From causes beyond their own control. | From their own misconduct or want of caution. | Total. | From causes beyond their own control. | From their own misconduct or want of caution. | Total. | At crossings. | Trespassers. | Miscellaneous. |
| 1859 to 1868 | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 19 | 22 | 1 | 14 | ... |
| 1869 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1870 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1871 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 1872 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1874 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 1875 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 1876 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| 1877 | ... | 22 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 13 | ... | 8 | ... |
| 1878 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 1879 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| 1880 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 1881 | ... | 34 | 4 | 4 | 8 | ... | 14 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| 1882 | ... | 38 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 22 | 22 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 1883 | ... | 32 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| 1884 (six months) | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 1884-5 | ... | 36 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 12 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| 1885-6. | ... | 38 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 14 | 2 |
| Total killed | ... | 361 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 147 | 166 | 34 | 122 | 20 |

* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876. The figures in the last column in a few instances differ from those of Dr. Morselli (*ante*), which have been calculated over a series of years.

† Including the shipping.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1885-6.

| Year. | Total Number. | Passengers. | | | Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors. | | | Others. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|---|---|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | From causes beyond their own control. | From their own misconduct or want of caution. | Total. | From causes beyond their own control. | From their own misconduct or want of caution. | Total. | At crossings. | Trespassers. | Miscellaneous. |
| 1859 to 1868 ... | 84 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 45 | 50 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| 1869 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1870 ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1871 ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1872 ... | 32 | 28 | 2 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1873 ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1874 ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1875 ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1876 ... | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 19 | ... | 5 | 1 |
| 1877 ... | 49 | 36 | ... | 36 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1878 ... | 40 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 11 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 1879 ... | 45 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1880 ... | 20 | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 1881 ... | 64 | 46 | 4 | 50 | 1 | 10 | 11 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 1882 ... | 261 | 210 | 5 | 215 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1883 ... | 101 | 67 | 8 | 75 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 1884 (six months) ... | 90 | 44 | 9 | 53 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 1884-5 ... | 116 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 10 | 46 | 56 | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| 1885-6 ... | 191 | 3 | 33 | 36 | 17 | 101 | 118 | 6 | 4 | 27 |
| Total injured ... | 1137 | 504 | 92 | 596 | 99 | 317 | 416 | 23 | 40 | 62 |

Railway
passengers
and ser-
vants killed
and injured

677. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-seven and a half years, 361 persons were killed and 1,137 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 160 of the former and 409 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 19 were passengers, and as many as 166 railway or contractors' servants; 13 of the former, and 147 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 596, and the railway servants 416; as many as 317 of the latter, but only 92 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings 34 persons were killed, and 23 injured. As many as 122 trespassers were killed, no less than 28 being in the last 2 years; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured were equal in number to about a third of those killed.

Mining
accidents.

678. In the twelve years ended with 1885, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 713 persons lost their

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

lives, and 1,632 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | Average Number of Miners at work. | Number of Persons— | | | Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work— | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
| 1874 | 46,512 | 90 | 245 | 335 | 1·93 | 5·27 | 7·20 |
| 1875 | 42,058 | 83 | 217 | 300 | 1·97 | 5·16 | 7·13 |
| 1876 | 41,531 | 55 | 170 | 225 | 1·32 | 4·10 | 5·42 |
| 1877 | 38,860 | 64 | 154 | 218 | 1·65 | 3·96 | 5·61 |
| 1878 | 37,212 | 40 | 106 | 146 | 1·07 | 2·85 | 3·92 |
| 1879 | 37,195 | 48 | 112 | 160 | 1·29 | 3·01 | 4·30 |
| 1880 | 38,076 | 50 | 89 | 139 | 1·31 | 2·34 | 3·65 |
| 1881 | 38,436 | 72 | 108 | 180 | 1·87 | 2·81 | 4·68 |
| 1882 | 37,446 | 71 | 130 | 201 | 1·90 | 3·47 | 5·37 |
| 1883 | 33,927 | 59 | 128 | 187 | 1·74 | 3·77 | 5·51 |
| 1884 | 29,182 | 41 | 106 | 147 | 1·40 | 3·63 | 5·03 |
| 1885 | 27,033 | 40 | 67 | 107 | 1·48 | 2·48 | 3·96 |
| Means | 37,289 | 59 | 136 | 195 | 1·58 | 3·65 | 5·23 |

679. In 1885, fatal mining accidents numbered 1 less than in the previous year, and were much below the average. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work. Mining accidents, 1885.

680. According to the average of the twelve years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 632 loses his life annually. In 1885 the proportion was 1 in 675. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

681. It appears by the following table that, in the twelve years named, 1,143, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 457, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, cage accidents, &c. ; and 280, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges :— Causes of mining accidents.

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 to 1885.

| Nature of Accident. | | | | | | Number of Persons— | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Total. |
| Fall of earth or rock underground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 279 | 515 | 794 |
| " " on surface | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 73 | 171 |
| " materials down shafts, passes, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 139 | 176 |
| " " winzes, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Falling down shafts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 141 | 243 |
| " " winzes, shoots, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 64 | 79 |
| Cage accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 92 | 135 |
| Timber accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| Truck accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 40 | 45 |
| Machinery in motion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 66 | 83 |
| Explosion of charges of gunpowder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 121 | 137 |
| " " guncotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| " " nitro-glycerine compounds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 51 | 69 |
| " stored explosives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 28 | 34 |
| " boilers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| " fire damp | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 22 | 23 |
| Foul air | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Flooding of mines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 23 |
| Undescribed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 246 | 272 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 713 | 1,632 | 2,345 |

Causes of death of octogenarians.

682. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for each of the years 1882 to 1885, and for the previous eleven years.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 to 1885.

| Causes of Death. | Year 1885. | | Year 1884. | | Year 1883. | | Year 1882. | | Eleven Years ended with 1881. | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Quinsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Typhoid Fever, &c. | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Erysipelas | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 7 |
| Carbuncle, Boil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| Dysentery and Diarrhœa | 2 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 51 | 36 |
| Cholera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 |
| Rheumatism | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Venereal Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |

* See table following paragraph 597 ante.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1885—*continued*.

| Causes of Deaths. | Year 1885. | | Year 1884. | | Year 1883. | | Year 1882. | | Eleven Years ended with 1881. | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Privation... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Scurvy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Intemperance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Hydatid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Gout | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Dropsy | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 18 |
| Cancer | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 35 | 13 |
| Tumor | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Mortification | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 3 |
| Phthisis | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Abscess, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Brain Diseases, &c. | 27 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 136 | 103 |
| Heart Diseases, &c. | 19 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 66 | 46 |
| Lung Diseases, &c. | 42 | 31 | 29 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 42 | 25 | 183 | 116 |
| Stomach Diseases, &c. | 14 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 37 | 21 |
| Kidney Diseases, &c. | 13 | ... | 7 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 47 | 1 |
| Gennetic Diseases | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Skin Diseases, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| Old Age | 150 | 117 | 105 | 82 | 113 | 77 | 105 | 90 | 631 | 538 |
| Accidents | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 22 | 18 |
| Suicide | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Unspecified causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Total | 289 | 198 | 221 | 157 | 198 | 157 | 220 | 160 | 1,291 | 951 |

683. It will be noticed that during the fifteen years referred to, in the case of more than half of both the males and females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, over two-sevenths of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and about one-fifth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-85.

684. Elaborate tables showing the occupations at death of males at various ages in Melbourne, in the extra-metropolitan towns, and in the extra-urban district, were published in the Statistical Register of Victoria for 1883, and statements based upon these have since been given in the *Victorian Year-Book*. In the following table the occupations are placed in the order of fatality, the number of persons following the different occupations at the time of the last census being compared with the average number following the same occupations who died annually in the three years embracing the census year (1881), and the year immediately succeeding and following it.—

Occupations at death in order of fatality.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

| Order of Fatality. | Occupations. | Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living. |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Labourers (branch undefined) * | 39·54 |
| 2 | Dyers, scourers ... | 36·04 |
| 3 | Ship—masters, officers, seamen, servants ... | 35·08 |
| 4 | Engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, firemen (undefined) † ... | 29·90 |
| 5 | Hotel-keepers, beer and colonial wine sellers ... | 29·66 |
| 6 | Horsebreakers, grooms (not domestic servants)... | 28·11 |
| 7 | Chemists and druggists ... | 27·29 |
| 8 | Bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers ... | 25·65 |
| 9 | Tailors, clothes dealers, outfitters ... | 25·43 |
| 10 | Hawkers, pedlers ... | 24·99 |
| 11 | Lawyers ... | 24·97 |
| 12 | Sail, tent, tarpaulin—makers... | 24·87 |
| 13 | Turners ... | 23·26 |
| 14 | Hairdressers, wigmakers ... | 23·19 |
| 15 | Medical men (including irregular practitioners) | 23·07 |
| 16 | Music-masters, musicians, vocalists ... | 22·78 |
| 17 | Shipbuilders, shipwrights ... | 22·65 |
| 18 | Clerks—bank, commercial, and undefined ‡ | 22·50 |
| 19 | Coopers ... | 22·29 |
| 20 | Architects ... | 21·10 |
| 21 | Hatters, capmakers ... | 20·94 |
| 22 | Wine, spirit—merchants ... | 20·83 |
| 23 | Furniture makers, cabinetmakers, upholsterers | 20·43 |
| 24 | Shopkeepers, pawnbrokers, and other general dealers | 20·32 |
| 25 | Land surveyors and assistants ... | 20·20 |
| 26 | Painters, paperhangers, plumbers, glaziers ... | 19·80 |
| 27 | Carpenters, joiners ... | 19·08 |
| 28 | Watch, clock—makers, and jewellers, &c. ... | 18·96 |
| 29 | Auctioneers, appraisers, valuers ... | 18·74 |
| 30 | Brick, pottery, china, earthenware—makers ... | 18·17 |
| 31 | Clergy (including irregular clergy) ... | 18·10 |
| 32 | Bakers, confectioners ... | 17·68 |
| 33 | Gingerbeer, aerated waters, cordial—manufacturers | 17·54 |
| 34 | Grocers, tea dealers ... | 17·22 |
| 35 | Miners ... | 17·16 |
| 36 | Boot, shoe—makers... | 17·08 |
| 37 | Fishermen ... | 16·63 |
| 38 | Brewers, maltsters ... | 16·57 |
| 39 | Builders, contractors ... | 16·42 |
| 40 | Saddlers, whipmakers ... | 16·08 |
| 41 | Brokers, commission agents ... | 16·02 |
| 42 | Drapers, mercers, warehousemen, and assistants | 15·91 |
| 43 | Blacksmiths, whitesmiths ... | 15·74 |
| 44 | Coach, omnibus, cab—proprietors, drivers | 15·64 |
| 45 | Wheelwrights ... | 15·54 |
| 46 | Capitalists, merchants ... | 15·32 |
| 47 | Butchers ... | 15·14 |
| 48 | Charcoal burners ... | 15·01 |
| 49 | Fishmongers, oyster dealers ... | 14·93 |
| 50 | School masters, teachers, tutors ... | 14·29 |
| 51 | Iron founders, workers ... | 13·95 |
| 52 | Greengrocers, fruiterers ... | 13·85 |

* See also Pastoral labourers, line 70; Store labourers, line 72; Agricultural labourers, line 74; Road and railway labourers, line 79, &c.

† See also Railway engine-drivers, &c., line 73, and Mechanical engineers, &c., line 76.

‡ See also Law clerks, line 58; Government clerks, line 61; and Railway clerks, lines 74.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH, ETC.—*continued.*

| Order of Fatality. | Occupations. | Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living. |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 53 | Ironmongers, hardware dealers | 13·62 |
| 54 | Printers, compositors | 13·50 |
| 55 | Commercial travellers, salesmen | 13·40 |
| 56 | Sawyers, sawmill owners | 13·28 |
| 57 | Cowkeepers, dairymen, milksellers | 13·16 |
| 58 | Law clerks | 12·90 |
| 59 | Servants | 12·88 |
| 60 | Quarrymen, stone cutters, dressers (not masons) | 12·84 |
| 61 | Public officers, civil servants, Government clerks | 12·61 |
| 62 | Police | 12·40 |
| 63 | Booksellers, stationers, news agents, vendors | 12·37 |
| 64 | Tin, zinc—workers | 12·01 |
| 65 | Draymen, carriers, carters | 11·38 |
| 66 | Corn, flour, meal—merchants, dealers, and millers | 11·29 |
| 67 | Tobacco manufacturers, tobacconists | 11·11 |
| 68 | Photographers | 10·99 |
| 69 | Carriage, perambulator—makers, dealers | 10·75 |
| 70 | Engaged in pastoral pursuits... .. | 10·39 |
| 71 | Fencers, hurdle makers, splitters | 10·23 |
| 72 | Store labourers, storemen, and others connected with storage | 10·05 |
| 73 | Railway engine-drivers, stokers, &c. | 9·68 |
| 74 | { Engaged in agricultural pursuits | 9·61 |
| | { Railway officers, clerks, station-masters | 9·61 |
| 75 | Firewood—dealers, choppers... .. | 9·40 |
| 76 | Mechanical engineers, engine and machine workers, agents, and dealers | 9·01 |
| 77 | Fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and leather manufacturers | 8·12 |
| 78 | Newspaper proprietors, editors, publishers | 7·69 |
| 79 | Road, railway—labourers, navvies, excavators | 5·24 |
| 80 | Land, house—agents, proprietors | 2·38 |
| | Total | 17·56 |

685. It should be mentioned that the comparison between the numbers returned at the census and the numbers dying is not entirely fair, as the occupations of the former being returned by the persons themselves are likely to be defined more exactly than those of the latter, which must necessarily be returned by others. This will have the effect of unduly exaggerating the mortality of the more comprehensive groups and reducing that of the others. Results not strictly accurate.

686. According to this table, the general mortality presses more hardly upon labourers (branch undefined) than upon followers of any other occupation; but this is an instance in which fallacious results are doubtless arrived at in consequence of the difference in the manner of describing the occupation during life and after death. Many of the 2,216 undefined labourers who died would probably be returned at the census under the special industry in connexion with which they worked: *e.g.*, store labourers, farm or station labourers, road or railway Fatality from all causes of different occupations.

labourers, &c. The fact of their being entered simply as "labourers" in the death registers would of course swell the mortality under the head of labourers undefined (line 1), and to the same extent would lower that under the other heads (lines 70, 72, 74, and 79). The same remark applies to engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, &c., undefined (line 4), many of whom at the census would probably be returned in connexion with railways or mechanical engineering, under both of which heads an exceedingly low mortality is shown by the figures (lines 73 and 76). In reference to the high mortality amongst seamen (line 3), it must be remembered that the population with which it is compared is a fluctuating one, and may perhaps on the average be larger than it was at the census; and, moreover, that ships often leave sick seamen behind them here to be attended to in hospital or otherwise. The mortality really appears to be high amongst hotel-keepers, horse-breakers and grooms, chemists and druggists, bricklayers and masons, tailors, and hawkers (lines 5 to 10). Of members of the learned professions, the greatest mortality appears to attend lawyers (line 11); medical men (line 15) being somewhat less, and clergymen (line 31) very much less, hardly pressed upon. The mortality of clerks (line 18) appears to be high, but this may be swelled by the inclusion of law clerks, who should be grouped as such (line 58), Government clerks, who should be grouped with public officers (line 61), and railway clerks, who should be grouped with railway officers (line 74), in reference to all of whom a very low mortality is shown. The mortality of the police (line 62) is low, but it must be remembered that the retiring age of policemen is 55 years, or sooner if incapacitated from active duty, and it is probable that many who have been in the police force are not attached to it at the time of their death. The occupations in which the mortality is lowest appear to be land and house proprietors (line 80), newspaper proprietors and editors (line 78), and fellmongers and tanners (line 77); but the numbers in these groups are small, and the results consequently of but doubtful value.

Occupations
at death
in classes.

687. Combining the occupations in classes, and arranging the results in order of fatality, the respective groups stand as follow :—

OCCUPATIONS (IN CLASSES) OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

| | | | Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living. |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. | Engaged in industrial pursuits | ... | 21·89 |
| 2. | " entertaining and serving | ... | 20·42 |
| 3. | " commercial pursuits | ... | 17·62 |
| 4. | " professional pursuits | ... | 16·51 |
| 5. | " food and drinks | ... | 15·53 |
| 6. | " books and literature | ... | 12·48 |
| 7. | " on land and with animals | ... | 9·96 |

688. Phthisis being the most fatal of all complaints in Victoria, as has been already stated,* the occupations of adult males dying from that disease per 1,000 living have been similarly grouped with the following result :—

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS,
IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

| | | | | Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living. |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. | Engaged in commercial pursuits | ... | ... | 3·91 |
| 6. | „ books and literature | ... | ... | 3·68 |
| 2. | „ professional pursuits | ... | ... | 3·42 |
| 3. | „ entertaining and serving | ... | ... | 3·28 |
| 4. | „ industrial pursuits | ... | ... | 3·23 |
| 5. | „ food and drinks | ... | ... | 2·05 |
| 7. | „ land and animals | ... | ... | ·93 |

689. Commercial and literary pursuits appear to be favorable to the development of phthisis, as the mortality of persons engaged in the former rises from the third place, and that of the latter rises from the sixth place in the previous list, to the first and second places respectively in this. Professional pursuits also rise in the phthisis as compared with the previous list, but industrial pursuits, and pursuits connected with entertaining and serving, and with food and drinks, fall. Rural pursuits occupy the lowest place in both lists, and therefore may be considered to be conducive not only to immunity from phthisis but to general longevity.

690. There are 38 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1885, was 14,870, and the number of deaths was 1,653. In the previous twelve months the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,293, and the deaths 1,551. There was thus 1 death to every 9·0 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the year 1885, as against 1 death to every 9·2 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred, in the year ended 30th June, 1885, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

* See paragraph 625 ante.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

| Name of Hospital. | Year ended 30th June, 1885. | | | Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1884. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | Number of Cases treated. | Number of Deaths. | Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated. | |
| Alexandra | 30 | 2 | 6·67 | 13·64 |
| Amherst | 267 | 20 | 7·49 | 9·72 |
| Ararat† | 340 | 28 | 8·24 | 3·67 |
| Ballarat | 965 | 106 | 10·98 | 11·80 |
| Beechworth | 480 | 46 | 9·58 | 9·43 |
| Belfast † | 56 | 3 | 5·36 | 6·82 |
| Bendigo | 1,236 | 125 | 10·11 | 11·54 |
| Castlemaine | 630 | 57 | 9·05 | 7·81 |
| Clunes | 169 | 14 | 8·28 | 4·43 |
| Colac | 57 | 3 | 5·26 | 14·71 |
| Creswick | 279 | 17 | 6·09 | 6·55 |
| Daylesford† | 179 | 24 | 13·41 | 11·92 |
| Dunolly | 313 | 25 | 7·99 | 9·34 |
| Echuca | 183 | 22 | 12·02 | 6·74 |
| Geelong† | 825 | 79 | 9·58 | 10·80 |
| Hamilton† | 233 | 19 | 8·15 | 8·96 |
| Heathcote | 63 | 9 | 14·29 | 8·86 |
| Horsham | 240 | 28 | 11·67 | 8·90 |
| Inglewood | 508 | 34 | 6·69 | 8·81 |
| Kilmore | 129 | 13 | 10·08 | 9·23 |
| Kyneton | 465 | 27 | 5·81 | 2·89 |
| Maldon† | 52 | 9 | 17·31 | 11·47 |
| Mansfield | 106 | 9 | 8·49 | ... |
| Maryborough | 362 | 28 | 7·73 | 7·79 |
| Melbourne | 3,479 | 591 | 16·99 | 15·80 |
| Melbourne (Alfred) | 1,186 | 130 | 10·96 | 11·22 |
| Melbourne (Austin)* | 98 | 20 | 20·41 | 25·96 |
| Melbourne (Homœopathic) | 133 | 7 | 5·26 | 10·24 |
| Mooroopna | 344 | 26 | 7·56 | 10·64 |
| Nhill | 57 | 4 | 7·02 | 7·14 |
| Pleasant Creek (Stawell)† | 224 | 25 | 11·16 | 8·37 |
| Portland† | 47 | 4 | 8·51 | 19·15 |
| Sale | 304 | 38 | 12·50 | 11·66 |
| St. Arnaud | 292 | 20 | 6·85 | 8·68 |
| Swan Hill | 120 | 7 | 5·83 | 7·22 |
| Wangaratta | 204 | 19 | 9·31 | 4·63 |
| Warrnambool† | 113 | 11 | 9·73 | 8·79 |
| Wood's Point | 102 | 4 | 3·92 | 4·26 |
| Total | 14,870 | 1,653 | 11·12 | 10·85 |

Highest and lowest death rates.

691. In proportion to the cases treated in 1884-5, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),* Maldon, Melbourne, and Heathcote Hospitals; and the lowest in the Wood's Point, Melbourne (Homœopathic), Colac, Belfast, and Swan Hill Hospitals. In the previous year the rate of mortality was highest in the Austin (Melbourne),* Portland, Melbourne, Colac, and Alexandra Hospitals; and the least in the Mansfield (where there were no deaths), and in the Kyneton, Ararat, Wood's Point, Clunes, and Wangaratta Hospitals.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

692. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 360 during

* For incurables. † These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

the year 1883-4, and 253 in 1884-5. The deaths in the same institution numbered 20 in the former, and 11 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 18 died in 1883-4, and 1 in 23 in 1884-5.

693. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 583 women were confined in 1883-4, and 564 in 1884-5. Nineteen died in the former period, and 33 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 31 died in 1883-4, and 1 woman in 17 in 1884-5. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1885, 11,885 women were accouched therein,* of whom 205 died, or 1 death to every 58 confinements.†

Deaths of
mothers in
Lying-in
Hospital.

694. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 542 in the year 1883-4, and 533 during the year 1884-5, and of these, 50 in each year died before being taken from the institution; thus 1 infant in 11 died in both years.‡

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital.

695. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 566 cases were treated, and 26 deaths occurred, in the year 1883-4; 407 cases were treated, and 35 deaths occurred, during the year 1884-5. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 22 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 12 patients in the latter, period.

Sickness and
deaths in
Children's
Hospital.

696. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 1,826 in 1883-4, and 1,959 in the year 1884-5; deaths numbered 204 and 217. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 9 in both years.

Sickness and
deaths in
benevolent
asylums.

697. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1883-4 amounted to 545, and the deaths to 76, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1884-5 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 460, and the deaths 89, or 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
Immigrants'
Home.

698. In 1883-4 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 142, and the deaths 6. In the year ended 30th June, 1884-5, these numbers were 160 and 4 respectively. Thus, in 1883-4, 1 death occurred to every 24 cases of sickness, and, in 1884-5, 1 death to every 40 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
orphan
asylums.

699. In hospitals for the insane during 1884, the cases of sickness numbered 1,102, and during 1885 they numbered 1,071. The deaths amounted to 209 at the former period, and 223 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness in both years.

Sickness and
deaths in
lunatic
asylums.

700. In gaols and penal establishments 865 cases of sickness occurred in 1884, and 990 in 1885. The deaths in these two periods respectively were 48 and 71. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 18 cases in 1884, and 1 death to every 14 cases in 1885.

Sickness and
deaths in
gaols.

* Including a few women who were accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

† See paragraph 648 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 587 *ante*.

Deaths in
public
institutions.

701. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1884-5* was 2,448, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions both in 1883-4 and 1882-3 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths; in the first six months of 1882 in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{6}$ deaths; in 1881 in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{3}$ deaths; and in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1884-5:—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1884-5.

| | Number of Deaths. |
|---|-------------------|
| General hospitals | 1,653 |
| Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ... | 11 |
| Lying-in Hospital | 83† |
| Hospital for Sick Children | 35 |
| Benevolent asylums | 217 |
| Melbourne Immigrants' Home | 89 |
| Orphan asylums | 4 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 1 |
| Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind ... | 1 |
| Hospitals for the insane | 223 |
| Female refuges | 17‡ |
| Victorian Infant Asylum | 8 |
| Industrial and reformatory schools | 35§ |
| Gaols (exclusive of Police gaols) | 69 |
| Penal establishments | 2 |
| Total | 2,448 |

NOTE.—In 1884-5 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in England.

702. In England and Wales during 1882, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 63 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 28 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

Sick and
infirm.

703. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy, || the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained:—

* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1884.

† This includes the deaths of 50 infants born in the institution.

‡ This includes the deaths of 10 infants in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children, but exclusive of 3 who died in hospitals, and therefore included amongst the deaths of hospital patients.

|| No case of leprosy was returned either in 1871 or 1881. It is known that this infirmity existed at both periods, to a small extent, among the Chinese; but the sub-enumerators did not distinguish it from ordinary sickness.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1881.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| Suffering from sickness | 7,381 | 5,822 | 13,203 |
| „ „ accident | 1,162 | 202 | 1,364 |
| „ „ deafmuteism | 168 | 119 | 287 |
| „ „ blindness | 502 | 240 | 742 |
| „ „ lunacy | 1,590 | 1,243 | 2,833 |
| „ „ idiocy | 108 | 53 | 161 |
| „ „ epilepsy... .. | 176 | 114 | 290 |
| „ „ lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.* | 83 | 49 | 132 |
| Total | 11,170 | 7,842 | 19,012 |

704. The total numbers furnish a proportion of 221 persons suffering from infirmity in every 10,000 of the population, of 247 infirm males in every 10,000 males, of 191 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

Proportion of infirm to population.

705. The sick when the census of 1881 was taken were found to be in the proportion of 153, and those laid up in consequence of accidents in that of 16, to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined, representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 169 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 59. A similar combination gives a proportion of 189 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 53; of 147 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 68.

Sickness and accidents.

706. All the Australasian colonies except New South Wales obtained returns of sickness and accidents in 1881, those for New Zealand, however, applying only to persons over 15 years of age, and therefore not comparable with the others. Omitting the two colonies named, Queensland showed the smallest proportion of persons laid up from these causes, and South Australia and Tasmania the largest, next to which was Victoria. The following are the proportions, the colonies being arranged in order, the one with the lowest ratio of disablement being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

Disablement in Australasian colonies.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | Persons. |
|--|----------|
| 1. Queensland had 1 person disabled from sickness or accident in every | 211 |
| 2. Western Australia „ „ „ „ „ | 68 |
| 3. Victoria „ „ „ „ „ | 59 |
| 4. { South Australia „ „ „ „ „ | 58 |
| { Tasmania „ „ „ „ „ | 58 |

707. New Zealand, as has just been stated, returned those disabled persons only who were over 15 years of age. These were in the very low proportion of 1 in 89 of the population at the same period of life. A proportion calculated upon the Victorian returns at a similar age gives 1 disabled person in 42.

Disablement in New Zealand.

* The information in this line was not asked for, and is no doubt incomplete.

Permanent
infirmities.

708. The deafmutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226.

Deafmute-
ism.

709. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females.

Deafmuteism
in England
and Wales.

710. The proportion of deafmutes to the total number of persons living is not nearly so high in Victoria as in England and Wales, where, according to the returns of the census of 1881, there was 1 deafmute in every 1,746 of the population; which proportion was about the same as in 1871, when 1 in every 1,748 of the population of England and Wales was a deafmute.*

Deafmuteism
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

711. Five of the colonies of this group obtained returns of deafmuteism in 1881, those which did not do so being New South Wales and Queensland. In proportion to population, this affliction was found to be more common in Victoria than in New Zealand, Western Australia, or South Australia, but much less so than in Tasmania, in which the proportion was higher than that in England and Wales. The following are the proportions in the five colonies named, which are arranged in order, the colony in which deafmuteism is least prevalent being placed first, and the others in succession :—

DEAFMUTEISM IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| 1. New Zealand had 1 deafmute in every | ... | 4,298 persons. |
| 2. Western Australia | " " | 4,244 " |
| 3. South Australia | " " | 3,448 " |
| 4. Victoria | " " | 3,005 " |
| 5. Tasmania | " " | 1,837 " |

Blindness.

712. Blind persons in Victoria were found in 1881 to be in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females.

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 63. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1883.

713. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of blind persons to the total population was 1 in 1,138, or higher than it has ever been in Victoria; not, however, so high as the proportion obtaining in England and Wales at the three previous censuses—for in 1871 it was 1 in 1,052; in 1861, 1 in 1,037; and in 1851 as high as 1 in 979.*

Blindness in
England and
Wales.

714. Returns of blindness were obtained by the same five colonies which obtained returns of deafmuteism. It was found that in New Zealand the proportion of blind persons was extremely low, and in South Australia it was lower than in Victoria, but in Western Australia and Tasmania it was enormously high—much higher than in England and Wales. The following are the proportions in these colonies, the colony in which the proportion was lowest being placed first, and the rest in order:—

Blindness
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| 1. New Zealand had 1 blind person in every | ... | 3,550 persons. |
| 2. South Australia | " " | 1,417 " |
| 3. Victoria | " " | 1,162 " |
| 4. Western Australia | " " | 725 " |
| 5. Tasmania | " " | 625 " |

715. Lunatics in Victoria were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

Lunacy

716. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1881 was taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 502 of the population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria at the same census.†

Lunacy in
England and
Wales.

717. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which collected complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy were New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion was lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Lunacy in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. New Zealand had 1 lunatic in every | ... | 437 persons. |
| 2. South Australia | " " | 436 " |
| 3. Tasmania | " " | 334 " |
| 4. Victoria | " " | 304 " |

718. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private houses, gaols, &c. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics

Lunacy in
Queensland

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 60.
† See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 67.

bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

Idiocy.

719. Persons returned as idiots in this colony were in the proportion of 1·87 per 10,000 of the population ; 2·38 idiot males per 10,000 males, 1·29 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 5,356 persons, 1 idiot male in every 4,186 males, 1 idiot female in every 7,741 females.

Idiocy in
England
and Wales.

720. In England and Wales idiots were combined with imbeciles at the census of 1881, therefore comparison with Victoria, where idiots alone were returned, may not be fair. The proportion of idiots and imbeciles to the population of England and Wales was a very high one, viz., 1 person so afflicted in every 794 persons living.*

Idiocy in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

721. Idiocy as distinguished from lunacy was not returned in any colony of the group except Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania. In the second of these it was much less prevalent, but in the third much more so than in this colony, as is shown by the following proportions :—

IDIOTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. New Zealand | had 1 idiot in every | ... | ... | ... | 8,447 persons. |
| 2. Victoria | " | " | " | ... | 5,356 " |
| 3. Tasmania | " | " | " | ... | 1,522 " |

Idiocy and
lunacy in
England
and Wales.

722. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics to the general population was 1 in 307 ; this, it will be observed, is lower than the ratio which idiots and lunatics bore to the population of Victoria in the same year.

Idiots and
lunatics in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

723. The idiots combined with the lunatics give the following results for four of the Australasian colonies, being all those which obtained the information at the census of 1881 :—

IDIOCY AND LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1. New Zealand | had 1 idiot or lunatic in every | ... | ... | ... | 416 persons. |
| 2. Victoria | " | " | " | ... | 288 " |
| 3. Tasmania | " | " | " | ... | 274 " |
| 4. Western Australia | " | " | " | ... | 259 " |

Epilepsy.

724. Epileptic persons were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females ; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy
in New
Zealand

725. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby

* See General Report of the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 68.

showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

726. No instruction was given the sub-enumerators at the last census of Victoria to obtain returns of mutilated, crippled, and deformed persons, but the schedules contained particulars respecting 132 such persons. There is no doubt that all were not returned, therefore no comparisons with the numbers of the population will be quoted here ; it is, however, suggested that at future censuses of this colony an attempt should be made to obtain complete returns of the numbers affected in this manner.

Lameness,
mutilation,
deformity,
&c.

727. Of those returned as stated, 5 males were set down as having lost an arm, and 7 a leg ; 1 male and 1 female as having lost a hand ; 5 males as lame, 4 as cripples from birth, 1 as crippled through spine affection, 2 as having a crippled hand, 4 as crippled and sick, and 1 as crippled through accident ; 1 female was returned as having lost the use of her hands by lead poisoning, 1 as deformed in the left foot, 1 simply as deformed, and 1 as crippled and paralysed. The remainder, both males and females, were entered merely as crippled.*

Crippled and
deformed
persons.

728. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1885 was 20,818; and as the number of births was 29,975, it appears that 69 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,646, or nearly 9 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. Notwithstanding that an outbreak of small-pox took place in the previous year, and 5 deaths occurred, the proportion of vaccinations in 1885 was much below the average ; in fact the lowest, with one exception, during the last 11 years. In the previous year the vaccinations were equal to about 74 per cent. of the children born ; in 1883, 67 per cent. ; in 1882, 75 per cent. ; in 1881 they even exceeded the births by 100—a circumstance due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated ; in 1880 they were equal to about 73 per cent. ; in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent. ; in 1877 to 87 per cent. ; in 1876 to 80 per cent. ; and in 1875 to 82 per cent.

Vaccina-
tions.

729. Doubts being, from time to time, raised as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing, or modifying the effects of small-pox, the following particulars may be interesting ; they have been founded on information given to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, by Mr. Marson, surgeon of the Small-pox Hospital, London,

Effects of
vaccination.

* For the ages, occupations, &c., of those suffering from the various descriptions of infirmity, see Government Statist's General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1881. Ferres, Melbourne, 1883.

as the result of his observations made during 25 years in regard to nearly 6,000 cases of post-vaccinal small-pox :—

| | | | | | Percentage of Deaths of Small-pox Patients. |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cases where the patient— | | | | | |
| Was stated to have been vaccinated, but had no cicatrix | | | | | 21·75 |
| Had one vaccine cicatrix * | | | | | 7·50 |
| „ two „ cicatrices † | | | | | 4·50 |
| „ three „ „ | | | | | 1·75 |
| „ four or more „ | | | | | 0·75 |
| Was unvaccinated | | | | | 35·50 |

Central
Board of
Health.

730. The Victorian Central Board of Health, which consists of a President and nine members, renders important service in devising and carrying into effect measures for the preservation of the public health, and especially in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The Board meets fortnightly, but the President, who is a salaried officer, and gives his whole time and attention to the duties of his position, is empowered to take all necessary action during the intervals, reporting fully to the Board at its next meeting. The number of Local Boards is 184, who are in constant communication with, and take instructions from the Central Board. Mr. A. P. Akehurst, the President of the Central Board, has written a short account of its work and objects specially for the *Victorian Year-Book*, and this, together with several important circulars issued by the Board, is published in an Appendix near the end of this volume.

Meteorologi-
cal observa-
tions, 1885.

731. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1885. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1885.

| Stations. | | Height above Sea-level. | Temperature in the Shade. | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| | | | Max. | Min. | Mean. |
| | | feet. | ° | ° | ° |
| Portland | ... | 37·0 | 100·0 | 30·0 | 56·3 |
| Gabo Island | ... | 50·0 | ... | 32·0 | 57·7 |
| Melbourne | ... | 91·3 | 101·6 | 29·9 | 57·1 |
| Cape Otway | ... | 270·0 | 91·0 | 30·0 | 54·6 |
| Wilson's Promontory | | 300·0 | 95·0 | 40·0 | 56·1 |
| Echuca | ... | 314·0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sandhurst | ... | 701·0 | 106·0 | 30·2 | 58·8 |
| Ballarat | ... | 1,438·0 | 104·0 | 28·5 | 53·6 |

* In cases of the one cicatrix being well marked, the death-rate was 4·25 per cent.; in cases of its being badly marked it was 12 per cent.

† In cases of the two cicatrices being well marked, the death-rate was 2·75 per cent.; in cases of their being badly marked, it was 7·25 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1885—
continued.

| Stations. | Mean Atmospheric Pressure. | Days on which Rain fell. | Amount of Rainfall. | Mean Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | inches. | No. | inches. | 0—1. | 0—10. |
| Portland ... | 30·037 | 192 | 33·71 | ·749 | 5·0 |
| Gabo Island ... | 29·982 | 110 | 24·47 | ·797 | 5·8 |
| Melbourne ... | 29·996 | 123 | 26·94 | ·709 | 6·3 |
| Cape Otway ... | 29·805 | 172 | 26·99 | ·839 | 7·1 |
| Wilson's Promontory | 29·674 | 173 | 44·60 | ·766 | 6·6 |
| Echuca ... | 29·691 | 58 | 20·03 | ... | ... |
| Sandhurst ... | 29·329 | 114 | 20·16 | ·659 | 4·3 |
| Ballarat ... | 28·565 | 130 | 25·65 | ·726 | 5·3 |

732. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-two years ended with 1885 :—

Meteorology
in Mel-
bourne, 1864
to 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR
TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

| Year. | Temperature in the Shade. | | | Mean Atmospheric Pressure. | Days on which Rain fell. | Amount of Rainfall. | Mean Relative Humidity. | Mean Amount of Cloud. |
|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Max. | Min. | Mean. | | | | | |
| | ° | ° | ° | inches. | No. | inches. | 0—1. | 0—10. |
| 1864 | 96·6 | 30·5 | 57·1 | 29·94 | 144 | 27·40 | ·72 | 6·1 |
| 1865 | 103·4 | 30·9 | 56·5 | 29·94 | 119 | 15·94 | ·68 | 5·6 |
| 1866 | 108·2 | 28·0 | 57·8 | 29·95 | 107 | 22·41 | ·70 | 5·5 |
| 1867 | 108·4 | 29·7 | 57·7 | 29·92 | 133 | 25·79 | ·72 | 5·7 |
| 1868 | 110·0 | 27·4 | 57·1 | 29·98 | 120 | 18·27 | ·70 | 5·7 |
| 1869 | 108·4 | 27·0 | 57·2 | 29·94 | 129 | 24·59 | ·71 | 6·0 |
| 1870 | 109·0 | 29·6 | 57·4 | 29·93 | 129 | 33·76 | ·74 | 5·8 |
| 1871 | 106·0 | 32·1 | 57·7 | 29·93 | 125 | 30·17 | ·74 | 5·9 |
| 1872 | 103·3 | 32·5 | 57·6 | 29·92 | 136 | 32·52 | ·74 | 6·4 |
| 1873 | 102·4 | 30·2 | 58·0 | 29·94 | 134 | 25·61 | ·72 | 6·0 |
| 1874 | 102·7 | 29·3 | 56·6 | 29·93 | 134 | 28·10 | ·72 | 6·1 |
| 1875 | 110·4 | 31·1 | 56·6 | 29·89 | 158 | 32·87 | ·72 | 6·2 |
| 1876 | 110·7 | 29·0 | 57·0 | 29·93 | 134 | 24·04 | ·70 | 5·8 |
| 1877 | 100·7 | 31·0 | 56·7 | 29·99 | 124 | 24·10 | ·70 | 5·8 |
| 1878 | 103·4 | 31·1 | 57·4 | 29·90 | 116 | 25·36 | ·71 | 6·0 |
| 1879 | 106·0 | 30·5 | 56·8 | 29·92 | 127 | 19·28 | ·71 | 5·8 |
| 1880 | 106·5 | 29·0 | 57·8 | 29·92 | 147 | 28·48 | ·72 | 6·0 |
| 1881 | 99·9 | 31·9 | 57·1 | 29·97 | 134 | 24·08 | ·68 | 5·9 |
| 1882 | 110·5 | 31·5 | 57·4 | 29·90 | 131 | 22·39 | ·68 | 5·6 |
| 1883 | 104·9 | 31·7 | 58·0 | 29·92 | 130 | 23·71 | ·69 | 5·9 |
| 1884 | 100·7 | 29·9 | 56·7 | 29·94 | 128 | 25·85 | ·71 | 6·2 |
| 1885 | 101·6 | 29·9 | 57·1 | 30·00 | 123 | 26·94 | ·71 | 6·3 |
| Means | 105·1 | 30·2 | 57·2 | 29·94 | 130 | 25·53 | ·71 | 5·9 |

733. It will be noticed that in 1885, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was about

Observations
in 1885 com-
pared with
means.

3½ degrees, and the minimum temperature about one-third of a degree, below the mean of the maxima and minima in twenty-two years; that the mean temperature was slightly below, and the mean relative humidity about the average, but the mean atmospheric pressure was considerably above the average of the same period; also, that, although rain fell on seven days less than usual, the amount of cloud which prevailed was much above, and the rainfall was nearly 1½ inches above, the average.

Observations
in 1885 and
former
years com-
pared.

734. During the period of twenty-two years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1885 was experienced in seventeen, and a lower one than the minimum in eight, of the previous years; the mean temperature was equalled in three years, and was exceeded in all the other years except seven; the mean atmospheric pressure of 1885 was the highest during the whole period; the number of days on which rain fell was exceeded in all the other years except four; the amount of rainfall, which has been steadily increasing since 1882, was in that year, with one exception, higher than in any year since 1875, whilst in only one previous year was the mean amount of cloud higher than in 1885.

Mean tem-
perature in
Melbourne
and else-
where.

735. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years (57·2°) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington (56·9°), Bordeaux (57·0°), Madrid (57·2°), and Marseilles (58·3°). It is lower by 5½ degrees than that of Sydney (62·5°), and lower by 7½ degrees than that of Adelaide (64·6°).*

Mean rain-
fall in Mel-
bourne and
elsewhere.

736. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·46in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England (25·5in.), Bathurst in New South Wales (25·0in.), and Toulouse in France (24·9in.). It is above that in London (24·0in.), Nottingham (23·7in.), or Paris (22·9in.), is 5 inches above that in Adelaide (20·5in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney (50·1in.).*

Fall of snow
in Mel-
bourne,
1882.

737. It may be remarked that a fall of snow took place in Melbourne on the 26th July, 1882, on which day the lowest temperature in the shade was 37° and the highest 44°. This is a most unusual occurrence, no other such instance being remembered since the 29th and 30th August, 1849, when snow fell heavily.

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

738. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

* The observations, except those for Melbourne and Adelaide, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of that colony.

PART IV.—INTERCHANGE.

739. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

740. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the tenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports classified.

741. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per centum added.† Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Mode of valuing imports and exports.

742. In the following table, the rate of import duty is given, and the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

743. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article :— Classification and index of imports and exports.

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

† This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- Order 1. Books, &c.
 „ 2. Musical instruments
 „ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
 „ 4. Carving, figures, &c.
 „ 5. Tackle for sports and games
 „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
 „ 7. Surgical instruments
 „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
 „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements
 „ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
 „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
 „ 12. Building materials
 „ 13. Furniture
 „ 14. Chemicals

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures
 „ 16. Silk manufactures
 „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures
 „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery
 „ 19. Dress
 „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- Order 21. Animal food
 „ 22. Vegetable food
 „ 23. Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 24. Animal substances
 „ 25. Vegetable „
 „ 26. Oils *

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- Order 27. Articles connected with mining
 „ 28. Coal, &c.
 „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass
 „ 30. Water
 „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones
 „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 33. Animals and birds
 „ 34. Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

- Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
 „ 36. Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

| Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Acid—acetic, other ... | 14 | Artificial flowers ... | 19 | Biscuits ... | 22 |
| Aerated waters ... | 23 | Asphalte ... | 14 | Bitters ... | 23 |
| Agricultural — imple- | | Axle—arms, boxes ... | 10 | Black oil ... | 26 |
| ments, machinery ... | 9 | Axles ... | 10 | „ sand ... | 32 |
| Air-bricks ... | 12 | Bacon ... | 21 | Blankets ... | 15 |
| Ale and porter ... | 23 | Bagging ... | 20 | Blasting powder ... | 8 |
| Alkali ... | 14 | Bags, sacks ... | 20 | Blue ... | 25 |
| Almond oil ... | 26 | „ paper ... | 25 | Boats ... | 11 |
| Almonds ... | 22 | Bark ... | 25 | Boilers, steam ... | 9 |
| Alum ... | 14 | Barley ... | 22 | Bolts and nuts ... | 32 |
| Anchors ... | 11 | Basket and wicker ware ... | 25 | Bone-dust ... | 24 |
| Animal food ... | 21 | Bass ... | 25 | Bones ... | 24 |
| „ substances ... | 24 | Bath bricks ... | 29 | Bonnets ... | 19 |
| Animals and birds ... | 33 | Beans ... | 22 | Books, printed ... | 1 |
| Antimony—crude, ore, | | Bêche de mer ... | 21 | Boots ... | 19 |
| regulus ... | 32 | Beef—salted ... | 21 | Boot-webbing ... | 20 |
| Apparel ... | 19 | Beer ... | 23 | Borax ... | 14 |
| Arms and ammunition ... | 8 | Beeswax ... | 24 | Bottled fruit ... | 22 |
| Arrowroot ... | 22 | Benzine ... | 26 | Bottles ... | 29 |
| Arsenic ... | 14 | Birds ... | 33 | Bran ... | 25 |

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

INDEX—continued.

| Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Bran bags ... | 20 | Coke ... | 28 | Flannels—piece ... | 15 |
| Brandy ... | 23 | Colours ... | 14 | Flax ... | 25 |
| Brassware ... | 32 | Colza oil ... | 26 | „ manufactures ... | 17 |
| Bricks—air, clay, fire | 12 | Combs ... | 24 | Flock ... | 24 |
| „ bath ... | 29 | Confectionery ... | 22 | Floorcloth ... | 20 |
| Bristles ... | 24 | Copper—ore, regulus, | | Flour ... | 22 |
| Broadcloths, &c. ... | 15 | sheet, ware, | | „ sacks ... | 20 |
| Broom corn ... | 25 | wire ... | 32 | Flowers, artificial ... | 19 |
| Brooms—hair, brush- | | „ specie ... | 31 | Food, animal ... | 21 |
| ware ... | 35 | Copra ... | 25 | „ vegetable ... | 22 |
| Brownware ... | 29 | Cordage ... | 20 | Fresh fish, meat ... | 21 |
| Brushware, brooms... 35 | | „ iron, steel ... | 32 | Fruit—bottled, dried, | |
| Buckets and tubs, iron | 32 | Cordials ... | 23 | green, currants, rai- | |
| Building materials ... | 12 | Cork and corks cut ... | 25 | sins ... | 22 |
| Butter, butterine ... | 21 | Cornsacks ... | 20 | Fuel ... | 28 |
| Canary seed ... | 25 | Cotton and flax manu- | | Furniture, furniture | |
| Candles ... | 24 | factures ... | 17 | springs ... | 13 |
| Canes ... | 25 | Cotton seed oil ... | 26 | Furs ... | 19 |
| Cannons ... | 8 | Cotton—piece goods, | | Fuse ... | 8 |
| Canvas ... | 20 | waste, wick ... | 17 | Galvanized iron—cord- | |
| Caps and hats—felt, | | „ raw ... | 25 | age, buckets, tubs, | |
| silk, straw, &c. ... | 19 | Curiosities ... | 36 | guttering, sheet, | |
| Caps, percussion ... | 8 | Currants ... | 22 | ware ... | 32 |
| Carbolic acid ... | 14 | Cutlery ... | 9 | Gasaliers & chandeliers | 13 |
| Cards, playing ... | 1 | Dogs ... | 33 | Gelatine, blasting ... | 8 |
| Carpeting ... | 15 | Doors ... | 12 | Gin ... | 23 |
| Carriages, carriage ma- | | Drake ... | 25 | Ginger, ground ... | 23 |
| terials ... | 10 | Drapery ... | 18 | Glass—bottles, plate, | |
| Cartridges, cartridge | | Dress ... | 19 | window, ware ... | 29 |
| cases ... | 8 | Dried fruit ... | 22 | Gloves ... | 19 |
| Carts, waggon, &c. ... | 10 | Drinks and stimulants | 23 | Glucose ... | 22 |
| Carving, figures, &c. ... | 4 | Druggeting ... | 15 | Glue, glue pieces ... | 24 |
| Casks ... | 25 | Drugs ... | 14 | Glycerine ... | 14 |
| Castor oil ... | 26 | Dyes ... | 14 | Goat skins ... | 24 |
| Cattle ... | 33 | Dynamite ... | 8 | Goats ... | 33 |
| Cement ... | 12 | Earthenware ... | 29 | Gold—leaf, plate, spe- | |
| Chaff ... | 25 | Eggs ... | 21 | cie ... | 31 |
| Chain cables ... | 11 | Electro-plated ware ... | 32 | Goods manufactured, | |
| Chandeliers & gasaliers | 13 | Emus ... | 33 | unenumerated ... | 36 |
| Cheese ... | 21 | Engine-packing ... | 20 | Grain ... | 22 |
| Chemicals ... | 14 | Engines, steam ... | 9 | Gram ... | 22 |
| Chicory ... | 23 | Engravings ... | 3 | Grass seeds ... | 25 |
| China matting ... | 20 | Essences and essential | | Grates and stoves ... | 32 |
| „ ware ... | 29 | oils ... | 14 | Grease ... | 24 |
| Chinese oil ... | 26 | Explosives ... | 8 | Greasy wool ... | 24 |
| Chocolate ... | 23 | Fancy goods ... | 35 | Grindery ... | 35 |
| Cider ... | 23 | Feathers ... | 24 | Grindstones... .. | 29 |
| Cigars, cigarettes ... | 23 | „ ornamental ... | 19 | Guano ... | 14 |
| Clay tobacco pipes ... | 4 | Felt—sheathing, &c. ... | 20 | Gum ... | 25 |
| Clocks ... | 6 | „ hoods... .. | 19 | Gun caps ... | 8 |
| Clover seed ... | 25 | Fencing wire ... | 32 | Gunny bags ... | 20 |
| Coal ... | 28 | Fibre ... | 25 | Gunpowder ... | 8 |
| Cocoa beans ... | 23 | Firearms ... | 8 | Gutta-percha goods ... | 25 |
| Cocoanut fibre ... | 25 | Firebricks ... | 12 | Haberdashery ... | 18 |
| „ oil ... | 26 | Fireworks ... | 5 | Hair—curled, seating | 24 |
| Cocoanuts ... | 22 | Firewood ... | 25 | Hams ... | 21 |
| Cod, codliver oil ... | 26 | Fish—fresh, preserved, | | Hardware ... | 35 |
| Coffee ... | 23 | salted, shell ... | 21 | Hares ... | 33 |
| Coir and other matting | 20 | Fish ova ... | 33 | Harmoniums ... | 2 |

INDEX—continued.

| Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. |
|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| Harness ... | 10 | Macaroni ... | 22 | Oars ... | 11 |
| Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ... | 19 | Machinery—agricultu- ral, weaving and spinning ... | 9 | Oatmeal ... | 22 |
| Hatters' materials ... | 19 | Machines, tools, and implements ... | 9 | Oats ... | 22 |
| Hay ... | 25 | Maize ... | 22 | Oilcake ... | 25 |
| Hemp ... | 25 | Maizena and corn flour ... | 22 | Oilcloth ... | 20 |
| Hides ... | 24 | Malt ... | 22 | Oilmen's stores ... | 35 |
| Holloware ... | 35 | Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ... | 18 | Oils of all kinds ... | 26 |
| Honey ... | 21 | Manufactures of fibrous materials ... | 20 | „ in bottles ... | 26 |
| Hoofs ... | 24 | „ mixed metals ... | 32 | Olive oil ... | 26 |
| Hops ... | 23 | Manures ... | 14 | Onions ... | 22 |
| Horned cattle ... | 33 | Marble ... | 29 | Opium ... | 14 |
| Horns ... | 24 | Matches ... | 14 | Opossum skins ... | 24 |
| Horses ... | 33 | Materials, building ... | 12 | Optical instruments ... | 6 |
| Hosiery ... | 19 | „ carriage ... | 10 | Ordnance stores ... | 35 |
| Implements, agricul- tural ... | 9 | „ hatters' ... | 19 | Ore—antimony, cop- per, iron, lead, tin ... | 32 |
| Indefinite articles ... | 36 | „ printing ... | 35 | „ bags ... | 20 |
| Indiarubber goods ... | 25 | „ telegraphic ... | 35 | Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ... | 32 |
| Ink—printing, coloured, and writing ... | 14 | „ watchmakers' ... | 6 | Organs ... | 2 |
| Instruments, musical ... | 2 | Mats ... | 20 | Ornamental feathers ... | 19 |
| „ optical ... | 6 | Matting—china, coir ... | 20 | Ova ... | 33 |
| „ scientific ... | 6 | Meal, linseed ... | 25 | Oxalic acid ... | 14 |
| „ surgical ... | 7 | „ oat ... | 22 | Paintings ... | 3 |
| Iron—bar, castings, gal- vanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ... | 32 | Meats—fresh, preserved ... | 21 | Paints ... | 14 |
| Ironmongery ... | 35 | Medicinal oil ... | 26 | Palm oil ... | 26 |
| „ saddlers' ... | 10 | „ roots ... | 14 | Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ... | 25 |
| Isinglass ... | 21 | Medicines, patent ... | 14 | Parasols ... | 19 |
| Ivory ... | 24 | Meerscham pipes ... | 4 | Patent leather ... | 24 |
| Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ... | 19 | Metals, other than gold and silver ... | 32 | „ medicines ... | 14 |
| Jams and preserves ... | 22 | Methylated spirits ... | 14 | Peanuts ... | 22 |
| Jewellery ... | 31 | Milk, preserved ... | 23 | Pearl barley ... | 22 |
| Jute ... | 25 | Millet ... | 25 | „ shell ... | 24 |
| „ piece goods ... | 20 | Millinery ... | 19 | Pease ... | 22 |
| Kangaroo skins ... | 24 | Millstones ... | 29 | Pepper ... | 23 |
| Kerosene oil ... | 26 | Mineral earths, clays, &c. ... | 32 | „ ground ... | 23 |
| „ shale ... | 28 | „ oil, undefined ... | 26 | Perfumed spirits ... | 23 |
| Lamps and lampware ... | 13 | Miscellaneous articles of trade ... | 35 | Perfumery ... | 23 |
| Lard ... | 21 | Molasses ... | 22 | Personal effects ... | 36 |
| „ oil ... | 26 | Mouldings ... | 4 | Phormium, N. Z. ... | 25 |
| Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ... | 32 | Musical instruments ... | 2 | Photographic goods ... | 35 |
| Leather, leatherware ... | 24 | Muslins ... | 17 | Pianofortes ... | 2 |
| Leeches ... | 33 | Mustard ... | 23 | Pickles ... | 23 |
| Lime ... | 12 | Mutton-bird oil ... | 26 | Picric acid ... | 14 |
| Limejuice ... | 23 | Nails ... | 32 | Pigs ... | 33 |
| Linen piece goods ... | 17 | Naphtha ... | 14 | Pine oil ... | 26 |
| Linseed meal ... | 25 | Natural history, speci- mens of ... | 36 | Pipes—iron, lead „ tobacco ... | 32 |
| „ oil ... | 26 | Neatsfoot oil ... | 26 | Pistols ... | 8 |
| Liquorice ... | 22 | Nets and netting ... | 20 | Pitch ... | 25 |
| Lithofracteur ... | 8 | Nut oil ... | 26 | Plants ... | 34 |
| Live animals ... | 33 | Nuts ... | 22 | Plaster of paris ... | 29 |
| Lubricating oil ... | 26 | Oakum ... | 25 | Platedware ... | 32 |
| | | | | Plumbago ... | 32 |
| | | | | Pollard ... | 25 |
| | | | | Porcelain ... | 29 |
| | | | | Pork, salted ... | 21 |

INDEX—continued.

| Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. | Entries. | Order. |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| Potatoes ... | 22 | Seed oil ... | 26 | Tarpaulins, linen ... | 17 |
| Poultry ... | 33 | Sewing machines ... | 9 | Tea ... | 23 |
| Powder — blasting, | | Shale ... | 28 | Telegraphic materials | 35 |
| sporting ... | 8 | Sheep ... | 33 | " wire ... | 32 |
| Precious stones ... | 31 | " skins ... | 24 | Tents, linen ... | 17 |
| Preserved fish, meats | 21 | Shell—pearl, tortoise | 24 | Timber, all kinds ... | 25 |
| " milk ... | 23 | Shellfish ... | 21 | Tin—block, foil, ore, | |
| " vegetables... | 22 | Ships, boats, &c. ... | 11 | plates, ware ... | 32 |
| Preserves ... | 22 | Shoes ... | 19 | Tobacco ... | 23 |
| Printing ink ... | 14 | Shot ... | 8 | " pipes ... | 4 |
| " materials ... | 35 | Silk—manufactures, | | Tools ... | 9 |
| " paper ... | 25 | mixtures; silks ... | 16 | Tortoise shell ... | 24 |
| Prints, pictures, &c. ... | 3 | Silver—plate, specie... | 31 | Toys ... | 5 |
| Provisions, preserved | | Skins ... | 24 | Travellers' samples ... | 35 |
| and salted ... | 21 | Slate slabs ... | 29 | Turnery ... | 4 |
| Pulse ... | 22 | Slates, roofing ... | 12 | Turpentine ... | 14 |
| Pulu ... | 25 | Slops ... | 19 | Turtles ... | 33 |
| Pumice stone ... | 29 | Snuff ... | 23 | Tweeds ... | 15 |
| Putty ... | 29 | Soap ... | 24 | Twine ... | 20 |
| Quartz ... | 31 | Soda—ash, bicarbonate, | | Umbrellas ... | 19 |
| Quicksilver ... | 32 | caustic, crystals, ni- | | Unserviceable cordage | 20 |
| Rabbits' skins ... | 24 | trate, silicate ... | 14 | Upholstery ... | 13 |
| Rags ... | 25 | Specie ... | 31 | Utensils ... | 9 |
| Railway rails, chairs, &c. | 32 | Specimens of natural | | Varnish ... | 25 |
| Raisins ... | 22 | history ... | 36 | Vegetable food ... | 22 |
| Rape oil ... | 26 | Spelter ... | 32 | " oil ... | 26 |
| Rattans ... | 25 | Sperm oil ... | 26 | " substances | 25 |
| Raw cotton ... | 25 | Spices ... | 23 | Vegetables—fresh, pre- | |
| " sugar ... | 22 | Spinning and weaving | | served ... | 22 |
| Refined sugar ... | 22 | machinery ... | 9 | Vermicelli ... | 22 |
| Regulus ... | 32 | Spirits, methylated ... | 14 | Vestas ... | 14 |
| Resin ... | 25 | " other ... | 23 | Vinegar ... | 23 |
| Ribbons ... | 16 | Split pease ... | 22 | Waggons ... | 10 |
| Rice ... | 22 | Sponges ... | 24 | Walnuts ... | 22 |
| Rock salt ... | 23 | Starch ... | 25 | Washed wool ... | 24 |
| Roots, medicinal ... | 14 | Stationery ... | 1 | Watches ... | 6 |
| Rope ... | 20 | Steam boilers, engines | 9 | Watchmakers' materials | 6 |
| Rugs ... | 15 | Stearine ... | 24 | Weaving and spinning | |
| Rum ... | 23 | Steel, cordage ... | 32 | machinery ... | 9 |
| Rye ... | 22 | Stimulants ... | 23 | Whalebone ... | 24 |
| Sacks, bags ... | 20 | Stone, clay, earthen- | | Wheat ... | 22 |
| Saddlery ... | 10 | ware, and glass | 29 | Whiskey ... | 23 |
| Saddlers' ironmongery | 10 | " grind, mill, ware, | | Whiting ... | 29 |
| Saddle-trees... | 10 | &c. ... | 29 | Wicker and basket ware | 25 |
| Sago ... | 22 | Stoves ... | 32 | Wine ... | 23 |
| Salad oil ... | 26 | Straw ... | 25 | " spirits of ... | 23 |
| Salt ... | 23 | " hats ... | 19 | Wire netting ... | 32 |
| Salted beef, pork, fish | 21 | Sugar—candy, raw, re- | | Wooden tobacco pipes | 4 |
| Saltpetre ... | 23 | fined ... | 22 | Woodenware ... | 25 |
| Sashes ... | 12 | Sulphur ... | 14 | Wool ... | 24 |
| Sauces ... | 23 | Surgical instruments... | 7 | " and worsted manu- | |
| Sausage skins ... | 24 | Tackle for sports and | | factures ... | 15 |
| Scientific instruments | 6 | games ... | 5 | Woollen piece goods ... | 15 |
| Scoured wool ... | 24 | Tallow ... | 24 | Woolpacks ... | 20 |
| Screws ... | 32 | " oil ... | 26 | Works of art ... | 3 |
| Seal oil ... | 26 | Tanks, iron ... | 32 | Writing paper ... | 25 |
| " skins ... | 24 | Tapioca ... | 22 | Yarn ... | 15 |
| Seeds—canary, clover, | | Tar ... | 25 | Zinc — ingots, sheet, | |
| grass ... | 25 | Tares ... | 25 | perforated ... | 32 |

IMPORTS, 1885.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

| | | Order 1.—Books, &c. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|-----|------------|--------|-----|---------|
| Free | ... | Books, printed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242,517 |
| 3s. per doz. packs | 1,482 | Cards, playing | ... | doz. packs | 9,976 | | 2,756 |
| 20 per cent. and free | 9,802 | Stationery | ... | ... | ... | | 96,343 |
| | | Order 2.—Musical Instruments. | | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 158 | Harmoniums... | ... | No. | 43 | | 481 |
| " | 2,389 | Organs | ... | " | 1,041 | | 11,851 |
| " | 20,342 | Pianofortes | ... | " | 4,423 | | 99,053 |
| Free | ... | Others, undescribed | ... | ... | ... | | 17,548 |
| | | Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c. | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Paintings and engravings | ... | ... | ... | | 44,445 |
| " | ... | Works of art | ... | ... | ... | | 5,437 |
| | | Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c. | | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 46 | Mouldings, gilt | ... | ... | ... | | 183 |
| Free | ... | " picture frame | ... | ... | ... | | 8,446 |
| 25 per cent. | ... | " other | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| " | 213 | Pipes, tobacco—clay | ... | gross | 11,152 | | 790 |
| " | 536 | " " meerscham | ... | ... | ... | | 2,380 |
| 12s. ♂ gross | 2,812 | " " wooden | ... | gross | 4,566 | | 16,738 |
| 25 per cent. | 63 | Turnery | ... | ... | ... | | 407 |
| | | Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games. | | | | | |
| 20 per cent. | 100 | Fireworks | ... | ... | ... | | 414 |
| Free | ... | Toys | ... | ... | ... | | 11,588 |
| | | Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c. | | | | | |
| 20 per cent. | 2,716 | Clocks | ... | ... | ... | | 14,375 |
| Free | ... | Instruments, optical | ... | ... | ... | | 6,682 |
| " | ... | " scientific | ... | ... | ... | | 24,605 |
| 20 per cent. | 11,087 | Watches | ... | ... | ... | | 62,283 |
| Free | ... | Watchmakers' materials | ... | ... | ... | | 5,109 |
| | | Order 7.—Surgical Instruments. | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Instruments, surgical | ... | ... | ... | | 12,116 |

EXPORTS, 1885.

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–). | |
|--|--------|-------------------------------|--|----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. | | | | |
| Order 1.—Books, &c. | | | | |
| ... | 78,468 | Books, printed ... | ... | +164,049 |
| 2,546 | 859 | Cards, playing ... doz. packs | +7,430 | +1,897 |
| ... | 43,839 | Stationery ... | ... | +52,504 |
| Order 2.—Musical Instruments. | | | | |
| 6 | 69 | Harmoniums ... No. | +37 | +412 |
| 187 | 3,033 | Organs ... | +854 | +8,818 |
| 485 | 14,985 | Pianofortes ... | +3,938 | +84,068 |
| ... | 5,699 | Others, undescribed ... | ... | +11,849 |
| Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c. | | | | |
| ... | 11,762 | Paintings and engravings ... | ... | +32,683 |
| ... | 4,834 | Works of art ... | ... | +603 |
| Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c. | | | | |
| ... | 38 | Mouldings, gilt ... | ... | +145 |
| ... | 669 | " picture frame ... | ... | +7,777 |
| 2,099 | 504 | " other ... | ... | +286 |
| ... | 2,942 | Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross | +9,053 | –562 |
| 1,197 | 6,566 | " " meerschaum ... | +3,369 | +10,172 |
| ... | 1,209 | " " wooden ... gross | ... | –802 |
| Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games. | | | | |
| ... | 44 | Fireworks ... | ... | +370 |
| ... | 1,068 | Toys ... | ... | +10,520 |
| Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c. | | | | |
| ... | 3,997 | Clocks ... | ... | +10,378 |
| ... | 2,660 | Instruments, optical ... | ... | +4,022 |
| ... | 7,405 | " scientific ... | ... | +17,200 |
| ... | 28,129 | Watches ... | ... | +34,154 |
| ... | 80 | Watchmakers' materials ... | ... | +5,029 |
| Order 7.—Surgical Instruments. | | | | |
| ... | 59 | Instruments, surgical ... | ... | +12,057 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|--|-------------------|---|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued. | | | | |
| Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c. | | | | |
| Free | ... | Arms, cannon | ... | ... |
| " | ... | " military | ... | ... |
| " | ... | " pistols, &c. | No. 690 | 290 |
| " | ... | " sporting | 8,113 | 16,857 |
| " | ... | Ammunition, &c., caps | ... | 4,845 |
| " | ... | " cartridges | ... | 3,046 |
| " | ... | " cartridge cases | ... | 2,092 |
| 4d. per lb. | 2,418 | " dynamite | lbs. 262,600 | 17,317 |
| 1½d. per coil | 749 | " fuse | coils 110,568 | 4,410 |
| 5d. per lb. | 780 | " gelatine, blasting | lbs. 56,453 | 5,808 |
| 1d. per lb. | ... | " lithofracteur | " | ... |
| " | 2,831 | " powder, blasting | " 821,010 | 17,409 |
| 3d. per lb. | 1,217 | " " sporting | " 109,231 | 10,988 |
| Free | ... | " " fine | " 18,200 | 651 |
| 1d. per lb. | 734 | " shot | " 173,538 | 1,245 |
| Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements. | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 44 | Boilers, steam | No. 29 | 2,750 |
| Free | ... | Cutlery | ... | 26,326 |
| 25 per cent. | 4,251 | Engines, steam | No. 111 | 18,463 |
| 20 per cent. | 3,553 | Implements, agricultural, undescribed | ... | 15,866 |
| Free | ... | Machinery, agricultural | ... | 10,907 |
| " | ... | " spinning and weaving | ... | 7,399 |
| " | ... | " undescribed | ... | 43,201 |
| 25 per cent. | 18,146 | " " " | ... | 96,873 |
| Free | ... | Sewing machines | No. 21,300 | 71,680 |
| " | ... | Tools and utensils | ... | 38,261 |
| Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c. | | | | |
| 10s. per arm | 448 | Axles and arms | No. 942 | 704 |
| 7s. per arm | 428 | " " | " 1,136 | 891 |
| 4s. 6d. p. arm | 719 | " mail patent | " 3,604 | 1,721 |
| 4s. 6d. p. arm | 143 | " common nut | " 470 | 228 |
| 3s. per arm | 1,442 | " " " | " 8,395 | 1,452 |
| 25 per cent. | 1,390 | " common dray | " 7,776 | 5,463 |
| " | 116 | Axle-boxes | " 4,269 | 467 |
| Carriages and carts— | | | | |
| £50 each | 500 | Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c. | " 10 | 2,188 |
| £40 each | 840 | Omnibuses and coaches | " 23 | 3,379 |
| £20 to £10 each, and 20 per cent. | 660 | All other kinds | " 86 | 3,126 |
| 25 per cent. | 2,751 | Carriage materials | ... | 10,621 |
| Various | 549 | " wheels, poles, shafts, and bars, undergear | ... | 1,128 |
| 25 per cent. | 880 | Saddlery and harness | ... | 3,609 |
| Free | ... | Saddlers' ironmongery | ... | 7,793 |
| 10s. per doz. | 57 | Saddle-trees (harness) | doz. 111 | 212 |
| 20s. per doz. | 227 | " (riding) | " 292 | 815 |

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|--|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS I. —ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued</i> . | | | | |
| <i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i> | | | | |
| 2 | 650 | Arms, cannon ... No. | - 2 | - 650 |
| ... | 873 | „ military ... | ... | - 873 |
| ... | 35 | „ pistols, &c. ... | ... | + 255 |
| ... | 649 | „ sporting ... | ... | + 16,208 |
| ... | 595 | Ammunition, &c., caps ... | ... | + 4,250 |
| ... | 432 | „ cartridges ... | ... | + 2,614 |
| ... | 17 | „ cartridge cases ... | ... | + 2,075 |
| 193,350 | 15,745 | „ dynamite lbs. | + 69,250 | + 1,572 |
| 73,649 | 2,666 | „ fuse ... coils | + 36,919 | + 1,744 |
| ... | ... | „ gelatine, blasting lbs. | + 56,453 | + 5,808 |
| 18,550 | 1,484 | „ lithofracteur „ | - 18,550 | - 1,484 |
| 107,853 | 3,028 | „ powder, blasting „ | + 713,157 | + 14,381 |
| 5,745 | 847 | „ „ sporting „ | + 103,486 | + 10,141 |
| ... | ... | „ „ fine „ | + 18,200 | + 651 |
| 36,848 | 555 | „ shot ... „ | + 136,690 | + 690 |
| <i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, & Implements.</i> | | | | |
| 22 | 3,653 | Boilers, steam ... No. | + 7 | - 903 |
| ... | 1,374 | Cutlery ... | ... | + 24,952 |
| 76 | 10,829 | Engines, steam ... No. | + 35 | + 7,634 |
| ... | 15,822 | Implements, agricultural, undescribed | ... | + 44 |
| ... | 20,247 | Machinery, agricultural ... | ... | - 9,340 |
| ... | ... | „ spinning and weaving ... | ... | + 7,399 |
| ... | 96,589 | „ undescribed ... | ... | + 43,485 |
| 8,375 | 37,061 | Sewing machines ... No. | + 12,925 | + 34,619 |
| ... | 3,317 | Tools and utensils... | ... | + 34,944 |
| <i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i> | | | | |
| 2,543 | 2,008 | Axles and arms ... No. | + 19,780 | + 8,451 |
| | | „ „ ... „ | | |
| | | „ mail patent ... „ | | |
| | | „ common nut ... „ | | |
| 67 | 8 | „ common dray ... „ | + 4,202 | + 459 |
| | | Axle-boxes ... „ | | |
| 204 | 7,326 | Carriages and carts— | - 85 | + 1,367 |
| | | Barouches, broughams, mail „ | | |
| | | phaetons, drags, &c. | | |
| | | Omnibuses and coaches ... „ | | |
| ... | 1,508 | All other kinds ... „ | | |
| ... | ... | Carriage materials... „ | ... | + 9,113 |
| ... | ... | „ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars | ... | + 1,128 |
| ... | 14,172 | Saddlery and harness ... | ... | - 10,563 |
| ... | 123 | Saddlers' ironmongery ... | ... | + 7,670 |
| 1 | 2 | Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz. | + 110 | + 210 |
| 40 | 260 | „ (riding) ... „ | + 252 | + 555 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | | | | Total Imports. | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|----------------|---------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | | | | £ |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued. | | | | | | | |
| Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith. | | | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Anchors | ... | ... | No. | 181 | 222 |
| " | ... | Boats | ... | ... | " | 5 | 115 |
| " | ... | Chain cables... | ... | ... | tons | 77 | 1,046 |
| " | ... | Oars, ash | ... | ... | No. | 565 | 128 |
| 25 per cent. | ... | " other | ... | ... | " | ... | ... |
| Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.) | | | | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 43 | Bricks, air | ... | ... | No. | 18,329 | 173 |
| Free | ... | " clay | ... | ... | " | 81,050 | 173 |
| 20s. ₤ 1,000 | 466 | " fire | ... | ... | " | 465,433 | 3,113 |
| Free | ... | Cement | ... | ... | cwt. | 349,227 | 66,038 |
| 5s. each | 2,586 | Doors | ... | ... | No. | 10,274 | 5,834 |
| Free | ... | Lime | ... | ... | tons | 235 | 586 |
| 2s. per pair | 4 | Sashes, window | ... | ... | pairs | 134 | 50 |
| Free | ... | Slates, roofing | ... | ... | No. | 5,367,804 | 49,394 |
| Order 13.—Furniture. | | | | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 20,682 | Furniture and upholstery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,417 |
| 10 per cent. | 98 | Furniture springs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 |
| 25 per cent. | 474 | Gasaliers and chandeliers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,896 |
| " | 433 | Lamps and lampware... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,027 |
| Order 14.—Chemicals. | | | | | | | |
| 3d. per lb... | 1,015 | Acid, acetic | ... | ... | lbs. | 92,313 | 3,341 |
| 6d. per gal. | 42 | " carbolic | ... | ... | galls. | 1,559 | 549 |
| 6d. per lb... | 45 | " " pure | ... | ... | lbs. | 1,810 | 304 |
| 2d. per lb... | 71 | " oxalic | ... | ... | " | 6,130 | 154 |
| 3d. per lb... | 3 | " picric | ... | ... | " | 280 | 19 |
| 5s. per cwt. | 9 | " undescribed | ... | ... | cwt. | 35 | 90 |
| Free | ... | " " | ... | ... | lbs. | 165,756 | 13,681 |
| " | ... | Alkali, potash | ... | ... | cwt. | ... | ... |
| " | ... | " soda ash | ... | ... | " | 23,465 | 7,937 |
| " | ... | " " bicarbonate | ... | ... | " | 6,507 | 2,902 |
| " | ... | " " caustic | ... | ... | " | 16,065 | 10,707 |
| 40s. per ton | 15 | " " crystals | ... | ... | " | 160 | 75 |
| Free | ... | Alum | ... | ... | " | 4,398 | 1,574 |
| " | ... | Arsenic | ... | ... | " | 521 | 353 |
| " | ... | Asphalte | ... | ... | " | 1,371 | 589 |
| " | ... | Borax | ... | ... | " | 166 | 384 |
| Various & free | 980 | Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116,694 |
| Free | ... | Nitrate of soda | ... | ... | cwt. | 4,393 | 3,011 |
| " | ... | Silicate of soda | ... | ... | " | 4,984 | 2,091 |
| " | ... | Dyes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,544 |
| " | ... | Essences and essential oils | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,005 |

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–). | |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued. | | | | |
| Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith. | | | | |
| 104 | 77 | Anchors No. | +77 | +145 |
| 17 | 1,078 | Boats " | – 12 | – 963 |
| 27 | 529 | Chain cables tons | +50 | +517 |
| 50 | 26 | Oars, ash No. | +515 | +102 |
| | | " other " | | |
| Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.) | | | | |
| ... | ... | Bricks, air No. | + 18,329 | + 173 |
| 83,501 | 192 | " clay " | – 2,451 | – 19 |
| 21,150 | 215 | " fire " | + 444,283 | + 2,898 |
| 5,597 | 1,581 | Cement cwt. | +343,630 | + 64,457 |
| 826 | 602 | Doors No. | + 9,448 | +5,232 |
| 85 | 185 | Lime tons | + 150 | + 401 |
| 1,612 | 802 | Sashes, window pairs | – 1,478 | – 752 |
| 112,002 | 1,049 | Slates, roofing No. | +5,255,802 | +48,345 |
| Order 13.—Furniture. | | | | |
| ... | 47,914 | Furniture and upholstery | ... | + 43,503 |
| ... | ... | Furniture springs | ... | + 983 |
| ... | ... | Gasaliers and chandeliers | ... | + 1,896 |
| ... | 1,195 | Lamps and lampware | ... | + 832 |
| Order 14.—Chemicals. | | | | |
| 20,418 | 644 | Acid, acetic lbs. | +71,895 | +2,697 |
| 139,670 | 3,151 | " carbolic | +50,698 | +11,646 |
| | | " " pure | | |
| | | " oxalic | | |
| | | " picric | | |
| | | " undescribed | | |
| 18 | 34 | Alkali, potash cwt. | – 18 | – 34 |
| 331 | 179 | " soda ash " | +23,134 | +7,758 |
| 241 | 232 | " " bicarbonate " | +6,266 | +2,670 |
| 1,206 | 882 | " " caustic " | +14,859 | +9,825 |
| 911 | 529 | " " crystals " | – 751 | – 454 |
| 27 | 22 | Alum " | +4,371 | +1,552 |
| 20 | 20 | Arsenic " | +501 | +333 |
| ... | ... | Asphalte " | +1,371 | +589 |
| 1 | 1 | Borax " | +165 | +383 |
| ... | 30,039 | Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous | ... | +86,655 |
| 21 | 16 | Nitrate of soda cwt. | +4,372 | +2,995 |
| 653 | 380 | Silicate of soda " | +4,331 | +1,711 |
| ... | 1,383 | Dyes | ... | +21,161 |
| ... | 2,025 | Essences and essential oils | ... | +2,980 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

| | | Order 14.—Chemicals—continued. | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 3d. per lb. | 362 | Glycerine, pure | ... | ... | lbs. | 43,987 | 1,337 |
| 1d. per lb. | 132 | " crude | ... | ... | " | 28,909 | 511 |
| Free | ... | Guano | ... | ... | tons | 296 | 1,793 |
| " | ... | Ink, printing | ... | ... | lbs. | 384,079 | 6,773 |
| 6d. per lb. | 124 | " " coloured | ... | ... | " | 5,362 | 659 |
| Free | ... | " writing | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,153 |
| " | ... | Manures, undescribed | ... | ... | tons | 592 | 3,667 |
| 1s. & 1s. 3d. | 7,251 | Matches and vestas (wax) | ... | ... | gross | 148,019 | 22,346 |
| per gross | | " wooden | ... | ... | " | 23,800 | 2,397 |
| 6d. per gross | 783 | Medicines, patent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,506 |
| 25 per cent. | 6,831 | Medicinal roots | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Free | ... | Naphtha | ... | ... | galls. | 1,854 | 413 |
| " | ... | Opium, prepared | ... | ... | lbs. | 17,841 | 39,581 |
| 20s. per lb. | 17,439 | Paints and colours | ... | ... | cwt. | 10,706 | 22,305 |
| Free | ... | " " mixed for use | ... | ... | " | 2,480 | 5,432 |
| 80s. per ton | 449 | " " ground in oil | ... | ... | " | 42,537 | 54,749 |
| 40s. per ton | 4,196 | Spirits, methylated | ... | ... | galls. | 5,931 | 1,100 |
| 1s. per gal. | 463 | Sulphur | ... | ... | cwt. | 33,406 | 11,320 |
| Free | ... | Turpentine | ... | ... | galls. | 85,176 | 10,408 |
| " | ... | | | | | | |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

| | | Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures. | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--|-----|-----|-------|---------|---------|
| 20 per cent. | 9,810 | Blankets | ... | ... | pairs | 84,979 | 45,277 |
| " | 16,916 | Carpeting and druggeting | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88,967 |
| 15 per cent. | 7,214 | Flannels, piece | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,301 |
| 20 per cent. | 1,811 | Rugs, woollen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,188 |
| | | Woollen piece goods— | | | | | |
| 15 per cent. | 61,884 | Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411,271 |
| 7½ per cent. | 28,298 | Dress goods, containing wool | ... | ... | ... | ... | 398,872 |
| " | ... | " women's, all wool | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 per cent. | 684 | Shirtings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,631 |
| Free | ... | Undescribed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,917 |
| " | ... | Woollen manufactures unenumerated | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,317 |
| " | ... | Yarn | ... | ... | lbs. | 470,547 | 8,058 |
| | | Order 16.—Silk Manufactures. | | | | | |
| 20 per cent. | 45,976 | Silks and satins, dress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 225,127 |
| " | 935 | " dress goods, mixed with other material | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,432 |
| 10 per cent. | 75 | " pongees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 780 |
| 20 per cent. | 2,271 | " ribbons | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,012 |
| " | 459 | " velvets and crapes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,797 |
| Free | ... | " other manufactures of | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,682 |
| 20 per cent. | 3,184 | " " " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,508 |

EXPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

| | | Order 14.—Chemicals—continued. | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 16,800 | 557 | Glycerine, pure ... | lbs. | + 56,096 | + 1,291 |
| 29 | 187 | " crude ... | " | + 267 | + 1,606 |
| 63,023 | 2,689 | Guano ... | tons | + 321,056 | + 4,084 |
| ... | ... | Ink, printing ... | lbs. | + 5,362 | + 659 |
| ... | 150 | " " coloured ... | " | ... | + 2,003 |
| 1,232 | 19,780 | " writing ... | ... | - 640 | - 16,113 |
| 27,903 | 4,782 | Manures, undescribed ... | tons | + 143,916 | + 19,961 |
| ... | 11,817 | Matches and vestas (wax) ... | gross | | |
| ... | 123 | " wooden ... | " | | + 18,689 |
| ... | ... | Medicines, patent ... | ... | | - 73 |
| 4,885 | 10,853 | Medicinal roots ... | ... | + 1,854 | + 413 |
| 3,848 | 6,547 | Naphtha ... | galls. | + 12,956 | + 28,728 |
| 412 | 124 | Opium, prepared ... | lbs. | | |
| 2,690 | 1,825 | Paints and colours ... | cwt. | + 51,875 | + 75,939 |
| 1,941 | 269 | " " mixed for use ... | " | + 5,519 | + 976 |
| | | " " ground in oil ... | " | + 30,716 | + 9,495 |
| | | Spirits, methylated ... | galls. | + 83,235 | + 10,139 |
| | | Sulphur ... | cwt. | | |
| | | Turpentine ... | galls. | | |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

| | | Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures. | | | |
|--------|--------|--|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 13,137 | 7,849 | Blankets ... | pairs | + 71,842 | + 37,428 |
| ... | 5,423 | Carpeting and druggeting ... | ... | ... | + 83,544 |
| ... | 4,325 | Flannels, piece ... | ... | ... | + 40,976 |
| ... | 2,604 | Rugs, woollen ... | ... | ... | + 6,584 |
| ... | 56,168 | Woollen piece goods— Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. | ... | ... | + 355,103 |
| ... | ... | Dress goods, containing wool ... | ... | ... | + 398,872 |
| ... | 56,254 | " women's, all wool ... | ... | ... | - 56,254 |
| ... | ... | Shirtings ... | ... | ... | + 4,631 |
| ... | ... | Undescribed ... | ... | ... | + 11,917 |
| ... | 243 | Manufactures unenumerated ... | ... | ... | + 27,074 |
| 3,360 | 60 | Yarn ... | lbs. | + 467,187 | + 7,998 |
| | | Order 16.—Silk Manufactures. | | | |
| ... | 29,253 | Silks and satins, dress ... | ... | ... | + 195,874 |
| ... | ... | " dress goods, mixed with other material | ... | ... | + 5,432 |
| ... | 285 | " pongees ... | ... | ... | + 495 |
| ... | 67 | " ribbons ... | ... | ... | + 6,945 |
| ... | 106 | " velvets and crapes ... | ... | ... | + 1,691 |
| ... | 1,649 | " other manufactures of ... | ... | ... | + 24,541 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|--|-------------------|--|----------------|---------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued. | | | | |
| Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures. | | | | |
| Free | ... | Cotton piece goods (all cotton) | ... | 956,661 |
| " | ... | " manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c. | ... | 62,749 |
| " | ... | " waste... | 564,771 lbs. | 6,658 |
| " | ... | " wick ... | 49,009 " | 3,073 |
| " | ... | Linen piece goods | ... | 37,145 |
| " | ... | " manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c. | ... | 1,257 |
| 20 per cent. | 42 | " tents and tarpaulins | ... | 181 |
| Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery. | | | | |
| Free | ... | Haberdashery | ... | 381,826 |
| Order 19.—Dress. | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 78,444 | Apparel and slops | ... | 322,963 |
| Free | ... | " " | ... | 36,551 |
| 25 per cent. | 501 | Bonnets, fancy and trimmed | ... | 2,037 |
| 4s. to 33s. p. doz. pairs and free | 20,241 | Boots and shoes | 508,887 pairs | 109,998 |
| Free | ... | Feathers, ornamental | ... | 22,464 |
| " | ... | Flowers, artificial | ... | 7,355 |
| 25 per cent. | 3,238 | Frillings and ruffings | ... | 14,013 |
| " | 49 | Furs, dressed | ... | 216 |
| Free | ... | " undressed | ... | 310 |
| 20 per cent. | 21,467 | Gloves | ... | 108,436 |
| Hats and caps— | | | | |
| 48s. per doz. | 643 | Dress | 3,217 No. | 1,858 |
| 30s. per doz. | 58 | Boys' and youths', &c. | 465 " | 178 |
| 15s. per doz. | 12,407 | Men's felt, &c. | 227,797 " | 38,203 |
| 8s. per doz. | 1,341 | Boys' and youths', &c. | 39,330 " | 4,721 |
| 5s. per doz. | 538 | Felt hoods | 27,360 " | 1,818 |
| Free | ... | Straw, untrimmed | 824,541 " | 49,312 |
| 25 per cent. | 3,128 | Others unenumerated | 102,382 " | 12,600 |
| Total hats and caps | | | 1,225,092 No. | 108,690 |
| Bonded prior to 1879. | | | | |
| 20 per cent. | 8 | Hatters' materials | ... | 3,969 |
| Free | ... | Hosiery | ... | 87,828 |
| " | ... | " | ... | 44,678 |
| 20 per cent. | 8,928 | Millinery | ... | ... |
| 6d. to 1s. each | 152 | Umbrellas and parasols, cotton | 4,849 No. | 827 |
| 2s. 6d. each | 1,202 | " " silk | 10,279 " | 6,025 |
| 1s. each | 103 | " " fancy | 2,037 " | 433 |

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|--|---------|--|--|-----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 75,464 | Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... | ... | + 881,197 |
| ... | 9,605 | „ manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c. | ... | + 53,144 |
| 27,996 | 565 | „ waste ... lbs. | + 536,775 | + 6,093 |
| 7,883 | 590 | „ wick ... „ | + 41,126 | + 2,483 |
| ... | 1,573 | Linen piece goods ... | ... | + 35,572 |
| ... | 301 | „ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c. | ... | + 956 |
| ... | ... | „ tents and tarpaulins ... | ... | + 181 |
| <i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 90,678 | Haberdashery ... | ... | + 291,148 |
| <i>Order 19.—Dress.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 318,760 | Apparel and slops ... | ... | + 40,754 |
| ... | 346 | Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ... | ... | + 1,691 |
| 151,594 | 46,745 | Boots and shoes ... pairs | + 357,293 | + 63,253 |
| ... | 3,836 | Feathers, ornamental ... | ... | + 18,628 |
| ... | 146 | Flowers, artificial ... | ... | + 7,209 |
| ... | 3,235 | Frillings and ruffings ... | ... | + 10,778 |
| ... | 1,352 | Furs, dressed ... | ... | — 1,136 |
| ... | ... | „ undressed ... | ... | + 310 |
| ... | 19,134 | Gloves ... | ... | + 89,302 |
| Hats and caps— | | | | |
| 147,931 | 22,629 | Dress ... No. | + 1,077,161 | + 86,061 |
| | | Boys' and youths', &c. ... „ | | |
| | | Men's felt, &c. ... „ | | |
| | | Boys' and youths', &c. ... „ | | |
| | | Felt hoods ... „ | | |
| | | Straw, untrimmed ... „ | | |
| | | Others unenumerated ... „ | | |
| ... | 361 | Hatters' materials ... | ... | + 3,608 |
| ... | 6,318 | Hosiery ... | ... | + 126,188 |
| ... | 69 | Millinery ... | ... | — 69 |
| ... | 1,966 | Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No. | ... | + 5,319 |
| | | „ „ silk „ | | |
| | | „ „ fancy „ | | |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

| | | Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials. | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--|-----|-------|-----------|---------|
| Free ... | ... | Bagging ... | ... | yards | ... | ... |
| 6d. per doz. | 1,630 | Bags and sacks, bran bags | ... | No. | 731,552 | 12,658 |
| 1s. per doz. | 12,177 | " " corn and flour sacks | ... | " | 4,238,802 | 95,234 |
| Free ... | ... | " " gunny bags | ... | " | 325,125 | 6,192 |
| 7s. per doz. | 5,375 | " " woolpacks | ... | " | 267,923 | 18,316 |
| 6d. per doz. | 284 | " " undescribed | ... | " | 1,112,832 | 11,840 |
| and free | | | | | | |
| Free ... | ... | Boot webbing | ... | yards | 75,373 | 4,013 |
| " ... | ... | Canvas | ... | ... | ... | 15,340 |
| 5s. per cwt. | 35 | Cordage, coir | ... | cwt. | 119 | 179 |
| 11s. 3d. per cwt. | 424 | " hempen | ... | " | 10,700 | 4,413 |
| 28s. per cwt. | 708 | " white lines | ... | " | 480 | 3,735 |
| Free ... | ... | " unserviceable | ... | tons | 333 | 2,040 |
| 11s. 3d. per cwt. | 65 | Engine packing | ... | cwt. | 73 | 279 |
| Free ... | ... | Felt, sheathing | ... | ... | ... | 2,272 |
| ¼d. to ½d. per yard | 2,284 | Jute piece goods | ... | yards | 1,409,831 | 21,960 |
| 25 per cent. | 591 | Mats | ... | ... | ... | 2,412 |
| 20 per cent. | 676 | { Matting, China | ... | ... | ... | 3,004 { |
| | | { " coir and other | ... | ... | ... | |
| Free ... | ... | Nets and netting | ... | cwt. | 22 | 799 |
| 20 per cent. | 7,778 | Oil and other floor cloths | ... | ... | ... | 39,851 |
| 1½d. per lb. | 1,533 | Twine and lines | ... | lbs. | 263,423 | 9,489 |
| Free ... | ... | " sewing or seaming | ... | " | 296,924 | 9,846 |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

| | | Order 21.—Animal Food. | | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------------------|-----|------|-----------|--------|
| Free ... | ... | Bêche de mer | ... | cwt. | 5 | 1 |
| 2d. per lb. | 1,101 | Butter | ... | lbs. | 123,582 | 5,071 |
| " ... | ... | Butterine | ... | " | ... | ... |
| " ... | 480 | Cheese | ... | " | 77,936 | 2,853 |
| Free ... | ... | Eggs | ... | No. | 4,604,199 | 15,451 |
| " ... | ... | Fish, fresh | ... | ... | ... | 1,677 |
| 2d. per lb. | 24,348 | " preserved | ... | lbs. | 2,589,627 | 80,725 |
| Free ... | ... | " salted | ... | cwt. | 17,569 | 30,999 |
| " ... | ... | " shell | ... | ... | ... | 22,978 |
| 2d. per lb. | 27 | Honey | ... | lbs. | 3,324 | 104 |
| 10 per cent. | 76 | Isinglass | ... | " | 2,788 | 778 |
| Free ... | ... | " | ... | " | 24,755 | 3,760 |
| " ... | ... | Lard | ... | " | 7,051 | 142 |
| " ... | ... | Meats, fresh | ... | cwt. | ... | ... |
| " ... | ... | " frozen | ... | " | ... | ... |

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.* * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued*.

| | | <i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i> | | | |
|-----------|--------|---|-------|-------------|----------|
| 21,250 | 365 | Bagging ... | yards | - 21,250 | - 365 |
| 341,600 | 4,879 | Bags and sacks, bran bags ... | No. | + 389,952 | + 7,779 |
| 1,212,697 | 27,910 | „ „ corn and flour sacks „ | | + 3,026,105 | + 67,324 |
| 109,050 | 2,180 | „ „ gunny bags „ | | + 216,075 | + 4,012 |
| 140,680 | 13,727 | „ „ woolpacks ... | | + 127,243 | + 4,589 |
| 344,221 | 4,029 | „ „ undescribed „ | | + 768,611 | + 7,811 |
| ... | 1,204 | Boot webbing ... | | ... | + 2,809 |
| ... | 1,330 | Canvas ... | | ... | + 14,010 |
| 8,022 | 22,227 | Cordage, coir ... | cwt. | + 3,277 | - 13,900 |
| | | „ hempen ... | „ | | |
| | | „ white lines ... | „ | | |
| | | „ unserviceable ... | tons | | |
| 12 | 100 | Engine packing ... | cwt. | + 321 | + 1,940 |
| 70 | 170 | | | + 3 | + 109 |
| ... | 70 | Felt, sheathing ... | | ... | + 2,202 |
| ... | 3,270 | Jute piece goods ... | yards | ... | + 18,690 |
| ... | 839 | Mats ... | | ... | + 1,573 |
| ... | 324 | Matting, China ... | | ... | + 2,263 |
| ... | 417 | „ coir and other ... | | ... | + 776 |
| ... | 23 | Nets and netting ... | cwt. | ... | + 37,089 |
| ... | 2,762 | Oil and other floor cloths ... | | ... | + 37,089 |
| 78,535 | 3,092 | Twine and lines ... | lbs. | + 481,812 | + 16,243 |
| | | „ sewing or seaming ... | „ | | |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

| | | <i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i> | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|
| ... | ... | Bêche de mer ... | cwt. | + 5 | + 1 |
| 1,372,398 | 69,035 | Butter ... | lbs. | - 1,248,816 | - 63,964 |
| 17,386 | 717 | Butterine... .. | „ | - 17,386 | - 717 |
| 1,044,435 | 34,630 | Cheese ... | „ | - 966,499 | - 31,777 |
| 1,085,562 | 5,251 | Eggs ... | No. | + 3,518,637 | + 10,200 |
| ... | 75 | Fish, fresh ... | | ... | + 1,602 |
| 337,141 | 12,933 | „ preserved ... | lbs. | + 2,252,486 | + 67,792 |
| 749 | 1,540 | „ salted ... | cwt. | + 16,820 | + 29,459 |
| ... | 86 | „ shell ... | | ... | + 22,892 |
| 48,097 | 1,091 | Honey ... | lbs. | - 44,773 | - 987 |
| 9,345 | 1,350 | Isinglass ... | „ | + 18,198 | + 3,188 |
| | | „ ... | „ | | |
| 52,656 | 1,516 | Lard ... | „ | - 45,605 | - 1,374 |
| 245 | 397 | Meats, fresh ... | cwt. | - 245 | - 397 |
| 39,107 | 61,617 | „ frozen ... | „ | - 39,107 | - 61,617 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued. | | | | |
| Order 21.—Animal Food—continued. | | | | |
| 2d. per lb. | 440 | Meats, preserved ... lbs. | 61,330 | 3,946 |
| " ... | 35 | " bacon... " | 7,587 | 323 |
| 5s. per cwt. | 24 | " beef, salted ... cwt. | 147 | 260 |
| 2d. per lb. | 1,263 | " hams ... lbs. | 238,141 | 11,265 |
| 5s. per cwt. | 1 | " pork, salted ... cwt. | 73 | 169 |
| Order 22.—Vegetable Food. | | | | |
| 2d. per lb. | 1,122 | Arrowroot ... lbs. | 161,020 | 3,299 |
| " ... | 35 | Biscuit, fancy ... " | 9,478 | 302 |
| 2d. per lb., and free | ... | " ship and old ... " | 13,908 | 36 |
| Free ... | ... | Cocoanuts ... No. | 407,365 | 2,358 |
| 2d. per lb. | 2,108 | Confectionery ... lbs. | 315,493 | 13,477 |
| " ... | 20 | " sugar candy ... " | 2,354 | 18 |
| 2s. p. cental | 37 | Flour ... centals | 27,399 | 11,625 |
| 2d. per lb. | 474 | Fruit, bottled ... lbs. | 69,220 | 2,474 |
| " ... | 7,416 | " dried ... " | 1,285,589 | 27,272 |
| " ... | 37,976 | " " currants ... " | 4,711,262 | 54,569 |
| " ... | 15,977 | " " raisins ... " | 2,203,528 | 37,809 |
| 9d. per bush. | 9,182 | " fresh ... bushels | 254,970 | 86,681 |
| 2d. per lb. | 38 | " pulp ... lbs. | 4,550 | 57 |
| 2s. p. cental | 4,583 | Grain and pulse, barley ... centals | 48,615 | 18,842 |
| 5s. p. cental | 17 | " " " pearl ... " | 464 | 356 |
| 2s. p. cental | 165 | " " beans and pease ... " | 1,585 | 1,051 |
| " ... | 6 | " " gram ... " | 11 | 8 |
| 1s. p. cental | 1,968 | " " maize ... " | 19,678 | 14,352 |
| 3s. p. bushel | 2,066 | " " malt ... bushels | 19,054 | 8,936 |
| 2s. p. cental | 20,642 | " " oats ... centals | 274,146 | 96,714 |
| " ... | 177 | " " pease, split ... " | 1,933 | 1,319 |
| " ... | 60 | " " peanuts ... " | 600 | 474 |
| 6s. & 4s. per cental * | 19,743† | " " rice ... " | 339,265 | 77,491 |
| 2s. p. cental | 113 | " " " paddy ... " | 631 | 284 |
| 1s. p. cental | ... | " " rye ... " | ... | ... |
| 2s. p. cental | 147 | " " wheat ... " | 10,604 | 2,929 |
| 2d. per lb. | 2,905 | Jams and preserves ... lbs. | 364,490 | 11,021 |
| " ... | 454 | Liquorice ... " | 89,459 | 3,368 |
| " ... | 836 | Macaroni and vermicelli ... " | 110,103 | 2,709 |
| " ... | 2,562 | Maizena and corn flour ... " | 257,281 | 6,487 |
| Free ... | ... | Molasses ... cwt. | 22,326 | 4,101 |
| 3s. per cwt. | 443 | " refined ... " | 1,981 | 1,866 |
| 2d. per lb.... | 1,181 | Nuts ... lbs. | 142,292 | 2,727 |
| " ... | 1,421 | " almonds ... " | 183,869 | 7,356 |
| " ... | 211 | " walnuts ... " | 25,336 | 429 |
| 6s. p. cental | 4 | Oatmeal ... centals | 116 | 99 |
| 20s. per ton | 1 | Onions ... tons | 2 | 11 |

* When dressed in bond, the smaller rate of 4s. is charged.
† Of which £6,976 was for rice dressed in bond.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-). | |
|---|---------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i> | | | | |
| Order 21.— <i>Animal Food</i> — <i>continued.</i> | | | | |
| 1,492,817 | 38,600 | Meats, preserved ... lbs. | - 1,431,487 | - 34,654 |
| 254,940 | 10,506 | „ bacon ... „ | - 247,353 | - 10,183 |
| 1,892 | 2,810 | „ beef, salted ... cwt. | - 1,745 | - 2,550 |
| 26,241 | 1,261 | „ hams ... lbs. | + 211,900 | + 10,004 |
| 4,191 | 16,215 | „ pork, salted ... cwt. | - 4,118 | - 16,046 |
| Order 22.— <i>Vegetable Food.</i> | | | | |
| 16,726 | 509 | Arrowroot ... lbs. | + 144,294 | + 2,790 |
| 1,716,037 | 45,009 | Biscuit, fancy ... „ | - 1,706 559 | - 44,707 |
| 1,050 | 6 | „ ship and old ... „ | + 12,858 | + 30 |
| 571 | 9 | Cocoanuts ... No. | + 406,794 | + 2,349 |
| 465,299 | 13,174 | Confectionery ... lbs. | - 149,806 | + 303 |
| ... | ... | „ sugar candy ... „ | + 2,354 | + 18 |
| 731,553 | 318,880 | Flour ... centals | - 704,154 | - 307,255 |
| 14,703 | 708 | Fruit, bottled ... lbs. | + 54,517 | + 1,766 |
| 118,477 | 3,060 | „ dried ... „ | + 1,167,112 | + 24,212 |
| 844,524 | 15,085 | „ „ currants ... „ | + 3,866,738 | + 39,484 |
| 515,575 | 13,405 | „ „ raisins ... „ | + 1,687,953 | + 24,404 |
| 41,122 | 23,637 | „ fresh ... bushels | + 213,848 | + 63,044 |
| ... | ... | „ pulp ... lbs. | + 4,550 | + 57 |
| 5,144 | 2,165 | Grain and pulse, barley ... centals | + 43,471 | + 16,677 |
| 1,853 | 1,674 | „ „ „ pearl ... „ | - 1,389 | - 1,318 |
| 6,759 | 2,683 | „ „ beans and pease ... „ | - 5,174 | - 1,632 |
| 559 | 217 | „ „ gram ... „ | - 548 | - 209 |
| 1,551 | 499 | „ „ maize ... „ | + 18,127 | + 13,853 |
| 50,906 | 16,481 | „ „ malt ... bushels | - 31,852 | - 7,545 |
| 28,014 | 10,240 | „ „ oats ... centals | + 246,132 | + 86,474 |
| 194 | 157 | „ „ pease, split ... „ | + 1,739 | + 1,162 |
| ... | ... | „ „ peanuts ... „ | + 600 | + 474 |
| 25,374 | 20,212 | „ „ rice ... „ | + 313,891 | + 57,279 |
| ... | ... | „ „ „ paddy ... „ | + 631 | + 284 |
| 184 | 65 | „ „ rye ... „ | - 184 | - 65 |
| 1,296,741 | 408,537 | „ „ wheat ... „ | - 1,286,137 | - 405,608 |
| 785,240 | 18,064 | Jams and preserves ... lbs. | - 420,750 | - 7,043 |
| 10,009 | 535 | Liquorice ... „ | + 79,450 | + 2,833 |
| 9,139 | 268 | Macaroni and vermicelli ... „ | + 100,964 | + 2,441 |
| 41,506 | 1,198 | Maizena and corn flour ... „ | + 215,775 | + 5,289 |
| 4,589 | 7,715 | Molasses and treacle ... cwt. | + 19,718 | - 1,748 |
| 8,322 | 212 | Nuts ... lbs. | + 133,970 | + 2,515 |
| 17,543 | 871 | „ almonds ... „ | + 166,326 | + 6,485 |
| ... | ... | „ walnuts ... „ | + 25,336 | + 429 |
| 35,521 | 29,550 | Oatmeal ... centals | - 35,405 | - 29,451 |
| 7,116 | 31,868 | Onions ... tons | - 7,114 | - 31,857 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

| | | Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued. | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10s. per ton | 18 | Potatoes | ... | ... | tons | 35 | 148 |
| Free | ... | Sago | ... | ... | lbs. | 124,830 | 852 |
| 3s. per cwt. | 36,323 | Sugar, raw | ... | ... | cwt. | 639,083 | 546,099 |
| " | 79,336 | " refined | ... | ... | " | 557,076 | 638,560 } |
| " | 28,800 | " " Yarraville | ... | ... | " | ... | ... } |
| " | 1,652 | " glucose | ... | ... | " | 12,802 | 13,377 |
| Free | ... | Tapioca | ... | ... | lbs. | 1,465,231 | 11,763 |
| " | ... | Vegetables, fresh | ... | ... | cwt. | 1,189 | 751 |
| 2d. per lb. | 175 | " preserved | ... | ... | lbs. | 28,108 | 1,070 |
| 5s. per cwt. | 53 | " salted | ... | ... | cwt. | 213 | 363 |
| | | Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants. | | | | | |
| 10 per cent. | 178 | Aërated and mineral waters | ... | ... | doz. | 7,969 | 1,696 |
| 9d. per gal. | 35,347 | Beer (ale and porter) | ... | ... | galls. | 1,016,884 | 218,773 |
| 3d. per lb. | 2 | Chicory | ... | ... | lbs. | 337,208 | 3,126 |
| 3d. per lb. | 4,943 | Chocolate and cocoa | ... | ... | " | 405,379 | 24,500 |
| 9d. per gal. | 46 | Cider and perry | ... | ... | galls. | 6,312 | 220 |
| Free | ... | Cocoa beans | ... | ... | cwt. | 1,766 | 7,197 |
| 3d. per lb. | 12,295 | Coffee | ... | ... | lbs. | 1,656,403 | 90,267 |
| Free | ... | Ginger | ... | ... | " | 228,568 | 5,565 |
| 6d. per lb. | 4,498 | Hops | ... | ... | " | 325,835 | 18,667 |
| 20 p. c. and free | 44 | Limejuice | ... | ... | galls. | 2,221 | 323 |
| Free | ... | Milk, preserved | ... | ... | lbs. | 744,583 | 22,983 |
| 2d. per lb. | 2,036 | Mustard | ... | ... | " | 249,529 | 11,756 |
| Free | ... | Pepper | ... | ... | " | 396,060 | 15,650 } |
| 2d. per lb. | 8/ | " ground | ... | ... | " | 206 | 13 } |
| 10 per cent. | 520 | Perfumery * | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,129 |
| 2s. 9d. p. doz. | 4 | Pickles (quarts) | ... | ... | doz. | 28 | 20 |
| 1s. 9d. p. doz. | 1,567 | " (pints) | ... | ... | " | 19,347 | 7,564 |
| 20s. per ton | 7,515 | Salt | ... | ... | tons | 7,604 | 33,648 |
| Free | ... | " rock | ... | ... | " | 622 | 1,942 |
| " | ... | Saltpetre | ... | ... | cwt. | 5,334 | 4,750 |
| 20 per cent. | 1,099 | Sauces | ... | ... | doz. qts. | 5,507 | 6,570 |
| Free | ... | Spices, unenumerated | ... | ... | lbs. | 433,175 | 15,391 } |
| 2d. per lb. | 19 | " ground | ... | ... | " | 3,496 | 147 } |
| 12s. per gal. | 138,974 | Spirits, brandy | ... | ... | galls. | 358,891 | 156,397 |
| 12s. per gal. | 1,366 | " cordials and bitters | ... | ... | " | 3,437 | 3,184 |
| 12s. per gal. | 63,074 | " gin | ... | ... | " | 112,993 | 22,698 |
| 12s. per gal. | 72 | " of wine | ... | ... | " | 8,173 | 1,266 |
| 24s. per gal. | 2,043 | " perfumed | ... | ... | " | 1,522 | 6,808 |
| 12s. per gal. | 63,072 | " rum | ... | ... | " | 119,746 | 17,631 |
| 12s. per gal. | 235,860 | " whisky | ... | ... | " | 429,494 | 133,807 |
| 12s. per gal. | 19,407 | " other, undescribed | ... | ... | " | 58,873 | 27,401 |

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.* * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.*Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.*

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|
| 35,327 | 103,644 | Potatoes ... | ... | tons | - 35,292 | - 103,496 |
| 61,634 | 534 | Sago ... | ... | lbs. | + 63,196 | + 318 |
| ... | ... | Sugar, raw | ... | cwt. | + 639,083 | + 546,099 |
| 149,854 | 164,347 | „ refined | ... | „ | + 407,222 | + 474,213 |
| 1,682 | 1,712 | „ glucose | ... | „ | + 11,120 | + 11,665 |
| 238,950 | 2,005 | Tapioca | ... | lbs. | + 1,226,281 | + 9,758 |
| 44,333 | 17,096 | Vegetables, fresh | ... | cwt. | - 43,144 | - 16,345 |
| 39,744 | 1,006 | „ preserved | ... | lbs. | - 11,636 | + 64 |
| ... | ... | „ salted | ... | cwt. | + 213 | + 363 |

Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------------------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 35,383 | 6,198 | Aërated and mineral waters | ... | doz. | - 27,414 | - 4,502 |
| 87,510 | 15,647 | Beer (ale and porter) | ... | galls. | + 929,374 | + 203,126 |
| 48,287 | 857 | Chicory ... | ... | lbs. | + 288,921 | + 2,269 |
| 54,265 | 3,730 | Chocolate and cocoa | ... | „ | + 351,114 | + 20,770 |
| 395 | 126 | Cider and perry | ... | galls. | + 5,917 | + 94 |
| ... | ... | Cocoa beans | ... | cwt. | + 1,766 | + 7,197 |
| 414,626 | 19,283 | Coffee ... | ... | lbs. | + 1,241,777 | + 70,984 |
| 57,499 | 1,720 | Ginger ... | ... | „ | + 171,069 | + 3,845 |
| 272,897 | 12,482 | Hops ... | ... | „ | + 52,938 | + 6,185 |
| 4,527 | 1,092 | Limejuice | ... | galls. | - 2,306 | - 769 |
| 93,586 | 3,094 | Milk, preserved | ... | lbs. | + 650,997 | + 19,889 |
| 40,876 | 1,967 | Mustard ... | ... | „ | + 208,653 | + 9,789 |
| 152,767 | 7,041 | Pepper ... | ... | „ | + 243,499 | + 8,622 |
| ... | 1,112 | „ ground | ... | „ | ... | + 4,017 |
| 2,372 | 2,014 | Perfumery * | ... | ... | - 2,344 | - 1,994 |
| ... | ... | Pickles (quarts) | ... | doz. | + 19,347 | + 7,564 |
| 487 | 1,763 | „ (pints) | ... | „ | + 7,117 | + 31,885 |
| 75 | 236 | Salt ... | ... | tons | + 547 | + 1,706 |
| 482 | 605 | „ rock | ... | „ | + 4,852 | + 4,145 |
| 3,359 | 2,678 | Saltpetre | ... | cwt. | + 2,148 | + 3,892 |
| 45,786 | 2,691 | Sauces ... | ... | doz. qts. | + 390,885 | + 12,847 |
| 62,512 | 29,993 | Spices, unenumerated | ... | lbs. | + 296,379 | + 126,404 |
| 32,494 | 25,386 | „ ground | ... | „ | - 29,057 | - 22,202 |
| 18,631 | 5,431 | Spirits, brandy | ... | galls. | + 94,362 | + 17,267 |
| 8,111 | 1,943 | „ cordials and bitters... | ... | „ | + 62 | - 677 |
| 348 | 596 | „ gin | ... | „ | + 1,174 | + 6,212 |
| 16,859 | 4,570 | „ of wine | ... | „ | + 102,887 | + 13,061 |
| 78,726 | 31,096 | „ perfumed | ... | „ | + 350,768 | + 102,711 |
| 5,990 | 4,455 | „ rum | ... | „ | + 52,883 | + 22,946 |
| | | „ whisky | ... | „ | | |
| | | „ other, undescribed | ... | „ | | |

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

| | | Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued. | | | |
|--------------|---------|--|--------|------------|---------|
| 3d. per lb. | 113,430 | Tea | lbs. | 13,679,952 | 749,063 |
| 3s. per lb. | 91,128 | Tobacco (manufactured) | " | 1,833,909 | 142,372 |
| 1s. per lb. | 16,906 | " (unmanufactured) | " | 450,121 | 27,418 |
| 6s. per lb. | 30,341 | " cigars | " | 212,335 | 71,867 |
| 6s. per lb. | 2,860 | " cigarettes | " | 17,077 | 9,011 |
| 3s. per lb. | 588 | " snuff | " | 5,011 | 1,178 |
| 6d. per gal. | 2,121 | Vinegar | galls. | 85,383 | 8,848 |
| 6s. per gal. | 31,162 | Wine, in wood and bottled | " | 142,476 | 59,536 |
| 8s. per gal. | 10,658 | " sparkling | " | 32,896 | 53,423 |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

| | | Order 24.—Animal Substances. | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------------|------|-----------|---------|
| Free ... | ... | Beeswax | cwt. | 26 | 106 |
| " ... | ... | Bones | tons | 260 | 537 |
| " ... | ... | Bonedust | " | ... | ... |
| " ... | ... | Bristles | lbs. | 31,241 | 4,351 |
| 2d. per lb. | 7,890 | Candles | " | 1,067,476 | 44,510 |
| 10 per cent. | 594 | Combs | ... | ... | 5,965 |
| Free ... | ... | Feathers (not ornamental) | ... | ... | ... |
| " ... | ... | Flock | cwt. | 360 | 449 |
| 2d. per lb. | 595 | Glue | lbs. | 72,965 | 3,159 |
| Free ... | ... | " pieces | tons | ... | ... |
| 10 per cent. | 203 | Grease | " | 145 | 2,154 |
| Free ... | ... | Hair | lbs. | ... | 963 |
| 2d. per lb. | 893 | " curled | " | 155,446 | 5,024 |
| Free ... | ... | " seating | ... | ... | 4,436 |
| " ... | ... | Hides | No. | 132,026 | 141,854 |
| " ... | ... | Horns and hoofs | cwt. | 26 | 21 |
| " ... | ... | Ivory | " | 1 | 70 |
| " ... | ... | Leather | ... | ... | 1,387 |
| 20 per cent. | 2,784 | " | cwt. | 1,420 | 16,589 |
| 7½ per cent. | 5,598 | " calf and kid | " | 3,316 | 85,859 |
| 20 per cent. | 500 | " cut into shapes | ... | ... | 2,321 |
| 10 per cent. | 2,908 | " fancy, patent, &c. | ... | ... | 29,260 |
| Free ... | ... | " imitation | ... | ... | 3,808 |
| 25 per cent. | 7,985 | Leatherware | ... | ... | 31,919 |
| Free ... | ... | Sausage skins | lbs. | 181,895 | 11,802 |
| " ... | ... | Skins, kangaroo | No. | 60,278 | 4,678 |
| " ... | ... | " opossum | " | 147,755 | 2,440 |
| " ... | ... | " rabbit | " | 60,299 | 709 |
| " ... | ... | " sheep, with wool | " | 213,920 | 20,915 |
| " ... | ... | " " without wool | " | 11,662 | 488 |
| " ... | ... | " undescribed | " | 79,443 | 10,371 |
| 2d. per lb. | 99 | Soap, common | lbs. | 35,036 | 642 |
| 4d. per lb. | 1,025 | " fancy, perfumed | " | 62,824 | 4,804 |
| Free ... | ... | Sponges | " | 10,142 | 3,596 |

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*

| | | <i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i> | | | |
|-----------|---------|--|--------|------------|----------|
| 5,787,927 | 370,812 | Tea | lbs. | +7,892,025 | +378,251 |
| 1,060,085 | 87,286 | Tobacco (manufactured) ... | " | +773,824 | +55,086 |
| 6,203 | 610 | " (unmanufactured)... | " | +443,918 | +26,808 |
| 124,226 | 43,618 | " cigars ... | " | +88,109 | +28,249 |
| 7,458 | 3,908 | " cigarettes ... | " | +9,619 | +5,103 |
| 1,093 | 212 | " snuff ... | " | +3,918 | +966 |
| 10,466 | 1,320 | Vinegar ... | galls. | +74,917 | +7,528 |
| 103,157 | 38,422 | Wine, in wood and bottled ... | " | +39,319 | +21,114 |
| 5,700 | 9,502 | " sparkling ... | " | +27,196 | +43,921 |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

| | | <i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i> | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|------|------------|----------|
| 308 | 1,623 | Beeswax | cwt. | -282 | -1,517 |
| 181 | 1,211 | Bones | tons | +79 | -674 |
| 2,476 | 14,458 | Bonedust | " | -2,476 | -14,458 |
| 171 | 36 | Bristles | lbs. | +31,070 | +4,315 |
| 629,445 | 21,906 | Candles | " | +438,031 | +22,604 |
| ... | 631 | Combs | ... | ... | +5,334 |
| ... | 156 | Feathers (not ornamental) ... | ... | ... | -156 |
| 882 | 1,012 | Flock | cwt. | -522 | -563 |
| 15,581 | 611 | Glue | lbs. | +57,384 | +2,548 |
| 154 | 1,400 | " pieces | tons | -154 | -1,400 |
| 6 | 170 | Grease | " | +139 | +1,984 |
| 105,812 | 1,435 | Hair | lbs. | ... | -472 |
| 8,505 | 516 | " curled | " | +146,941 | +4,508 |
| ... | 206 | " seating | ... | ... | +4,230 |
| 12,170 | 10,284 | Hides | No. | +119,856 | +131,570 |
| 1,460 | 678 | Horns and hoofs | cwt. | -1,434 | -657 |
| ... | ... | Ivory | " | +1 | +70 |
| 68,143 | 358,468 | Leather | " | ... | -340,492 |
| ... | ... | " calf and kid | " | +3,316 | +85,859 |
| ... | 599 | " cut into shapes | ... | ... | +1,722 |
| ... | 4,378 | " fancy, patent, &c. | ... | ... | +24,882 |
| ... | 109 | " imitation | ... | ... | +3,699 |
| ... | 9,362 | Leatherware | ... | ... | +22,557 |
| 100,897 | 6,646 | Sausage skins | lbs. | +80,998 | +5,156 |
| 96,426 | 6,182 | Skins, kangaroo | No. | -36,148 | -1,504 |
| 637,778 | 14,988 | " opossum | " | -490,023 | -12,548 |
| 3,424,259 | 23,548 | " rabbit | " | -3,363,960 | -22,839 |
| 336,654 | 45,993 | " sheep, with wool | " | -122,734 | -25,078 |
| 66,800 | 1,414 | " " without wool | " | -55,138 | -926 |
| 1,229 | 24 | " undescribed | " | +78,214 | +10,347 |
| 2,092,720 | 16,664 | Soap, common | lbs. | -2,057,684 | -16,022 |
| 62,725 | 2,170 | " fancy, perfumed | " | +99 | +2,634 |
| 583 | 583 | Sponges | " | +9,559 | +3,013 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

| Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued. | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------------------------|-----|---------|------------|-----------|
| Free | ... | ... | Tallow | ... | tons | 414 | 9,852 |
| " | ... | ... | Tortoiseshell... | ... | lbs. | ... | ... |
| " | ... | ... | Whalebone | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| " | ... | ... | Wool,* greasy | ... | lbs. | 48,062,950 | 1,768,118 |
| " | ... | ... | " scoured | ... | " | 6,364,771 | 415,879 |
| " | ... | ... | " washed | ... | " | 258,179 | 17,971 |
| " | ... | ... | " Angora | ... | " | ... | ... |
| Order 25.—Vegetable Substances. | | | | | | | |
| Free | ... | ... | Bark | ... | tons | 5,029 | 42,468 |
| " | ... | ... | Bass | ... | cwt. | 920 | 1,405 |
| 2d. per lb. | 489 | ... | Blue | ... | lbs. | 61,446 | 1,837 |
| 2s. p. cental | 10 | ... | Bran | ... | centals | 5,714 | 1,451 |
| Free | ... | ... | Canes and rattans | ... | ... | ... | 2,007 |
| 25 per cent. | 138 | ... | Casks | ... | No. | 679 | 483 |
| Free | ... | ... | " empty | ... | " | 21,445 | 6,786 |
| " | ... | ... | Copra | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| " | ... | ... | Cork | ... | cwt. | 580 | 873 |
| 4d. per lb. | 3,228 | ... | " cut | ... | lbs. | 176,047 | 18,073 |
| Free | ... | ... | Cotton, raw | ... | " | 102,771 | 1,861 |
| " | ... | ... | Fibre, cocoanut | ... | tons | 7 | 91 |
| " | ... | ... | " undescribed | ... | " | 583 | 12,386 |
| " | ... | ... | Firewood | ... | " | 5,302 | 1,316 |
| " | ... | ... | Flax, "Phormium," N. Z. | ... | " | 432 | 8,447 |
| " | ... | ... | Gum | ... | " | 327 | 15,191 |
| " | ... | ... | Gutta-percha goods | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| " | ... | ... | Hay and chaff | ... | tons | 319 | 1,389 |
| " | ... | ... | Hemp | ... | " | 873 | 30,132 |
| " | ... | ... | Indiarubber goods | ... | ... | ... | 29,549 |
| " | ... | ... | Jute | ... | tons | 13 | 3,449 |
| " | ... | ... | Meal, linseed | ... | lbs. | 74,974 | 463 |
| " | ... | ... | Millet, broom corn, &c. | ... | tons | 236 | 7,188 |
| " | ... | ... | Oakum | ... | cwt. | ... | ... |
| " | ... | ... | Oilcake | ... | tons | ... | ... |
| 10s. per cwt. | 154 | ... | Paper bags | ... | cwt. | 319 | 601 |
| Free | ... | ... | " printing | ... | " | 100,524 | 190,721 |
| 4s. per cwt. | 1,193 | ... | " wrapping | ... | " | 5,994 | 7,944 |
| 2d. per lb. ... | 188 | ... | " writing | ... | lbs. | 23,130 | 1,213 } |
| Free | ... | ... | " " uncut | ... | " | 1,796,480 | 40,496 } |
| 2d. per lb. ... | 69 | ... | " undescribed, cut | ... | " | 7,721 | 464 |
| 4s. per cwt. | 887 | ... | " " uncut | ... | cwt. | 4,463 | 13,698 |
| 25 per cent. | 156 | ... | " and cardboard boxes | ... | ... | ... | 770 |
| Free | ... | ... | Paperhangings | ... | ... | ... | 46,913 |
| 2d. per lb. | ... | ... | Paper patterns | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Free | ... | ... | Pitch and tar | ... | cwt. | 5,233 | 2,806 |

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 54,685,900 lbs., valued at £2,201,968, of which all but 15,379,666 lbs., valued at £568,451, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.*Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.*

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| 6,087 | 155,918 | Tallow | tons | — 5,673 | — 146,066 |
| 30 | 10 | Tortoiseshell | lbs. | — 30 | — 10 |
| 28 | 5 | Whalebone | " | ... | — 1 |
| 83,927,788 | 3,478,404 | Wool,* greasy | lbs. | — 35,864,838 | — 1,710,286 |
| 15,748,248 | 1,065,642 | „ scoured | " | — 9,383,657 | — 649,763 |
| 6,601,822 | 483,965 | „ washed | " | — 6,343,643 | — 465,994 |
| 896 | 50 | „ Angora | " | — 896 | — 50 |

Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 2,115 | 21,563 | Bark | tons | + 2,914 | + 20,905 |
| 14 | 36 | Bass | cwt. | + 906 | + 1,369 |
| 52,176 | 1,652 | Blue | lbs. | + 9,270 | + 185 |
| 38,640 | 10,521 | Bran | centals | — 32,926 | — 9,070 |
| ... | 281 | Canes and rattans | ... | ... | + 1,726 |
| ... | ... | Casks | No. | + 679 | + 483 |
| 3,880 | 2,196 | „ empty | " | + 17,565 | + 4,590 |
| ... | ... | Copra | ... | ... | + 2 |
| 2 | 7 | Cork | cwt. | + 578 | + 866 |
| 48,527 | 5,072 | „ cut | lbs. | + 127,520 | + 13,001 |
| 45,138 | 1,557 | Cotton, raw | " | + 57,633 | + 304 |
| 15 | 294 | Fibre, cocoanut | tons | — 8 | — 203 |
| 78 | 4,932 | „ undescribed | " | + 505 | + 7,454 |
| ... | ... | Firewood... .. | " | + 5,302 | + 1,316 |
| 5 | 135 | Flax, "Phormium," N. Z. | " | + 427 | + 8,312 |
| 55 | 5,548 | Gum | " | + 272 | + 9,643 |
| ... | ... | Gutta-percha goods | ... | ... | + 85 |
| 16,401 | 84,825 | Hay and chaff | tons | — 16,082 | — 83,436 |
| 5 | 205 | Hemp | " | + 868 | + 29,927 |
| ... | 2,596 | Indiarubber goods | ... | ... | + 26,953 |
| ... | ... | Jute | tons | + 13 | + 3,449 |
| 1,176 | 17 | Meal, linseed | lbs. | + 73,798 | + 446 |
| 6 | 229 | Millet, broom corn, &c. | tons | + 230 | + 6,959 |
| 12 | 13 | Oakum | cwt. | — 12 | — 13 |
| 2 | 27 | Oilcake | tons | — 2 | — 27 |
| 2,790 | 5,962 | Paper bags | cwt. | — 2,471 | — 5,361 |
| 3,161 | 7,414 | „ printing | " | + 97,363 | + 183,307 |
| 3,973 | 7,479 | „ wrapping | " | + 2,021 | + 465 |
| 61,264 | 2,049 | „ writing | lbs. | } + 1,758,346 | + 39,660 |
| ... | ... | „ „ uncut | " | | |
| ... | ... | „ undescribed, cut | " | + 7,721 | + 464 |
| ... | ... | „ „ uncut | cwt. | + 4,463 | + 13,698 |
| ... | ... | „ and cardboard boxes | ... | ... | + 770 |
| ... | 1,997 | Paperhangings | ... | ... | + 44,916 |
| ... | 5,559 | Paper patterns | ... | ... | — 5,559 |
| 755 | 475 | Pitch and tar | cwt. | + 4,478 | + 2,331 |

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 106,278,038 lbs., valued at £5,028,011, of which 12,925,061 lbs., valued at £599,831, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

| | | Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—contd. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------|----------------------|
| 2s. p. cental | 11/6 | Pollard | ... | ... | centals | 1,117 270 |
| Free | ... | Rags | ... | ... | tons | 411 1,929 |
| " | ... | Resin | ... | ... | cwt. | 21,970 7,882 |
| 10 per cent. | 198 | Seeds, canary | ... | ... | " | 3,164 2,191 |
| Free | ... | " clover | ... | ... | " | 88 424 |
| " | ... | " grass | ... | ... | " | 14,488 15,033 |
| " | ... | " undescribed | ... | ... | ... | ... 13,926 |
| 2d. per lb. | 4,237 | Starch | ... | ... | lbs. | 548,767 10,080 |
| 2s. p. cental | 24 | Tares | ... | ... | centals | 244 109 |
| Free | ... | Timber, deals | ... | ... | feet | 9,509,400 70,587 |
| 1/6 p. 100 s.f. | 15,592 | " dressed | ... | ... | " | 20,764,988 200,725 |
| Free | ... | " undressed | ... | ... | " | 35,443,324 282,254 } |
| 1s. p. 100 s.f. | 1,980 | " " hardwood | ... | ... | " | 4,084,664 19,994 } |
| 1/6 p. 100 s.f. | 7,887 | " flooring boards | ... | ... | " | 10,515,354 104,881 |
| 1s. per 1,000 | 635 | " laths | ... | ... | No. | 12,699,579 20,123 |
| Free | ... | " logs | ... | ... | feet | 3,567,975 27,762 |
| 9d. per 100 | 350 | " palings | ... | ... | No. | 934,451 6,621 |
| 6d. per 100 | 412 | " pickets | ... | ... | " | 1,649,100 10,675 |
| Free | ... | " posts and rails | ... | ... | " | 26,395 792 |
| 6d. per 1,000 | 2 | " shingles | ... | ... | " | 68,166 166 |
| Free | ... | " shooks and staves | ... | ... | " | 179,393 2,926 |
| " | ... | " spars and piles | ... | ... | feet | 875,000 7,528 |
| 6d. per 100 | 18 | " spokes and felloes | ... | ... | No. | 73,600 998 } |
| Free | ... | " " " | ... | ... | " | 2,000 19 } |
| " | ... | " other | ... | ... | ... | ... 3,472 |
| | | Total timber | ... | ... | ... | 759,523 |
| 2s. per gal. | 3,791 | Varnish | ... | ... | galls. | 47,780 27,353 |
| 25 per cent. | 645 | Wicker and basket ware | ... | ... | ... | ... 2,586 |
| " | 12,423 | Woodenware | ... | ... | ... | ... 50,741 |
| | | Order 26.—Oils.* | | | | |
| 6d. per gal. | 4 | Almond | ... | ... | galls. | 156 92 |
| Free | ... | Black | ... | ... | " | 25,411 3,542 |
| 6d. per gal. | 5,289 | Castor | ... | ... | " | 158,853 19,933 |
| 1s. doz. pts. | 436 | " | ... | ... | doz. pints | 8,985 3,323 |
| 6d. per gal. | 911 | Chinese | ... | ... | galls. | 38,497 6,442 |
| Free | ... | Cocoanut | ... | ... | " | 28,145 3,583 |
| " | ... | Cod... | ... | ... | " | 61,153 9,473 |
| 6d. per gal. | 28 | Codliver | ... | ... | " | 1,107 349 |
| 1s. doz. pts. | 54 | " | ... | ... | doz. pints | 1,074 1,931 |
| 6d. per gal. | 840 | Colza | ... | ... | galls. | 37,490 5,314 |
| " | 33,589 | Kerosene | ... | ... | " | 2,128,355 119,422 |
| " | 217 | Lard | ... | ... | " | 40,022 3,595 |

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oil are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Imports over Exports (+). | |
| | £ | | Exports over Imports (—). | |
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*

| | | <i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—cntd.</i> | | | |
|-----------|--------|---|------------|-------------|----------|
| 5,980 | 1,596 | Pollard ... | centals | —4,863 | —1,326 |
| 202 | 3,527 | Rags ... | tons | +209 | —1,598 |
| 495 | 214 | Resin ... | cwt. | +21,475 | +7,668 |
| 163 | 183 | Seeds, canary ... | " | +3,001 | +2,008 |
| ... | ... | " clover ... | " | +88 | +424 |
| 423 | 790 | " grass ... | " | +14,065 | +14,243 |
| ... | 9,954 | " undescribed... .. | ... | ... | —3,972 |
| 79,719 | 1,536 | Starch ... | lbs. | +469,048 | +8,544 |
| ... | ... | Tares ... | centals | +244 | +109 |
| 82,423 | 841 | Timber, deals ... | feet | +9,426,977 | +69,746 |
| 631,051 | 7,872 | " dressed ... | " | +20,133,937 | +192,853 |
| 1,620,403 | 13,977 | " undressed ... | " | +37,907,585 | +288,271 |
| 4,609 | 51 | " " hardwood ... | " | | |
| 71,400 | 114 | " flooring boards ... | " | +10,510,745 | +104,830 |
| 123,433 | 312 | " laths ... | No. | +12,628,179 | +20,009 |
| 123,390 | 904 | " logs ... | feet | +3,444,542 | +27,450 |
| ... | ... | " palings ... | No. | +811,061 | +5,717 |
| 9,444 | 414 | " pickets ... | " | +1,649,100 | +10,675 |
| 7,120 | 18 | " posts and rails ... | " | +16,951 | +378 |
| 5,305 | 71 | " shingles ... | " | +61,046 | +148 |
| 26,600 | 185 | " shooks and staves... .. | " | +174,088 | +2,855 |
| 6,563 | 178 | " spars and piles ... | feet | +848,400 | +7,343 |
| ... | 2,334 | " spokes and felloes ... | No. | +69,037 | +839 |
| ... | ... | " other ... | " | ... | +1,138 |
| ... | 27,271 | Total timber ... | ... | ... | +732,252 |
| 3,097 | 2,356 | Varnish ... | galls. | +44,683 | +24,997 |
| ... | 1,485 | Wicker and basket ware ... | ... | ... | +1,101 |
| ... | 17,278 | Woodenware ... | ... | ... | +33,463 |
| | | <i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i> | | | |
| ... | ... | Almond ... | galls. | +156 | +92 |
| ... | ... | Black ... | " | +25,411 | +3,542 |
| 65,837 | 9,136 | Castor ... | " | +93,016 | +10,797 |
| ... | ... | " ... | doz. pints | +8,985 | +3,323 |
| 6,150 | 1,111 | Chinese ... | galls. | +32,347 | +5,331 |
| 1,164 | 169 | Cocanut ... | " | +26,981 | +3,414 |
| 1,262 | 222 | Cod ... | " | +59,891 | +9,251 |
| 120 | 69 | Codliver ... | " | +987 | +280 |
| ... | ... | " ... | doz. pints | +1,074 | +1,931 |
| 3,858 | 763 | Colza ... | galls. | +33,632 | +4,551 |
| 252,446 | 17,163 | Kerosene ... | " | +1,875,909 | +102,259 |
| 463 | 113 | Lard ... | " | +39,559 | +3,482 |

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

* * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

| | | Order 26.—Oils*—continued. | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------------|
| 6d. per gal. | 6,464 | Linseed | ... | ... | ... | galls. | 262,492 34,576 |
| " | 608 | Lubricating | ... | ... | ... | " | 30,284 3,619 |
| 1s. doz. pts. | 122 | " | ... | ... | ... | doz. pints | 2,410 829 |
| Free | ... | " | ... | ... | ... | galls. | 11,224 1,172 |
| 6d. per gal. | 904 | Mineral | ... | ... | ... | " | 37,453 2,100 |
| Free | ... | " unrefined | ... | ... | ... | " | 78,471 6,928 |
| 6d. per gal. | 1 | Mutton Bird... | ... | ... | ... | " | 48 6 |
| " | ... | Neatsfoot | ... | ... | ... | " | ... |
| " | 386 | Olive | ... | ... | ... | " | 17,062 3,978 |
| Free | ... | Palm | ... | ... | ... | " | 18,695 3,080 |
| " | ... | Paraffin | ... | ... | ... | " | 1,000 200 |
| 6d. per gal. | 3 | Pine | ... | ... | ... | " | 126 10 |
| Free | 6 | Rape | ... | ... | ... | " | 5,225 710 |
| 6d. per gal. | 19 | Resin | ... | ... | ... | " | 770 76 |
| 1s. doz. pts. | 1,402 | Salad | ... | ... | ... | " | 26,292 16,792 |
| & 6d. per gall. | | | | | | | |
| 6d. per gal. | 2 | Sanitas | ... | ... | ... | " | 100 50 |
| " | 92 | Seed | ... | ... | ... | " | 3,140 616 |
| " | 49 | Sperm | ... | ... | ... | " | 1,945 428 |
| " | ... | Tallow | ... | ... | ... | " | ... |
| " | 68 | Vegetable | ... | ... | ... | " | 6,105 945 |
| Free | ... | Oils undescribed | ... | ... | ... | " | 2,128 296 |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

| | | Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.† | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Order 28.—Coal, &c. | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Coal | ... | ... | ... | tons | 460,683 450,974 |
| " | ... | Coke, charcoal | ... | ... | ... | " | 2,385 6,153 |
| " | ... | Kerosene shale | ... | ... | ... | " | 2,293 5,033 |
| | | Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass. | | | | | |
| | | (See also Order 12 ante.) | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Bricks, bath | ... | ... | ... | No. | 41,780 321 |
| 20 per cent. | 1,213 | Brownware | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2s. 6d. per cub. foot | 2,635 | China ware and porcelain | ... | ... | ... | cub. feet | 21,059 34,768 |
| 1s. 4d. per cub. foot | 7,489 | Earthenware | ... | ... | ... | " | 114,550 87,134 |
| 3d. & 6d. per doz., & 6d. p. cub. ft. | 17,739 | Glass bottles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.
† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*

| | | <i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i> | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 19,339 | 3,092 | Linseed ... | galls. | +243,153 | +31,484 |
| 3,952 | 644 | Lubricating ... | " | +41,171 | +4,976 |
| 561 | 57 | Mineral ... | " | +115,363 | +8,971 |
| ... | ... | Mutton Bird | " | +48 | +6 |
| 2,665 | 468 | Neatsfoot | " | -2,665 | -468 |
| 3,933 | 1,008 | Olive ... | " | +13,129 | +2,970 |
| 2,279 | 379 | Palm ... | " | +16,416 | +2,701 |
| ... | ... | Paraffin ... | " | +1,000 | +200 |
| ... | ... | Pine. ... | " | +126 | +10 |
| ... | ... | Rape ... | " | +5,225 | +710 |
| 142 | 12 | Resin ... | " | +628 | +64 |
| 2,416 | 1,266 | Salad ... | " | +23,876 | +15,526 |
| ... | ... | Sanitas ... | " | +100 | +50 |
| ... | ... | Seed ... | " | +3,140 | +616 |
| 1,268 | 438 | Sperm ... | " | +677 | -10 |
| 74,564 | 7,166 | Tallow ... | " | -74,564 | -7,166 |
| 163 | 63 | Vegetable | " | +5,942 | +882 |
| ... | ... | Oils undescribed | " | +2,128 | +296 |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

| | | <i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i> | | | |
|-------|--------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| 84 | 173 | Coal ... | tons | +460,599 | +450,801 |
| 251 | 409 | Coke, charcoal ... | " | +2,134 | +5,744 |
| ... | ... | Kerosene shale ... | " | +2,293 | +5,033 |
| | | <i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i> | | | |
| | | (See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .) | | | |
| 1,944 | 30 | Bricks, bath ... | No. | +39,836 | +291 |
| ... | 1,166 | Brownware ... | ... | ... | +5,048 |
| ... | 9,404 | Chinaware and porcelain | cub.feet | ... | +25,364 |
| ... | 15,372 | Earthenware ... | ... | ... | +71,762 |
| ... | 1,657 | Glass bottles | ... | ... | +29,308 |

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

* * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|-----|------|-----------|---------|
| | | <i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> | | | | |
| | | (See also Order 12 ante.) | | | | |
| Free | ... | Glass, plate | ... | feet | 436,190 | 23,380 |
| " | ... | " window | ... | " | 3,609,206 | 48,057 |
| 2s. 6d. & 1s. p. cub. ft. | 4,048 | Glassware | ... | " | 66,244 | 53,248 |
| 20 per cent. | 1,495 | Marble, wrought | ... | ... | ... | 7,461 |
| Free | ... | " unwrought | ... | tons | 1,253 | 8,807 |
| " | ... | Plaster of paris | ... | cwt. | 6,565 | 1,921 |
| " | ... | " American | ... | " | 22,996 | 5,819 |
| " | ... | Putty | ... | " | 3,388 | 2,095 |
| " | ... | Slate slabs | ... | No. | 1,562 | 1,290 |
| " | ... | Stones, grind | ... | " | 5,036 | 907 |
| " | ... | " mill | ... | " | 2 | 13 |
| " | ... | " unwrought | ... | tons | 4,617 | 10,566 |
| 20 per cent. | 580 | " wrought | ... | " | 107 | 2,900 |
| " | ... | Stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Free | ... | Whiting | ... | tons | 1,140 | 4,907 |
| | | <i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i> | | | | |
| Free | ... | Gold, bullion | ... | ozs. | 88,376 | 355,643 |
| " | ... | " specie | ... | ... | ... | 3,313 |
| " | ... | Silver, bullion | ... | ozs. | 15,878 | 3,443 |
| " | ... | " specie | ... | ... | ... | 43,922 |
| " | ... | " ore | ... | tons | 179 | 5,523 |
| " | ... | Copper, specie | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| 10 per cent. | 316 | Gold-leaf | ... | No. | 1,737,200 | 3,529 |
| 20 per cent. | 9,252 | Jewellery | ... | ... | ... | 56,387 |
| 8s. per oz. | ... | Plate, gold | ... | ozs. | ... | 2 |
| 2s. per oz. | 1,048 | " silver | ... | " | 10,105 | 5,123 |
| Free | ... | Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset | ... | ... | ... | 3,340 |
| " | ... | Quartz | ... | tons | 123 | 853 |
| | | <i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i> | | | | |
| Free | ... | Antimony, ore | ... | tons | 3 | 107 |
| 25 per cent. | 1,869 | Brassware | ... | ... | ... | 7,574 |
| Free | ... | " | ... | ... | ... | 18,938 |
| " | ... | Copper | ... | tons | 187 | 9,998 |
| " | ... | " ore | ... | cwt. | ... | 4 |
| " | ... | " sheet | ... | " | 2,682 | 9,549 |
| " | ... | " wire | ... | " | 183 | 483 |
| " | ... | Copperware | ... | ... | ... | 2,427 |
| 25 per cent. | 135 | " | ... | ... | ... | 539 |
| 20 per cent. | 5,608 | Electro-plated ware | ... | ... | ... | 26,374 |
| 25 per cent. | 867 | Grates and stoves | ... | No. | 5,437 | 3,516 |

EXPORTS 1885—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|--|--------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---|-----|------|------------|------------|
| | | <i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued. (See also Order 12 ante.)</i> | | | | |
| 10,248 | 1,396 | Glass, plate | ... | feet | +425,942 | +21,984 |
| 113,949 | 2,312 | „ window | ... | „ | +3,495,257 | +45,745 |
| ... | 20,405 | Glassware | ... | ... | ... | +32,843 |
| ... | 4,365 | Marble, wrought | ... | ... | ... | +3,096 |
| 15 | 176 | „ unwrought | ... | tons | +1,238 | +8,631 |
| 156 | 48 | Plaster of paris | ... | cwt. | +6,409 | +1,873 |
| ... | ... | „ American | ... | „ | +22,996 | +5,819 |
| 56 | 42 | Putty | ... | „ | +3,332 | +2,053 |
| ... | 18 | Slate slabs | ... | No. | ... | +1,272 |
| 131 | 85 | Stones, grind | ... | „ | +4,905 | +822 |
| 8 | 107 | „ mill | ... | „ | -6 | -94 |
| 361 | 381 | „ unwrought | ... | tons | +4,256 | +10,185 |
| 10,516 | 38,184 | „ wrought | ... | „ | -10,409 | -35,284 |
| ... | 152 | Stoneware | ... | ... | ... | -152 |
| 97 | 417 | Whiting | ... | tons | +1,043 | +4,490 |
| | | <i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i> | | | | |
| 87,610 | 353,362 | Gold, bullion | ... | ozs. | +766 | +2,281 |
| ... | 3,956,173 | „ specie | ... | ... | ... | -3,952,860 |
| 85,094 | 17,876 | Silver, bullion | ... | ozs. | -69,216 | -14,433 |
| ... | 3,121 | „ specie | ... | ... | ... | +40,801 |
| ... | ... | „ ore | ... | tons | +179 | +5,523 |
| ... | ... | Copper, specie | ... | ... | ... | +2,500 |
| 196,250 | 448 | Gold-leaf | ... | No. | +1,540,950 | +3,081 |
| ... | 15,085 | Jewellery | ... | ... | ... | +41,302 |
| 39 | 143 | Plate, gold | ... | ozs. | -39 | -141 |
| 2,849 | 1,719 | „ silver | ... | „ | +7,256 | +3,404 |
| ... | ... | Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset | ... | ... | ... | +3,340 |
| ... | ... | Quartz | ... | tons | +123 | +853 |
| | | <i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i> | | | | |
| 51 | 492 | Antimony, ore | ... | tons | -48 | -385 |
| ... | 1,062 | Brassware | ... | ... | ... | +25,450 |
| 10 | 144 | Copper | ... | tons | +177 | +9,854 |
| 1,840 | 910 | „ ore | ... | cwt. | -1,840 | -906 |
| 47 | 245 | „ sheet | ... | „ | +2,635 | +9,304 |
| ... | ... | „ wire | ... | „ | +183 | +48 |
| ... | 661 | Copperware | ... | ... | ... | +2,305 |
| ... | ... | Electro-plated ware | ... | ... | ... | +26,374 |
| 610 | 2,706 | Grates and stoves | ... | ... | +4,827 | +810 |

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | Total Imports. | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--|-------|---------|---------|
| | | Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued. | | | |
| Free ... | ... | Iron, bar and rod ... | tons | 19,747 | 149,392 |
| 25 per cent. | 3,878 | „ bolts and nuts ... | „ | 732 | 14,581 |
| „ ... | 2,642 | „ castings ... | „ | 1,281 | 10,722 |
| „ ... | 23 | „ galvanized buckets and tubs | No. | 720 | 92 |
| Free ... | ... | „ „ cordage ... | tons | 152 | 3,002 |
| 25 per cent. | ... | „ „ guttering ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Free ... | ... | „ „ sheet ... | tons | 15,569 | 248,237 |
| „ ... | ... | „ hoop ... | „ | 1,211 | 11,713 |
| „ ... | ... | „ ore ... | „ | 12 | 35 |
| „ ... | ... | „ pig ... | „ | 14,267 | 51,626 |
| 40s. per ton | 10,779 | „ pipes, cast ... | „ | 5,839 | 31,381 |
| Free ... | ... | „ „ wrought ... | „ | 4,131 | 47,572 |
| „ ... | ... | „ plate ... | „ | 3,806 | 35,653 |
| „ ... | ... | „ railway rails, &c. | „ | 21,755 | 139,481 |
| „ ... | ... | „ scrap ... | „ | 19 | 72 |
| „ ... | ... | „ sheet ... | „ | 1,702 | 18,402 |
| „ ... | ... | „ tanks ... | No. | 2,442 | 8,536 |
| „ ... | ... | „ wire, fencing and undescribed | tons | 9,792 | 93,347 |
| „ ... | ... | „ „ telegraphic ... | „ | 118 | 1,373 |
| 25 per cent. | 175 | Ironware, galvanized ... | „ | 27 | 700 |
| Free ... | ... | Lead, ore ... | „ | 142 | 764 |
| „ ... | ... | „ pig ... | „ | 751 | 8,942 |
| 2s. 6d. @ cwt. | 38 | „ pipe ... | cwt. | 907 | 586 |
| „ ... | 859 | „ sheet ... | „ | 6,071 | 4,796 |
| 25 per cent. | 34,164 | Metal, manufactures of ... | ... | ... | 140,116 |
| Free ... | ... | „ yellow ... | cwt. | 1,095 | 3,012 |
| „ ... | ... | Metals, undescribed ... | „ | 260 | 85 |
| 20 per cent. | 3,070 | Metalware, mixed ... | ... | ... | 15,411 |
| 3s. per cwt. | 9,349 | Nails ... | cwt. | 62,878 | 45,740 |
| 12s. per cwt. | 1,271 | „ horseshoe ... | „ | 1,908 | 4,786 |
| Free ... | ... | Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. | tons | 583 | 3,073 |
| 20 per cent. | 5,437 | Platedware ... | ... | ... | 29,455 |
| Free ... | ... | Plumbago ... | cwt. | 320 | 203 |
| „ ... | ... | Quicksilver ... | lbs. | 101,750 | 8,957 |
| „ ... | ... | Screws ... | cwt. | 3,169 | 6,984 |
| „ ... | ... | Spelter ... | ... | 100 | 124 |
| „ ... | ... | Steel ... | tons | 3,393 | 35,918 |
| „ ... | ... | „ cordage ... | „ | 83 | 3,919 |
| „ ... | ... | Tin, block ... | cwt. | 3,700 | 12,465 |
| „ ... | ... | „ foil ... | lbs. | 53,907 | 1,871 |
| „ ... | ... | „ ore ... | tons | 2 | 41 |
| „ ... | ... | „ „ black sand ... | cwt. | ... | ... |
| „ ... | ... | „ plate ... | boxes | 29,274 | 28,510 |
| 25 per cent. | 1,663 | Tinware ... | ... | ... | 6,940 |
| „ ... | 3,051 | Wire netting ... | ... | ... | 12,671 |
| Free ... | ... | Zinc, ingots ... | cwt. | 134 | 124 |
| 25 per cent. | 120 | „ perforated ... | ... | ... | 481 |
| Free ... | ... | „ sheet ... | cwt. | 2,761 | 2,610 |

EXPORTS, 1885—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— | |
|--|--------|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-). | |
| | £ | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | | £ |
| CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued. | | | | |
| Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued. | | | | |
| 708 | 7,200 | Iron, bar and rod ... tons | +19,039 | +142,192 |
| 20 | 488 | „ bolts and nuts ... „ | +712 | +14,093 |
| 98 | 2,466 | „ castings ... „ | +1,183 | +8,256 |
| 2,815 | 542 | „ galvanized buckets and tubs No. | -2,095 | -450 |
| 2 | 111 | „ „ cordage ... tons | +150 | +2,891 |
| ... | 1,654 | „ „ guttering ... „ | ... | -1,654 |
| 606 | 11,796 | „ „ sheet ... tons | +14,963 | +236,441 |
| 46 | 578 | „ hoop ... „ | +1,165 | +11,135 |
| ... | ... | „ ore ... „ | +12 | +35 |
| 110 | 488 | „ pig ... „ | +14,157 | +51,138 |
| 127 | 1,215 | „ pipes, cast ... „ | +5,712 | +30,166 |
| 167 | 3,685 | „ „ wrought ... „ | +3,964 | +43,887 |
| 50 | 627 | „ plate ... „ | +3,756 | +35,026 |
| 3,244 | 11,964 | „ railway rails, &c. ... „ | +18,511 | +127,517 |
| ... | ... | „ scrap ... „ | +19 | +72 |
| 66 | 826 | „ sheet ... „ | +1,636 | +17,576 |
| 651 | 2,547 | „ tanks ... No. | +1,791 | +5,989 |
| 1,219 | 15,726 | „ wire, fencing and undescribed tons | +8,573 | +77,621 |
| 15 | 270 | „ „ telegraphic ... „ | +103 | +1,103 |
| ... | ... | Ironware, galvanized ... „ | +27 | +700 |
| ... | ... | Lead, ore ... tons | +142 | +764 |
| 24 | 402 | „ pig ... „ | +727 | +8,540 |
| 660 | 670 | „ pipe ... cwt. | +247 | -84 |
| 1,120 | 1,131 | „ sheet ... „ | +4,951 | +3,665 |
| ... | 34,266 | Metal, manufactures of ... „ | ... | +105,850 |
| 87 | 271 | „ yellow ... cwt. | +1,008 | +2,741 |
| 12 | 75 | Metals, undescribed ... „ | +248 | +10 |
| ... | 2,469 | Metalware, mixed ... „ | ... | +12,942 |
| 5,845 | 7,332 | Nails ... cwt. | +57,033 | +38,408 |
| ... | ... | „ horseshoe ... „ | +1,908 | +4,786 |
| 493 | 8,265 | Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. tons | +90 | -5,192 |
| ... | 13,973 | Platedware ... „ | ... | +15,482 |
| ... | ... | Plumbago ... cwt. | +320 | +203 |
| 7,532 | 755 | Quicksilver ... lbs. | +94,218 | +8,202 |
| 79 | 207 | Screws ... cwt. | +3,090 | +6,777 |
| 1,900 | 4,140 | Spelter ... „ | -1,800 | -4,016 |
| 28 | 802 | Steel ... tons | +3,365 | +35,116 |
| 2 | 136 | „ cordage ... „ | +81 | +3,783 |
| 946 | 3,899 | Tin, block ... cwt. | +2,754 | +8,566 |
| 2,984 | 138 | „ foil ... lbs. | +50,923 | +1,733 |
| 236 | 461 | „ ore ... tons | -234 | -420 |
| 62 | 140 | „ „ black sand ... cwt. | -62 | -140 |
| 1,781 | 2,414 | „ plate ... boxes | +27,493 | +26,096 |
| ... | 7,882 | Tinware ... „ | ... | -942 |
| ... | 71 | Wire netting ... „ | ... | +12,600 |
| 240 | 156 | Zinc, ingots ... cwt. | -106 | -32 |
| ... | 2 | „ perforated ... „ | ... | +479 |
| 45 | 68 | „ sheet ... cwt. | +2,716 | +2,542 |

IMPORTS, 1885—continued.

* * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

| Duty. | | Articles. | | | | Total Imports. | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------|
| Rate. | Amount Collected. | | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | | | | £ |
| CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS. | | | | | | | |
| Order 33.—Animals and Birds. | | | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Birds | ... | ... | No. | 2,904 | 569 |
| " | ... | Calves | ... | ... | " | 490 | 714 |
| " | ... | Dogs | ... | ... | " | 133 | 514 |
| " | ... | Fish ova | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 5s. each | 11,678 | Horned cattle, overland | ... | ... | No. | 65,598 | 364,329 |
| | | " seaward | ... | ... | " | 50 | 6,060 |
| " | 727 | Horses, overland | ... | ... | " | 4,055 | 106,251 |
| | | " seaward | ... | ... | " | 501 | 56,608 |
| Free | ... | Leeches | ... | ... | " | ... | ... |
| 2s. each | 50 | Pigs | ... | ... | " | 766 | 1,961 |
| Free | ... | Poultry | ... | ... | " | 337 | 125 |
| 6d. each | 20,438 | Sheep, overland | ... | ... | " | 1,087,644 | 343,229 |
| | | " seaward | ... | ... | " | 1,599 | 2,931 |
| Free | ... | Other | ... | ... | " | 35 | 353 |
| Order 34.—Plants. | | | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Plants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,843 |
| CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. | | | | | | | |
| Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c. | | | | | | | |
| 25 per cent. | 3,757 | Brushware and brooms, hair | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,704 |
| " | 821 | " undescribed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,703 |
| Free | ... | Fancy goods | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98,598 |
| " | ... | Grindery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,531 |
| " | ... | Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 202,567 |
| " | ... | Holloware | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,724 |
| 20 and 10 per cent. | 3,300 | Oilmen's stores, unenumerated... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,842 |
| Free | ... | Ordnance stores | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76,931 |
| " | ... | Photographic goods | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,368 |
| " | ... | Printing materials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,565 |
| " | ... | Telegraphic materials (except wire) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,433 |
| " | ... | Travellers' samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,489 |
| Order 36.—Indefinite Articles. | | | | | | | |
| Free | ... | Curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... | 225 |
| " | ... | Goods, manufactured | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,912 |
| 10 per cent. | 19 | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188 |
| Free | ... | Personal effects | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,808 |
| " | ... | Specimens of natural history | ... | ... | ... | ... | 696 |
| ... | 2,038,527 | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,044,604 |

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £2,626,755, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

EXPORTS, 1885—*continued*.* * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

| Total Exports. | | Articles. | Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—). | |
|---|------------|---|--|------------|
| Quantity. | Value. | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | | | £ |
| CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS. | | | | |
| <i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i> | | | | |
| 128 | 31 | Birds No. | +2,776 | +538 |
| ... | ... | Calves " | +490 | +714 |
| 22 | 121 | Dogs " | +111 | +393 |
| ... | ... | Fish ova " | ... | +10 |
| 9,219 | 48,084 | Horned cattle, overland ... No. | +56,379 | +316,245 |
| 460 | 62,237 | " seaward " | -410 | -56,177 |
| 4,094 | 71,406 | Horses, overland " | -39 | +34,845 |
| 3,656 | 121,015 | " seaward " | -3,155 | -64,407 |
| 18,500 | 46 | Leeches " | -18,500 | -46 |
| 534 | 971 | Pigs " | +232 | +990 |
| 1,291 | 246 | Poultry " | -954 | -121 |
| 963,675 | 577,650 | Sheep, overland " | +123,969 | -234,421 |
| 31,905 | 19,438 | " seaward " | -30,306 | -16,507 |
| 130 | 37 | Other " | -95 | +316 |
| <i>Order 34.—Plants.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 7,343 | Plants " | ... | -4,500 |
| CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. | | | | |
| <i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 2,008 | Brushware and brooms, hair ... | ... | +12,696 |
| ... | 4,088 | " " undescribed ... | ... | -385 |
| ... | 18,256 | Fancy goods | ... | +80,342 |
| ... | 8,070 | Grindery | ... | +21,461 |
| ... | 38,323 | Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed | ... | +164,244 |
| ... | 297 | Holloware | ... | +9,427 |
| ... | 19,977 | Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ... | ... | -1,135 |
| ... | 216 | Ordnance stores | ... | +76,715 |
| ... | 2,980 | Photographic goods | ... | +2,388 |
| ... | 12,118 | Printing materials | ... | +6,447 |
| ... | 2,619 | Telegraphic materials (except wire) ... | ... | +10,814 |
| ... | 103,450 | Travellers' samples | ... | -15,961 |
| <i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i> | | | | |
| ... | 31 | Curiosities | ... | +194 |
| ... | 6,157 | Goods, manufactured | ... | +63,943 |
| ... | 55,454 | Personal effects | ... | -14,646 |
| ... | 192 | Specimens of natural history ... | ... | +504 |
| ... | 15,551,758 | Total | ... | +2,492,846 |

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,511,420. Exports for drawback, valued at £934,620, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade. 744. In 1885, the total declared value of the imports having been £18,044,604, and that of the exports £15,551,758, the excess of imports over exports was £2,492,846, and the whole value of external trade was £33,596,362.

Imports and exports per head. 745. The value of imports was less in 1885 than in 1884 by £1,157,029 or by about 6 per cent. ; and the value of exports was also less than in that year by £498,707, or by about 3 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus less than in the previous year by about £1,656,000.

Imports and exports per head 1885 and previous years. 746. The imports in 1885, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history except 1884 and 1882 ; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in the five previous years and in 1868.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies. 747. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £1 15s. 9d., and the value per head of exports was lower by £1 0s. 4d. than in 1884. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-five years ended with 1885:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Value per Head of the Population * of— | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--|----|----|----------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | | | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | Both. | | |
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1851 | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 11 | 1 |
| 1852 | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | 5 | 56 | 1 | 4 | 86 | 13 | 9 |
| 1853 | ... | ... | 81 | 1 | 9 | 56 | 12 | 4 | 137 | 14 | 1 |
| 1854 | ... | ... | 66 | 0 | 11 | 44 | 0 | 10 | 110 | 1 | 9 |
| 1855 | ... | ... | 35 | 9 | 10 | 39 | 17 | 8 | 75 | 7 | 6 |
| 1856 | ... | ... | 39 | 5 | 6 | 40 | 13 | 3 | 79 | 18 | 9 |
| 1857 | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 10 | 75 | 2 | 10 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | 31 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 9 |
| 1859 | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 16 | 3 | 57 | 0 | 4 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | 28 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 10 | 8 |
| 1861 | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 50 | 13 | 9 |
| 1862 | ... | ... | 24 | 12 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 7 | 48 | 7 | 9 |
| 1863 | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 49 | 3 | 5 |
| 1864 | ... | ... | 25 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 49 | 4 | 7 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 21 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 43 | 4 | 0 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 23 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 43 | 19 | 4 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 37 | 17 | 4 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 43 | 12 | 1 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 39 | 16 | 9 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 17 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 34 | 18 | 11 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 16 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 1 | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 36 | 11 | 10 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 21 | 12 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 41 | 11 | 10 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 21 | 16 | 0 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 41 | 13 | 2 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 21 | 3 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 39 | 19 | 0 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 6 | 37 | 10 | 10 |

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part Production *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1885—*continued.*

| Year. | Value per Head of the Population * of— | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|----|----|----------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | Both. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1877 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 38 | 19 | 8 |
| 1878 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 37 | 16 | 11 |
| 1879 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 32 | 19 | 3 |
| 1880 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 35 | 17 | 8 |
| 1881 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 37 | 18 | 11 |
| 1882 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 39 | 4 | 9 |
| 1883 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 5 |
| 1884 | 20 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 3 |
| 1885 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 34 | 9 | 2 |

748. It will be observed that in 1885 the value of imports per head was lower than in any of the last 13 years, except 1879 and 1880, and was also lower than in most of the previous years ; also that the value of exports per head was lower than in any other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, except 1879. Imports and exports, 1884 and 1885, compared.

749. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies ; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1884 :— Imports and exports, 1885 and former years.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----|----------|--------------|-----------------|----|----|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Victoria | 1874 | 16,953,985 | 21 | 16 | 0 | 15,441,109 | 19 | 17 | 1 |
| | 1875 | 16,685,874 | 21 | 3 | 10 | 14,766,974 | 18 | 15 | 1 |
| | 1876 | 15,705,354 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 14,196,487 | 17 | 16 | 5 |
| | 1877 | 16,362,304 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 15,157,687 | 18 | 14 | 11 |
| | 1878 | 16,161,880 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 14,925,707 | 18 | 3 | 5 |
| | 1879 | 15,035,538 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 12,454,170 | 14 | 18 | 8 |
| | 1880 | 14,556,894 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 15,954,559 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| | 1881 | 16,718,521 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 16,252,103 | 18 | 14 | 0 |
| | 1882 | 18,748,081 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 16,193,579 | 18 | 3 | 8 |
| | 1883 | 17,743,846 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 16,398,863 | 17 | 17 | 7 |
| | 1884 | 19,201,633 | 20 | 5 | 11 | 16,050,465 | 16 | 19 | 4 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 16,715,810 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 15,253,791 | 18 | 1 | 5 |
| New South Wales | 1874 | 11,293,739 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 12,345,603 | 21 | 11 | 5 |
| | 1875 | 13,490,200 | 22 | 13 | 1 | 13,671,580 | 22 | 19 | 2 |
| | 1876 | 13,672,776 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 13,003,941 | 21 | 0 | 8 |
| | 1877 | 14,606,594 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 13,125,819 | 20 | 6 | 4 |
| | 1878 | 14,768,873 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 12,965,879 | 19 | 2 | 6 |
| | 1879 | 14,198,847 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 13,086,819 | 18 | 6 | 7 |
| | 1880 | 13,950,075 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 15,525,138 | 21 | 10 | 6 |
| | 1881 | 17,409,326 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 16,049,503 | 21 | 0 | 8 |
| | 1882 | 21,281,130 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 16,716,961 | 20 | 18 | 3 |
| | 1883 | 20,960,157 | 24 | 17 | 1 | 19,886,018 | 23 | 11 | 7 |
| | 1884 | 22,826,985 | 25 | 9 | 11 | 18,251,506 | 20 | 7 | 10 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 16,223,518 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 14,966,252 | 20 | 18 | 2 |

* See footnote to preceding page.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----|----------|--------------|-----------------|----|----|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Queensland | 1874 | 2,962,439 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 4,106,462 | 26 | 9 | 6 |
| | 1875 | 3,328,009 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 3,857,576 | 22 | 7 | 6 |
| | 1876 | 3,126,559 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 3,875,581 | 21 | 0 | 10 |
| | 1877 | 4,068,682 | 20 | 17 | 1 | 4,361,275 | 22 | 7 | 1 |
| | 1878 | 3,436,077 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 3,190,419 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| | 1879 | 3,080,889 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 3,434,034 | 16 | 0 | 8 |
| | 1880 | 3,087,296 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 3,448,160 | 15 | 10 | 8 |
| | 1881 | 4,063,625 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 3,540,366 | 16 | 0 | 4 |
| | 1882 | 6,318,463 | 26 | 11 | 10 | 3,534,452 | 14 | 17 | 6 |
| | 1883 | 6,233,351 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 5,276,608 | 19 | 14 | 0 |
| | 1884 | 6,381,976 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 4,673,864 | 15 | 12 | 11 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 4,189,761 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3,936,254 | 18 | 13 | 7 |
| South Australia* | 1874 | 3,983,290 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 4,402,855 | 21 | 17 | 4 |
| | 1875 | 4,203,802 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 4,805,051 | 23 | 3 | 1 |
| | 1876 | 4,576,183 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 4,816,170 | 22 | 1 | 9 |
| | 1877 | 4,625,511 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4,626,531 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| | 1878 | 5,719,611 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 5,355,021 | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1879 | 5,014,150 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 4,762,727 | 18 | 14 | 10 |
| | 1880 | 5,581,497 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 5,574,505 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| | 1881 | 5,244,064 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 4,407,757 | 15 | 5 | 6 |
| | 1882 | 6,707,788 | 23 | 2 | 9 | 5,359,890 | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| | 1883 | 6,310,055 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 4,883,461 | 16 | 6 | 8 |
| | 1884 | 5,749,353 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 6,623,704 | 21 | 9 | 2 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 5,246,846 | 20 | 11 | 10 | 5,056,152 | 20 | 1 | 1 |
| Western Australia | 1874 | 364,263 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 428,837 | 16 | 10 | 1 |
| | 1875 | 349,840 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 391,217 | 14 | 15 | 8 |
| | 1876 | 386,037 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 397,293 | 14 | 14 | 1 |
| | 1877 | 362,707 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 373,352 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| | 1878 | 379,050 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 428,491 | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| | 1879 | 407,299 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 494,884 | 17 | 8 | 3 |
| | 1880 | 353,669 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 499,183 | 17 | 6 | 1 |
| | 1881 | 404,831 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 502,770 | 16 | 18 | 9 |
| | 1882 | 508,755 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 583,056 | 19 | 3 | 8 |
| | 1883 | 516,847 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 447,010 | 14 | 6 | 3 |
| | 1884 | 521,167 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 405,693 | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 414,042 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 450,162 | 15 | 13 | 7 |
| Tasmania | 1874 | 1,257,785 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 925,325 | 8 | 17 | 7 |
| | 1875 | 1,185,942 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1,085,976 | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| | 1876 | 1,133,003 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 1,130,983 | 10 | 16 | 4 |
| | 1877 | 1,308,671 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1,416,975 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| | 1878 | 1,324,812 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1,315,695 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
| | 1879 | 1,267,475 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 1,301,097 | 11 | 14 | 0 |
| | 1880 | 1,369,223 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1,511,931 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| | 1881 | 1,431,144 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 1,555,576 | 13 | 5 | 2 |
| | 1882 | 1,670,872 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 1,587,389 | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| | 1883 | 1,832,637 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 1,731,599 | 13 | 18 | 6 |
| | 1884 | 1,656,118 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 1,475,857 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 1,403,426 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1,367,128 | 12 | 0 | 9 |

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory ; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----|----------|--------------|-----------------|----|----|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| New Zealand | 1874 | 8,121,812 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 5,251,269 | 16 | 9 | 4 |
| | 1875 | 8,029,172 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 5,828,627 | 16 | 4 | 10 |
| | 1876 | 6,905,171 | 17 | 16 | 5 | 5,673,465 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| | 1877 | 6,973,418 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 6,327,472 | 15 | 9 | 11 |
| | 1878 | 8,755,663 | 20 | 15 | 3 | 6,015,525 | 14 | 5 | 4 |
| | 1879 | 8,374,585 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 5,743,126 | 12 | 16 | 4 |
| | 1880 | 6,162,011 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 6,352,692 | 13 | 7 | 10 |
| | 1881 | 7,457,045 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 6,060,876 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| | 1882 | 8,609,270 | 16 | 18 | 1 | 6,658,008 | 13 | 1 | 5 |
| | 1883 | 7,974,038 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 7,095,999 | 13 | 8 | 2 |
| | 1884 | 7,663,888 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 7,091,667 | 12 | 16 | 8 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 7,729,643 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 6,190,793 | 14 | 1 | 8 |

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1885, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

750. In 1884 the imports were above the average in all the colonies except New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Western Australia, where they were considerably below it. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the imports, and in South Australia the exports, were larger in that than in any previous year. In New Zealand the imports were smaller than in the majority of previous years, but the exports—being only slightly lower than in 1884—were above those in any other previous year.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

751. Per head of the population, the exports in 1884 were considerably below the average in all the colonies except South Australia, but the imports were above the average in all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand, where they were much below it. Moreover, in Victoria the imports per head were higher than in any of the other years named except 3, in New South Wales in any except 1, and in Western Australia and Tasmania in any except 2; whilst on the other hand, in South Australia and New Zealand they were lower than in any of the other years named except 1. The exports per head in 1884 were lower in Victoria and Western Australia than in any of the other years named, in New South Wales and Tasmania in any but 3, and in Queensland in any but 1, but in South Australia they were higher than in any but four of those years.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

752. In 1879 the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in the last three years named in the table the total value of both imports and exports, was higher in New South Wales than in

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1884 and in the eleven years 1874 to 1884 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

| Order in 1884. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 1. Victoria. |
| 2. Victoria. | 2. New South Wales. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 3. New Zealand. |
| 4. South Australia.* | 4. South Australia. |
| 5. Queensland. | 5. Queensland. |
| 6. Tasmania. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 7. Western Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |

753. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

754. The value of imports and exports per head in 1884 was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria being third on the list in regard both to imports and exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports per head, and fourth in the case of exports per head ; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head both in 1884 and during a series of years. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1884, and in the whole period of eleven years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

| Order in 1884. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 1. New South Wales. |
| 2. Queensland. | 2. South Australia. |
| 3. Victoria. | 3. Victoria. |
| 4. South Australia. | 4. Queensland. |
| 5. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 6. New Zealand. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Tasmania. |

* Although the exports of South Australia were higher than those of Queensland, the reverse was the case in regard to the imports. The sum of the two was, however, the greater in South Australia, and therefore that colony has been assigned the higher position. In the previous year the positions were just reversed.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1884.

1. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. New Zealand.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.
5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

755. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1884:—

External
trade in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1874 TO 1884.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

| | Year. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-----------------|----|----------|--------------|-----------------|----|----|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | |
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Continent of Australia ... | 1874 | 35,557,716 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 36,724,866 | 20 | 18 | 11 |
| | 1875 | 38,057,725 | 20 | 18 | 11 | 37,492,398 | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| | 1876 | 37,466,909 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 36,289,472 | 19 | 6 | 5 |
| | 1877 | 40,025,798 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 37,644,664 | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| | 1878 | 40,465,491 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 36,865,517 | 18 | 4 | 2 |
| | 1879 | 37,736,723 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 34,232,634 | 16 | 6 | 2 |
| | 1880 | 37,529,431 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 41,001,545 | 19 | 13 | 1 |
| | 1881 | 43,840,367 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 40,752,499 | 18 | 15 | 4 |
| | 1882 | 53,564,217 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 42,387,938 | 18 | 17 | 0 |
| | 1883 | 51,764,256 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 46,891,960 | 19 | 17 | 7 |
| | 1884 | 54,681,114 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 46,005,232 | 18 | 10 | 11 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 42,789,977 | 20 | 10 | 4 | 39,662,611 | 19 | 2 | 7 |
| Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand ... | 1874 | 44,937,313 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 42,901,460 | 19 | 14 | 3 |
| | 1875 | 47,272,839 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 44,407,001 | 19 | 9 | 7 |
| | 1876 | 45,505,083 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 43,093,920 | 18 | 3 | 7 |
| | 1877 | 48,307,887 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 45,389,111 | 18 | 8 | 4 |
| | 1878 | 50,545,966 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 44,196,737 | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| | 1879 | 47,378,783 | 17 | 16 | 5 | 41,276,857 | 15 | 10 | 6 |
| | 1880 | 45,060,665 | 16 | 17 | 0 | 48,866,168 | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| | 1881 | 52,728,556 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 48,368,941 | 17 | 7 | 8 |
| | 1882 | 63,844,359 | 22 | 3 | 8 | 50,633,335 | 17 | 11 | 10 |
| | 1883 | 61,570,931 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 55,719,558 | 18 | 9 | 11 |
| | 1884 | 64,001,120 | 20 | 4 | 11 | 54,572,756 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| Mean of 11 years | ... | 51,923,045 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 47,220,531 | 17 | 18 | 10 |

756. It will be observed, in regard to the Australian continent, and the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, that the imports in 1884 were higher than in any previous year, and the

Australian
and Austral-
asian trade
in 1884.

exports were higher than in any other year except 1883. Per head, the imports in 1884, although exceeded in four of the previous years, were much above the average ; but the exports were lower than in any previous year except 1879.

Intercolonial trade.

757. It must be borne in mind that in the foregoing table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1883 and 1884 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 AND 1884.

| Colony. | | | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 5,658,854 | 6,475,915 | 5,744,780 | 5,826,826 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | 7,491,706 | 8,173,268 | 7,567,077 | 8,382,539 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | 3,222,672 | 3,525,077 | 3,227,226 | 2,858,573 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | 1,867,109 | 1,846,126 | 1,828,079 | 1,865,916 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | 246,404 | 254,121 | 85,852 | 66,508 |
| Total | ... | ... | 18,486,745 | 20,274,507 | 18,453,014 | 19,000,362 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | 1,046,257 | 930,157 | 1,348,393 | 1,115,923 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | 1,576,183 | 1,635,762 | 1,109,813 | 1,591,524 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 21,109,185 | 22,840,426 | 20,911,220 | 21,707,809 |

Proportion of inter-colonial to total trade.

758. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1883 to 36 per cent., and in 1884 to 37 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in 1883 to 40 per cent., and in 1884 to 41 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced to 34 and 36 per cent. and to 38 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively.

Increase of intercolonial trade, 1884.

759. The intercolonial import trade showed an increase in 1884, as compared with the previous year, of £1,730,000, and the export trade, notwithstanding the larger falling-off in respect of other countries, an increase of £800,000. The only colonies which the intercolonial trade

showed falling-off were South Australia in regard to imports, Tasmania in regard to both imports and exports, and Queensland and Western Australia in regard to exports.

760. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is reason to believe the values are considerably over-stated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. This was pointed out in a carefully written article entitled "The Customs Returns for 1884," published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 22nd September, 1885, where it was clearly shown that that the Customs value set on goods in New South Wales was in many instances even higher than the *retail* price of those goods in that colony; and that in 1884 the over-valuation of imported sugar amounted to £250,000, of tea to £150,000, of dried fruits to £50,000, of jams and jellies to £25,000 of rice to £40,000, of cement to £55,000, and of preserved fish to £30,000. So that these seven articles, valued according to the Customs returns at £2,154,612, were really worth only £1,554,612, or £600,000 less, a difference of 28 per cent., which proportion, applied to the total declared value of imports in New South Wales, would reduce it from £22,826,985 to £16,435,000. It is not, however, believed that all the goods are over-valued in the same proportion as those named. An examination of the Victorian returns has shown that the over-valuations disclosed respecting the New South Wales returns apply equally to them, except in the case of the goods subject to *ad valorem* duties, the value of which, for obvious reasons, is not over-stated. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures"; "haberdashery and millinery"; "drapery," &c.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.

Over valuation of imports and exports in some colonies.

761. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1884 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

External trade of British dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1884.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

| Country or Colony. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Total Value. | Value per Head. | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | |
| EUROPE. | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom* ... | £ 390,019,000 | £ | s. d. | £ 295,968,000 | £ | s. d. |
| Malta* ... | 13,343,789† | 85 | 3 4 | 12,908,492‡ | 82 | 7 11 |
| ASIA. | | | | | | |
| India ... | 68,156,654 | 0 | 6 10 | 89,098,427 | 0 | 9 0 |
| Ceylon ... | 4,811,451 | 1 | 14 0 | 3,161,262 | 1 | 2 4 |
| Straits Settlements § | 18,676,766 | 34 | 11 9 | 17,260,138 | 31 | 19 3 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | |
| Mauritius ... | 2,963,152 | 7 | 19 10 | 3,941,757 | 10 | 12 8 |
| Natal* ... | 1,675,850 | 3 | 18 11 | 957,918 | 2 | 5 2 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 5,260,697 | 4 | 4 2 | 4,224,455 | 3 | 7 7 |
| St. Helena* | 63,786 | 12 | 12 2 | 23,406 | 4 | 12 6 |
| Lagos ... | 538,221 | 6 | 1 2 | 672,414 | 7 | 14 3 |
| Gold Coast | 527,339 | 0 | 16 2 | 467,228 | 0 | 14 4 |
| Sierra Leone | 455,424 | 7 | 10 7 | 377,055 | 6 | 4 7 |
| Gambia ... | 212,122 | 14 | 12 9 | 199,483 | 14 | 1 11 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | |
| Canada ... | 23,917,200 | 5 | 5 9 | 18,782,156 | 4 | 7 5 |
| Newfoundland | 1,682,457 | 8 | 10 6 | 1,368,153 | 6 | 18 8 |
| Bermuda* | 283,440 | 12 | 6 5 | 88,622 | 5 | 19 1 |
| Honduras* | 237,538 | 8 | 13 0 | 317,499 | 11 | 11 4 |
| British Guiana | 1,999,448 | 7 | 11 5 | 2,322,032 | 8 | 15 10 |
| West Indies— | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 181,494 | 4 | 3 5 | 122,351 | 2 | 16 3 |
| Turk's Island | 26,623 | 5 | 12 6 | 34,035 | 7 | 3 10 |
| Jamaica | 1,568,639 | 2 | 13 0 | 1,483,989 | 2 | 10 2 |
| St. Lucia* | 146,460 | 3 | 12 0 | 145,865 | 3 | 11 8 |
| St. Vincent* | 122,626 | 2 | 17 0 | 114,907 | 2 | 13 5 |
| Barbadoes* | 1,156,230 | 6 | 14 7 | 1,318,879 | 7 | 13 6 |
| Grenada* | 153,421 | 3 | 7 5 | 213,118 | 4 | 18 1 |
| Tobago* | 32,74 | 1 | 14 4 | 41,619 | 2 | 3 8 |
| Virgin Islands* | 7,239 | 1 | 7 5 | 3,488 | 0 | 13 2 |
| St. Christopher* | 213,583 | 5 | 4 2 | 205,497 | 5 | 0 3 |
| Nevis* ... | | | | | | |
| Antigua* | 169,501 | 4 | 17 0 | 177,808 | 5 | 1 9 |
| Montserrat* | 25,598 | 2 | 7 4 | 32,678 | 3 | 0 5 |
| Dominica* | 60,536 | 2 | 2 0 | 47,288 | 1 | 12 10 |
| Trinidad | 3,083,870 | 18 | 10 2 | 2,769,727 | 16 | 12 5 |
| AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS. | | | | | | |
| Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶ | 64,001,120 | 20 | 4 11 | 54,572,756 | 17 | 5 3 |
| Fiji* ... | 434,522 | 3 | 7 8 | 345,344 | 2 | 13 9 |
| Falkland Islands* | 67,848 | 43 | 13 9 | 101,338 | 65 | 5 1 |
| Total ... | 606,276,390 | 2 | 8 3 | 513,869,184 | 2 | 0 11 |

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels or transhipped.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

|| Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 747 and 755 *ante*.

762. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over forty-six millions sterling, or about 7 per cent., and a decrease in the value of the exports of twenty millions sterling, or about 2 per cent. The decrease in the import trade was made up of a decrease of nearly thirty-seven millions—or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and of over nine millions—or 4 per cent.—in that of other British possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was pretty equally divided between the United Kingdom and her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of nine years, it appears that the total trade of the British dominions in 1884, was smaller than in the two preceeding years, but larger than in any other previous year. The total trade of the British colonies and other possessions has increased by nearly 40 per cent. during the period, and now amounts to between four hundred and thirty and four hundred and fifty millions sterling per annum; whilst the trade of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) has also largely increased, and has averaged during the last three years over seven hundred millions sterling. The following is a summary for the nine years referred to of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1884 (000's OMITTED).

| Year. | Value of Imports from all places to— | | | Value of Exports to all places from— | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | The United Kingdom.* | Other British Possessions. | Total. | The United Kingdom.* | Other British Possessions. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 ... | 375,155, | 158,507, | 553,662, | 256,777, | 166,074, | 422,851, |
| 1877 ... | 394,420, | 164,360, | 558,780, | 252,346, | 171,645, | 423,991, |
| 1878 ... | 368,770, | 185,009, | 553,779, | 245,484, | 179,760, | 425,244, |
| 1879 ... | 362,992, | 172,866, | 535,858, | 248,783, | 177,984, | 426,767, |
| 1880 ... | 411,229, | 172,636, | 583,865, | 286,414, | 188,191, | 474,605, |
| 1881 ... | 307,022, | 201,669, | 508,691, | 297,083, | 199,889, | 496,972, |
| 1882 ... | 413,020, | 223,580, | 636,600, | 306,661, | 222,148, | 528,809, |
| 1883 ... | 426,892, | 225,466, | 652,358, | 305,437, | 228,096, | 533,533, |
| 1884 ... | 390,019, | 216,257, | 606,276, | 295,968, | 217,901, | 513,869, |

763. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, Malta, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

764. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

765. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is twice as large, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as large, as in the United Kingdom. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transhipments are included), and the Falkland Islands, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

766. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1884 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
(Including bullion and specie.)

| Countries. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Total Value (000's omitted). | Value per Head. | | | Total Value (000's omitted). | Value per Head. | | | | | |
| EUROPE. | | | | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Austria-Hungary ... | ... | 52,108,* | 1 | 6 | 7 | 58,449,† | 1 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Belgium ... | ... | 114,929, | 19 | 17 | 4 | 110,619, | 19 | 2 | 5 | | |
| Denmark ... | ... | 15,511, | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10,089, | 5 | 2 | 6 | | |
| France ... | ... | 222,031, | 5 | 18 | 8 | 177,204, | 4 | 14 | 9 | | |
| German Empire ... | ... | 246,640, | 5 | 9 | 1 | 247,190, | 5 | 9 | 3 | | |
| Greece ... | ... | 6,673, | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3,426, | 1 | 14 | 7 | | |
| Holland ... | ... | 94,043,* | 21 | 19 | 8 | 70,106,† | 16 | 7 | 9 | | |
| Italy ... | ... | 57,218, | 1 | 19 | 0 | 47,324, | 1 | 12 | 3 | | |
| Portugal ... | ... | 10,805, | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7,932, | 1 | 16 | 10 | | |
| Roumania ... | ... | 11,799, | 2 | 3 | 11 | 7,635, | 1 | 8 | 5 | | |
| Russia ... | ... | 91,290,* | 1 | 1 | 6‡ | 110,566,† | 1 | 6 | 0‡ | | |
| Spain ... | ... | 32,667, | 1 | 18 | 8 | 30,615, | 1 | 16 | 3 | | |
| Sweden and Norway ... | ... | 27,393, | 3 | 13 | 6 | 24,384, | 3 | 2 | 9 | | |
| ASIA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China § ... | ... | 20,750, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19,184, | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Japan ... | ... | 7,331, | 0 | 3 | 11 | 7,931, | 0 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Persia ... | ... | 1,000, | 0 | 2 | 7 | 500, | 0 | 1 | 4 | | |
| AFRICA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt ... | ... | 10,738, | 1 | 11 | 7 | 13,331, | 1 | 19 | 3 | | |
| Morocco ... | ... | 774, | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1,759, | 0 | 5 | 9 | | |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation ... | ... | 18,811,* | 6 | 7 | 11 | 13,606,† | 4 | 12 | 6 | | |
| Brazil ... | ... | 18,586, | 1 | 9 | 0 | 19,550, | 1 | 10 | 6 | | |
| Chili ... | ... | 12,728, | 5 | 13 | 4 | 16,934, | 7 | 11 | 3 | | |
| Mexico ... | ... | 5,001, | 0 | 9 | 7 | 16,707, | 1 | 12 | 0 | | |
| United States ... | ... | 146,901, | 2 | 18 | 3 | 168,260, | 3 | 6 | 9 | | |
| Uruguay ... | ... | 5,113,* | 9 | 16 | 3 | 5,158,† | 9 | 18 | 0 | | |
| Total ... | ... | 1,230,840, | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1,188,459, | 1 | 10 | 0 | | |

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Mexico (in the case of imports) are for 1880; those for Portugal, Greece, Russia, Spain, and Morocco are for 1882; those for Sweden, Egypt, Brazil, Chili, are for 1883; all the rest are for 1884. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 18s. 8d. and the exports of £1 2s. to the population of the whole Russian Empire.

§ Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels.

767. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1884,* even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany come next, and France next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Russia, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* The external commerce of Victoria† is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, or Roumania, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway or Spain; it is, however, larger than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

768. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than than that of any Foreign country named except Belgium, Holland, and Uruguay. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,† as similarly expressed, is larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia is nearly as large as that of Holland, and that of New South Wales is much larger than that of either Holland or Belgium.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

769. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1885, will be found in the following table:—

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1885.

| Articles the Produce or Manufacture of— | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Percentage. | Value. | Percentage. |
| | £ | | £ | |
| Victoria | ... | ... | 12,452,245 | 80·07 |
| The United Kingdom ... | 8,637,567 | 47·87 | 1,253,238 | 8·06 |
| Other British possessions ... | 6,380,987 | 35·36 | 1,087,269 | 6·99 |
| Foreign States | 3,026,050 | 16·77 | 759,006 | 4·88 |
| Total | 18,044,604 | 100·00 | 15,551,758 | 100·00 |

* See table following paragraph 759 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 747 *ante*.

Exports of
Victorian
produce.

770. It will be observed that 80 per cent. of the exports of 1885 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is somewhat lower than the proportion in 1884 or 1883, but higher than that which prevailed during the previous six years, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last nineteen years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria. | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Total Value. | Value per Head of the Population. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
| | | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 9,972,333 | 15 9 7 | 78·37 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 11,697,893 | 17 12 10 | 75·02 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 9,539,816 | 13 17 8 | 70·85 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 9,103,323 | 12 15 3 | 73·00 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 11,151,622 | 15 2 7 | 76·60 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 10,758,658 | 14 5 8 | 77·56 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 11,876,707 | 15 10 4 | 77·61 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 11,352,515 | 14 12 0 | 73·52 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 10,571,806 | 13 8 6 | 71·59 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 10,155,916 | 12 15 0 | 71·54 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 11,269,086 | 13 18 9 | 74·35 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 10,676,499 | 12 19 11 | 71·53 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 8,069,857 | 9 13 6 | 64·80 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 11,220,467 | 13 3 11 | 70·33 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 12,480,567 | 14 7 3 | 76·79 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 12,570,788 | 14 2 4 | 77·63 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 13,292,294 | 14 9 10 | 81·06 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 13,155,484 | 13 18 2 | 81·96 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 12,452,245 | 12 15 5 | 80·06 |

Increase of
exports of
Victorian
products.

771. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the total value of exports of local productions was considerably less than in either 1884 or 1883, and slightly less than in 1882 or 1881, but was above that in any previous year; but the value per head of such productions was lower than in any of the previous eighteen years except 1870, 1876, and 1879.

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1879 to 1885.

772. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1885, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1879 TO 1885.

(See Index following paragraph 741 *ante*.)

| Order. | Articles. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1 | Stationery ... | 21,950 | 20,084 | 19,441 | 21,891 | 23,387 | 22,113 | 17,949 |
| 9 | Agricultural implements | 10,619 | 8,476 | 14,198 | 15,592 | 14,119 | 10,347 | 11,017 |
| " | Machinery ... | 50,929 | 54,995 | 82,166 | 123,180 | 138,407 | 98,468 | 73,227 |
| 10 | Saddlery and harness | 14,244 | 14,649 | 21,383 | 22,883 | 22,417 | 14,260 | 13,105 |
| 13 | Furniture and upholstery | 28,604 | 29,015 | 31,282 | 37,651 | 46,832 | 43,734 | 39,143 |
| 14 | Manure ... | 16,871 | 11,171 | 13,206 | 16,111 | 27,869 | 21,987 | 19,780 |
| " | Drugs and chemicals | 8,267 | 4,916 | 6,212 | 7,725 | 15,400 | 12,398 | 17,144 |
| 15 | Woollens and woollen piece goods | 18,510 | 12,213 | 6,947 | 15,692 | 12,546 | 10,633 | 4,189 |
| 19 | Apparel & slops | 189,607 | 178,308 | 226,203 | 258,393 | 245,998 | 257,269 | 242,617 |
| " | Boots and shoes | 48,906 | 54,131 | 45,856 | 47,250 | 39,958 | 36,916 | 25,482 |
| 20 | Cordage ... | 15,711 | 15,038 | 16,879 | 26,721 | 27,613 | 29,312 | 20,695 |
| 21 | Butter & cheese | 59,714 | 82,490 | 100,987 | 113,852 | 117,835 | 145,484 | 103,365 |
| " | Hams, bacon, lard | 13,584 | 15,007 | 16,155 | 12,195 | 15,422 | 17,232 | 13,061 |
| " | Beef and pork, salted | 14,850 | 10,779 | 14,073 | 24,509 | 26,901 | 33,072 | 18,905 |
| " | Preserved meats | 69,054 | 142,368 | 102,306 | 49,674 | 76,015 | 116,903 | 99,861 |
| 22 | Biscuit ... | 26,779 | 27,656 | 30,237 | 32,031 | 27,663 | 40,370 | 45,015 |
| " | Confectionery | 14,549 | 14,440 | 17,749 | 20,621 | 15,712 | 13,062 | 11,290 |
| " | Flour ... | 107,947 | 244,693 | 206,932 | 286,627 | 250,674 | 277,556 | 303,305 |
| " | Grain & pulse— | | | | | | | |
| " | Wheat ... } | 140,558 | 597,382 | 668,234 | 631,473 | 353,309 | 1,426,905 | 407,668 |
| " | Other * ... } | | | | | 17,275 | 23,316 | 8,307 |
| " | Fruit ... | 9,663 | 11,753 | 6,804 | 12,724 | 18,573 | 38,021 | 23,662 |
| " | Jams and preserves | 9,023 | 12,513 | 6,778 | 7,328 | 23,276 | 28,515 | 15,932 |
| " | Oatmeal ... | 9,799 | 8,800 | 12,368 | 19,673 | 22,512 | 28,540 | 29,550 |
| " | Onions ... | 7,433 | 11,238 | 20,364 | 35,398 | 31,599 | 38,710 | 31,868 |
| " | Potatoes .. | 59,895 | 58,307 | 57,091 | 110,544 | 110,885 | 148,929 | 103,644 |
| " | Sugar, refined, and molasses | 144,721 | 166,963 | 208,782 | 214,777 | 216,501 | 106,483 | 52,048 |
| " | Vegetables ... | 1,554 | 4,646 | 4,258 | 4,565 | 30,706 | 99,031 | 17,480 |
| 23 | Wine ... | 7,837 | 4,558 | 5,388 | 11,894 | 11,493 | 13,450 | 15,362 |
| 24 | Bones ... | 1,932 | 2,037 | 1,630 | 2,319 | 1,287 | 1,951 | 1,211 |
| " | Bone-dust ... | 6,059 | 15,131 | 12,144 | 12,503 | 8,900 | 11,380 | 14,458 |
| " | Candles ... | 686 | 1,090 | 1,331 | 480 | 341 | 3,655 | 7,163 |
| " | Glue pieces ... | 970 | 1,524 | 1,112 | 1,819 | 667 | 1,055 | 1,400 |
| " | Hides ... | 20,217 | 9,953 | 6,239 | 6,838 | 4,118 | 8,696 | 10,284 |
| " | Horns and hoofs | 2,806 | 3,314 | 1,118 | 2,586 | 1,673 | 1,174 | 678 |
| " | Leather ... | 227,312 | 294,043 | 297,427 | 329,146 | 359,870 | 338,029 | 342,252 |
| " | Skins — sheep, &c. | 30,323 | 85,554 | 104,352 | 129,267 | 117,538 | 139,942 | 92,149 |
| " | Soap ... | 10,564 | 11,661 | 11,596 | 15,229 | 12,709 | 15,559 | 18,189 |
| " | Stearine ... | 37,556 | 42,431 | 48,626 | 32,213 | 13,486 | 6,247 | ... |
| " | Tallow ... | 150,867 | 192,394 | 247,372 | 186,484 | 232,400 | 256,686 | 155,918 |
| " | Wool † ... | 3,564,721 | 4,234,045 | 4,070,589 | 4,792,084 | 5,213,198 | 5,707,668 | 4,428,231 |
| 25 | Bark and timber | 40,371 | 59,840 | 35,917 | 43,471 | 50,239 | 33,472 | 32,782 |
| " | Bran and pollard | 4,469 | 15,785 | 9,426 | 4,182 | 11,487 | 16,102 | 9,598 |
| " | Hay and chaff | 15,688 | 52,879 | 81,196 | 146,199 | 125,919 | 194,393 | 84,825 |
| " | Seeds ... | 8,607 | 10,815 | 14,097 | 13,894 | 2,083 | 13,722 | 9,699 |

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

* Not including malt.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1879 TO 1885—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 741 ante.)

| Order. | Articles. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--------|--|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 26 | Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow | 16,267 | 12,378 | 17,575 | 18,568 | 8,209 | 9,016 | 7,634 |
| 31 | Gold—bullion | 857,294 | 772,212 | 1,588,738 | 1,381,088 | 1,569,819 | 760,875 | 353,362 |
| | specie | 1,352,883 | 2,919,610 | 3,090,999 | 2,208,221 | 2,251,278 | 1,249,420 | 3,956,173 |
| 32 | Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold | 50,350 | 65,550 | 62,847 | 45,280 | 75,846 | 31,858 | 25,716 |
| 33 | Horned cattle | 57,908 | 49,066 | 83,110 | 131,035 | 193,188 | 235,019 | 101,935 |
| „ | Horses ... | 135,577 | 182,553 | 185,295 | 299,874 | 268,911 | 171,732 | 170,926 |
| „ | Sheep ... | 97,885 | 96,690 | 184,126 | 163,458 | 327,598 | 307,609 | 426,149 |
| 34 | Plants ... | 4,623 | 5,001 | 6,170 | 7,261 | 8,736 | 7,561 | 7,343 |
| 35 | Hardware and manufactures of metals | 25,761 | 25,268 | 31,292 | 69,415 | 28,057 | 24,911 | 19,405 |
| „ | Oilmen's stores | 16,286 | 10,121 | 11,497 | 12,795 | 13,133 | 15,421 | 14,400 |
| ... | All other articles | 210,697 | 232,933 | 312,467 | 334,105 | 410,707 | 439,315 | 375,694 |
| | Total ... | 8,069,857 | 11,220,467 | 12,480,567 | 12,570,788 | 13,292,294 | 13,155,484 | 12,452,245 |

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

Increase or
decrease
of home-
produced
articles
exported.

773. In consequence of the quantity of wheat harvested in 1884-5 having been less than that in the previous season by 5 million bushels, or one-third, the value of home-produced wheat exported fell from £1,426,905 to £407,668, or by £1,019,237. The value of home-produced flour exported however exceeded that in the previous year by £25,749, and that of home-produced biscuits by £4,645, so that the net falling-off in the exports of home-produced breadstuffs was £988,843. Exports of wool entered as Victorian also show a falling-off as compared with 1884 of £1,280,000, or of nearly one-fourth, and the value of such exports was also less than in 1882 or 1883. As compared with 1884 about one-half of the decrease resulted from a falling-off in the quantity exported,* and the balance was probably due to the reduced value at which the article was quoted. On the other hand, the value of exports of Victorian gold in 1885 (bullion and specie), viz., £4,310,000, was more than twice as large as in 1884, when the exports of gold was unusually low in consequence, there is reason to believe, of the retention of gold in the colonies, for purposes of exchange, in connexion with the extensive borrowings of the Austral-

* The quantity of wool exported as Victorian fell off in 1885 as compared with 1884 by over 13 million lbs., or by over 12 per cent.

asian colonies in 1882, 1883, and 1884. The exports of these three articles combined amounted in 1885 to £9,493,754, or 76 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony, which—in consequence of the decrease, amounting to £2,269,000, under the head of breadstuffs and wool, being more than counterbalanced by the increase, amounting to £2,300,000, under the head of gold—exceeds by £31,000 than the corresponding amount in 1884. In regard to other articles, in 1885, as compared with 1884, a net falling-off of no less than £734,000 took place. This was distributed over most of the heads, for the only articles of any importance which show increase are agricultural implements, drugs and chemicals, oatmeal, wine, soap and candles (the latter showing an exceptionally large increase), hides, leather, and sheep. The falling-off was most especially marked in the case of agricultural products, such as vegetables, which fell off by five-sixths; grain other than wheat, by two-thirds; fruits, jams, hay, and straw, by about one-half; and potatoes, by nearly one-third; also pastoral products, such as meats and tallow, by about one-half; skins, by one-third; and butter and cheese, by one-fourth; manufactured articles also, such as sugar (refined), showed a decrease of one-half; boots and shoes and cordage, of about one-third; and stearine, of which none was exported in 1885 as against exports to the value of over £6,000 in 1884, £13,500 in 1883, and £48,600 in 1881. The falling-off in the export of refined sugar was especially large, viz., from over £200,000 per annum in the years 1881 to 1883 to £106,500 in 1884, and to as little as £52,000 in the year under review. In 1880, the export of Victorian-made boots and shoes was set down as £54,000, but ever since there has been a gradual falling-off to £25,500 in 1885; on the other hand, however, the export of leather has increased, and in 1885 was greater in value than in any other previous year except 1883. In regard to Victorian live stock, the export of cattle was very considerably lower in the last year than in the preceding three years, as also was that of horses in the last two as compared with the two preceding years; but, on the other hand, the export of sheep was very much larger in 1885 than in any previous year named in the table.

774. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the nine years 1876 to 1884, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony. | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head of the Population. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria ... | 1876 | 10,155,916 | 12 15 0 | 71·54 |
| | 1877 | 11,269,086 | 13 18 9 | 74·35 |
| | 1878 | 10,676,499 | 12 19 11 | 71·53 |
| | 1879 | 8,069,857 | 9 13 6 | 64·80 |
| | 1880 | 11,220,467 | 13 3 11 | 70·33 |
| | 1881 | 12,480,567 | 14 7 3 | 76·79 |
| | 1882 | 12,570,788 | 14 2 4 | 77·63 |
| | 1883 | 13,292,294 | 14 9 10 | 81·06 |
| | 1884 | 13,155,484 | 13 8 2 | 81·96 |
| New South Wales ... | 1876 | 10,691,953 | 17 5 11 | 82·22 |
| | 1877 | 10,704,758 | 16 11 5 | 81·55 |
| | 1878 | 10,716,511 | 15 16 1 | 82·65 |
| | 1879 | 10,775,644 | 15 1 10 | 82·34 |
| | 1880 | 12,679,782 | 17 11 7 | 81·67 |
| | 1881 | 12,895,493 | 16 18 0 | 80·35 |
| | 1882 | 13,208,459 | 16 10 6 | 79·01 |
| | 1883 | 16,129,867 | 19 2 6 | 81·11 |
| | 1884 | 14,595,736 | 16 6 1 | 79·97 |
| Queensland ... | 1876 | 3,807,974 | 20 13 6 | 98·26 |
| | 1877 | 4,278,122 | 21 18 7 | 98·09 |
| | 1878 | 3,083,441 | 14 18 2 | 96·65 |
| | 1879 | 3,259,613 | 15 4 5 | 94·92 |
| | 1880 | 3,150,151 | 14 3 10 | 91·36 |
| | 1881 | 3,289,253 | 14 17 8 | 92·91 |
| | 1882 | 3,183,947 | 13 8 0 | 90·01 |
| | 1883 | 5,156,835 | 19 5 1 | 97·73 |
| | 1884 | 4,553,477 | 15 4 11 | 97·43 |
| South Australia ... | 1876 | 4,338,959 | 19 17 11 | 90·09 |
| | 1877 | 3,922,962 | 16 19 3 | 84·79 |
| | 1878 | 4,198,034 | 17 5 9 | 78·39 |
| | 1879 | 3,957,854 | 15 11 6 | 83·10 |
| | 1880 | 4,829,577 | 18 6 6 | 86·64 |
| | 1881 | 3,643,402 | 12 12 6 | 82·66 |
| | 1882 | 4,187,840 | 14 8 11 | 78·13 |
| | 1883 | 3,487,827 | 11 13 3 | 71·42 |
| | 1884 | 5,292,222 | 17 2 11 | 79·90 |
| Western Australia ... | 1876 | 394,553 | 14 12 1 | 99·31 |
| | 1877 | 371,246 | 13 9 2 | 99·44 |
| | 1878 | 427,268 | 15 5 2 | 99·71 |
| | 1879 | 492,707 | 17 6 9 | 99·56 |
| | 1880 | 496,408 | 17 4 2 | 99·44 |
| | 1881 | 498,634 | 16 14 1 | 99·18 |
| | 1882 | 580,765 | 19 2 2 | 99·61 |
| | 1883 | 444,764 | 14 4 10 | 99·50 |
| | 1884 | 404,000 | 12 9 11 | 99·58 |

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1884—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony. | | |
|-----------------|-------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head of the Population. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
| | | £ | £ s. d. | |
| Tasmania ... | 1876 | 1,117,584 | 10 13 9 | 98·82 |
| | 1877 | 1,403,580 | 13 4 1 | 99·05 |
| | 1878 | 1,288,011 | 11 17 4 | 97·90 |
| | 1879 | 1,289,395 | 11 11 11 | 99·10 |
| | 1880 | 1,481,330 | 13 0 9 | 97·98 |
| | 1881 | 1,548,116 | 13 3 11 | 99·52 |
| | 1882 | 1,578,517 | 13 1 6 | 99·44 |
| | 1883 | 1,698,334 | 13 13 2 | 98·08 |
| | 1884 | 1,448,714 | 11 5 8 | 98·16 |
| New Zealand ... | 1876 | 5,488,901 | 14 3 4 | 96·75 |
| | 1877 | 6,078,484 | 14 17 8 | 96·06 |
| | 1878 | 5,780,508 | 13 14 2 | 96·09 |
| | 1879 | 5,563,455 | 12 8 4 | 96·87 |
| | 1880 | 6,102,400 | 12 17 4 | 96·06 |
| | 1881 | 5,762,250 | 11 13 5 | 95·07 |
| | 1882 | 6,253,350 | 12 5 7 | 93·94 |
| | 1883 | 6,855,244 | 12 19 0 | 96·61 |
| | 1884 | 6,942,486 | 12 11 3 | 97·90 |

775. It will be remarked that in two of the colonies, viz., South Australia and New Zealand, the value of the exports of home produce was higher in the last than in any previous year named; also that in three others, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, it was higher than in any previous year except 1883. In Western Australia the proportion per head in the last year was exceeded in all the previous years; in Tasmania in all but one; in Queensland and South Australia in three; and in the other colonies in most of those years. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Improved export trade of home produce.

776. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, the difference in

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

* See paragraph 769 ante.

favour of New South Wales in 1884 being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. Victoria is, however, far in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1884:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1884.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

777. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1884, Victoria stood fourth on the list, at the top of which stood South Australia—which, strange to say, was at the bottom in 1883—and at the bottom stood Tasmania. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1884.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

778. In Victoria, during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, or South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been still smaller but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1884:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1884.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. Tasmania. | 6. New South Wales. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Exports of Australasian produce.

779. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, in 1878 to over 36 millions, in 1879 to only about 33 millions, in 1880 and 1881 to about 40 millions, in 1882 to over 41 millions, in 1883 to 47 millions, and in 1884 to over 46 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., in the next two years to 81 per cent., in 1881 to nearly 83 per cent., in 1882 to 82 per cent., in 1883 to 84 per cent., and in 1884 to 85 per cent. of the total exports.

780. In 1885, according to value, nearly half of the Victorian imports were from, and more than half of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 31 per cent. of the former, and 36 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. About $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the exports were to Ceylon, the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent by the mail steamers, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. In regard to Foreign countries, the imports therefrom amounted to 13 per cent. of the total imports, and the exports thereto to nearly 6 per cent. of the total exports. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

Trade with
various
countries,
1885.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1885.

| Countries. | Imports therefrom. | | Exports thereto. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Percentage. | Value. | Percentage. |
| BRITISH COUNTRIES. | | | | |
| The United Kingdom ... | £ 8,946,816 | 49·58 | £ 8,159,135 | 52·46 |
| Australasia— | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 4,117,870 | 22·82 | 3,806,574 | 24·48 |
| Queensland ... | 254,636 | 1·41 | 20,964 | ·14 |
| South Australia ... | 448,812 | 2·49 | 757,335 | 4·87 |
| Western Australia ... | 8,703 | ·05 | 99,425 | ·64 |
| Tasmania ... | 370,316 | 2·05 | 577,537 | 3·72 |
| New Zealand ... | 451,832 | 2·50 | 371,412 | 2·39 |
| Fiji ... | 27,379 | ·15 | 22,262 | ·14 |
| Mauritius ... | 435,203 | 2·41 | 41,559 | ·27 |
| Hong Kong ... | 190,715 | 1·06 | 607 | ·00 |
| India ... | 257,655 | 1·43 | 120,252 | ·77 |
| Ceylon ... | 122,209 | ·68 | 659,470 | 4·24 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 39,735 | ·22 | 45 | ·00 |
| Canada ... | 15,252 | ·08 | ... | ... |
| British Columbia ... | 62,592 | ·35 | 28 | ·00 |
| Other British possessions ... | 1,677 | ·01 | 1,887 | ·01 |
| Total ... | 15,751,402 | 87·29 | 14,638,492 | 94·13 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | |
| Belgium ... | 93,241 | ·52 | 124,807 | ·80 |
| France ... | 187,532 | 1·04 | 528,633 | 3·40 |
| Germany ... | 204,465 | 1·13 | 30,219 | ·19 |
| Sweden and Norway ... | 282,008 | 1·56 | ... | ... |
| Java (Dutch possession) ... | 101,151 | ·56 | 2,100 | ·01 |
| Philippine Islands ... | 10,153 | ·06 | 58,556 | ·38 |
| China ... | 602,259 | 3·34 | ... | ... |
| United States ... | 747,753 | 4·15 | 158,835 | 1·02 |
| Others ... | 64,640 | ·35 | 10,116 | ·07 |
| Total ... | 2,293,202 | 12·71 | 913,266 | 5·87 |
| Grand Total ... | 18,044,604 | 100·00 | 15,551,758 | 100·00 |

Imports
from in
excess of
exports to
certain
countries.

781. With the single exception of Ceylon—to which, as has been just explained, a considerable portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export—the British colonies and possessions out of Australasia in 1885 sent to Victoria much more largely than they received therefrom ; especially in regard to Hong Kong, India, and Mauritius. With the exception of Belgium, France, and the Philippine Islands, the same circumstance occurs in regard to all the Foreign countries, especially Germany, Sweden and Norway, Java, China, and the United States.

Trade with
various
countries
at three
periods.

782. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1885 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Countries. | Imports therefrom. | | | Exports thereto. | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| BRITISH COUNTRIES. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| The United Kingdom | 7,809,285 | 5,892,834 | 8,946,816 | 6,980,983 | 9,249,873 | 8,159,135 |
| Australasia— | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 4,209,820 | 4,856,893 | 4,117,870 | 1,551,608 | 2,192,511 | 3,806,574 |
| Queensland ... | 106,146 | 32,731 | 254,636 | 95,115 | 22,091 | 20,964 |
| South Australia ... | 231,521 | 282,538 | 448,812 | 481,650 | 869,140 | 757,335 |
| Western Australia | 4,756 | 8,243 | 8,703 | 59,360 | 71,416 | 99,425 |
| Tasmania ... | 275,118 | 341,951 | 370,316 | 386,589 | 647,603 | 577,537 |
| New Zealand ... | 1,062,238 | 777,241 | 451,832 | 1,051,341 | 765,221 | 371,412 |
| Fiji ... | 3,310 | 16,817 | 27,379 | 2,844 | 26,159 | 22,262 |
| Mauritius ... | 315,290 | 491,756 | 435,203 | 4,370 | 15,200 | 41,559 |
| Hong Kong ... | 158,724 | 123,016 | 190,715 | 18,567 | 1,348 | 607 |
| India ... | 216,256 | 200,772 | 257,655 | 77,145 | 64,859 | 120,252 |
| Ceylon ... | 383,853 | 139,861 | 122,209 | 3,898,824 | 1,842,221 | 659,470 |
| Straits Settlements... | 17,216 | 33,099 | 39,735 | 4,173 | 431 | 45 |
| Canada ... | 16,743 | 8,648 | 15,252 | ... | ... | ... |
| British Columbia... | 27,918 | 15,257 | 62,592 | ... | ... | 28 |
| Other British posses- sions | 20,778 | 13,665 | 1,677 | 1,120 | 14,953 | 1,887 |
| Total ... | 14,858,972 | 13,235,322 | 15,751,402 | 14,613,689 | 15,783,026 | 14,638,492 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| Belgium ... | ... | ... | 93,241 | 42,451 | ... | 124,807 |
| France ... | 17,854 | 62,816 | 187,532 | ... | 224 | 528,633 |
| Germany ... | ... | 27,434 | 204,465 | ... | ... | 30,219 |
| Sweden and Norway | 138,010 | 62,145 | 282,008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Java (Dutch posses- sions) | 486,702 | 271,222 | 101,151 | 5,579 | 10,775 | 2,100 |
| Philippine Islands ... | 106,491 | 29,311 | 10,153 | 1,284 | 65,730 | 58,556 |
| China ... | 680,515 | 463,325 | 602,259 | ... | ... | ... |
| United States ... | 353,141 | 362,844 | 747,753 | 103,041 | 83,155 | 158,835 |
| Others ... | 44,189 | 42,475 | 64,640 | 930 | 11,649 | 10,116 |
| Total ... | 1,826,902 | 1,321,572 | 2,293,202 | 153,285 | 171,533 | 913,266 |
| Grand total | 16,685,874 | 14,556,894 | 18,044,604 | 14,766,974 | 15,954,559 | 15,551,758 |

NOTE.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

783. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was greater than at either of the former periods, but that as compared with the second period there was a considerable falling-off in the value of exports to the United Kingdom; also that the value of imports from Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was higher, and from New South Wales and New Zealand was lower at the last than at either of the previous periods; and the value of exports to New South Wales and Western Australia was higher, and to Queensland and New Zealand was lower at the last than at either of the previous periods, whilst the value of exports to South Australia and Tasmania was higher at the last than at the first, but lower than at the middle period. The trade with Foreign States generally shows marked increase, especially in the case of Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States, with the first three of which countries an extensive trade has only recently sprung into existence. In the case of British possessions an increase is noticed in the import trade from Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Straits Settlements, and British Columbia; but a very considerable decrease in the total trade with Ceylon, which is in consequence of the fact that the P. & O. steamers leaving Australia now generally go right through to England, instead of changing at Ceylon, and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels is much oftener than formerly entered for the first-named country than for the latter.

Trade at
three
periods
compared.

784. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies, which had fallen off since 1880 but revived in 1884, again fell in 1885 to a lower point than had been reached in any other year since 1878. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing since 1879, showed a falling-off in 1885, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1885.

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885.

| Year. | Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies. | Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies. | Excess in favour of | |
|----------|---|---|---------------------|----------|
| | | | Imports. | Exports. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876 ... | 5,477,747 | 3,811,085 | 1,666,662 | ... |
| 1877 ... | 5,214,364 | 4,229,570 | 984,794 | ... |
| 1878 ... | 5,609,455 | 4,837,421 | 772,034 | ... |
| 1879 ... | 6,130,990 | 4,184,114 | 1,946,876 | ... |
| 1880 ... | 6,299,597 | 4,567,982 | 1,731,615 | ... |
| 1881 ... | 5,949,730 | 4,736,442 | 1,213,288 | ... |
| 1882 ... | 5,914,327 | 5,225,839 | 688,488 | ... |
| 1883 ... | 5,658,854 | 5,744,780 | ... | 85,926 |
| 1884 ... | 6,475,915 | 5,826,826 | 649,089 | ... |
| 1885 ... | 5,652,169 | 5,633,247 | 18,922 | ... |

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

785. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the ten years to have amounted to £9,585,842.

Imports and exports at each port.

786. In 1885, 84 per cent. of the imports were landed, and a somewhat larger proportion of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a seventh of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about an eleventh of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which 7½ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1885, 4½ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1885.

| Ports. | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Percentage. | Value. | Percentage. |
| | £ | | £ | |
| Melbourne | 15,209,217 | 84·28 | 13,160,201 | 84·62 |
| Geelong | 185,554 | 1·03 | 675,500 | 4·34 |
| Portland | 1,451 | ·01 | 107,139 | ·69 |
| Belfast | 1,690 | ·01 | 59,211 | ·39 |
| Warrnambool | 19,973 | ·11 | 38,287 | ·25 |
| Murray ports and places— | | | | |
| Cowana | 5,349 | ·03 | 13,889 | ·08 |
| Echuca | 1,350,044 | 7·48 | 349,212 | 2·25 |
| Narung | 69 | ... | 3,517 | ·02 |
| Swan Hill | 31,466 | ·17 | 13,465 | ·09 |
| Tocumwal | 80,373 | ·45 | 120,939 | ·78 |
| Wahgunyah | 325,520 | 1·81 | 112,503 | ·72 |
| Wodonga | 738,690 | 4·09 | 336,329 | 2·16 |
| Gooramadda | 12,871 | ·07 | 4,934 | ·03 |
| Yarrawonga | 9,959 | ·06 | 6,404 | ·04 |
| Ports unspecified | ... | ... | 477,366* | 3·07 |
| Stations, Border, &c. | 72,414 | ·40 | 72,862 | ·47 |
| Total | 18,044,604 | 100·00 | 15,551,758 | 100·00 |

Exports coastwise from three ports.

787. Each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

on which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return was ever given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for some years contained a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland. The following are the results for the five years ended with 1880, since which year the information has not been collected :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1876 TO 1880.

| | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Warrnambool ... | £293,971 | £277,465 | £283,315 | £266,391 | £287,906 |
| Belfast ... | 467,162 | 365,203 | 227,211 | 157,621 | 190,644 |
| Portland ... | 378,453 | 320,587 | 305,940 | 192,497 | 381,410 |

788. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland. Chief articles exported coastwise.

789. The values of sixty-four of the principal articles imported in 1885 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table :— Imports of principal articles at three periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

(See Index following paragraph 743 *ante*.)

| Order. | Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1 | Books ... | 140,723 | 164,386 | 242,517 |
| | Stationery ... | 70,597 | 53,623 | 96,343 |
| 2 | Musical instruments ... | 47,285 | 53,210 | 128,933 |
| 6 | Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials | 53,174 | 48,123 | 81,767 |
| 9 | Cutlery ... | 47,747 | 19,839 | 26,326 |
| | Machinery ... | 112,668 | 60,488 | 158,380 |
| | Sewing machines ... | 73,470 | 52,256 | 71,680 |
| | Tools and utensils ... | 96,425 | 33,073 | 38,261 |
| 12 | Building materials ... | 66,042 | 34,133 | 125,361 |
| 13 | Furniture and upholstery ... | 39,210 | 30,616 | 91,417 |
| 14 | Drugs and chemicals ... | 99,475 | 47,785 | 118,542 |
| | Matches and vestas ... | 31,188 | 33,660 | 24,743 |
| | Opium ... | 97,163 | 94,962 | 39,581 |
| | Paints and colours ... | 54,300 | 54,375 | 82,486 |
| 15 | Carpeting and druggeting ... | 45,523 | 45,573 | 88,967 |
| | Woollens and woollen piece goods ... | 898,073 | 645,543 | 854,008 |
| 16 | Silks ... | 231,775 | 195,761 | 266,338 |
| 17 | Cottons ... | 575,134 | 673,678 | 1,019,410 |
| | Linen piece goods ... | 48,622 | 33,253 | 38,583 |

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 743 *ante.*)

| Order. | Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 18 | Drapery | 137,810 | ... * | ... * |
| | Haberdashery | 223,986 | 224,657 | 381,826 |
| 19 | Apparel and slops | 345,342 | 245,811 | 359,514 |
| | Boots and shoes | 202,532 | 100,941 | 109,998 |
| | Gloves | 55,946 | 60,558 | 108,436 |
| | Hats, caps, and bonnets | 122,633 | 95,295 | 108,909 |
| | Hosiery | 134,070 | 90,923 | 132,506 |
| | Millinery | 8,481 | ... * | ... * |
| 20 | Bags and sacks (including woolpacks) | 172,404 | 122,736 | 144,240 |
| 21 | Butter and cheese | 10,085 | 904 | 7,924 |
| | Fish | 158,124 | 84,655 | 136,389 |
| | Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ... | 12,505 | 10,453 | 15,534 |
| | Fruit (including currants and raisins) | 128,099 | 146,853 | 208,862 |
| 22 | Flour and biscuit | 4,741 | 8,539 | 11,963 |
| | Grain—wheat | 66,396 | 24,522 | 2,929 |
| | „ oats | 179,927 | 24,029 | 96,714 |
| | „ other (including malt and rice) | 370,259 | 247,240 | 123,222 |
| | Sugar and molasses | 1,040,410 | 1,039,065 | 1,204,021 |
| 23 | Beer, cider, and perry | 173,774 | 168,549 | 218,993 |
| | Coffee | 53,400 | 65,216 | 90,267 |
| | Hops | 68,217 | 37,855 | 18,667 |
| | Spirits | 375,339 | 335,687 | 370,292 |
| | Tea | 749,368 | 583,490 | 749,063 |
| | Tobacco, cigars, and snuff | 235,709 | 156,927 | 251,846 |
| | Wine | 134,464 | 97,582 | 112,959 |
| 24 | Candles | 91,584 | 23,493 | 44,510 |
| | Hides, skins, and pelts | 94,663 | 75,210 | 181,455 |
| | Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth | 122,477 | 136,550 | 171,143 |
| | Wool† | 2,310,477 | 2,977,264 | 2,201,968 |
| 25 | Paper (including paper bags) | 183,651 | 149,605 | 255,137 |
| | Timber | 425,471 | 261,805 | 759,523 |
| 26 | Oil of all kinds | 234,435 | 199,361 | 253,409 |
| 28 | Coal | 263,267 | 306,966 | 450,974 |
| 29 | Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware | 55,948 | 47,414 | 128,116 |
| | Glass and glassware | 92,217 | 56,973 | 155,650 |
| 31 | Gold (exclusive of specie) | 869,419 | 878,820 | 355,643 |
| | Specie—gold | 140,055 | 10,015 | 3,313 |
| | „ other | 3,910 | 127,301 | 46,422 |
| | Jewellery... .. | 40,655 | 53,237 | 56,387 |
| 32 | Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.) | 733,000 | 465,826 | 756,801 |
| | Nails and screws | 64,552 | 34,827 | 57,510 |
| 33 | Live stock | 1,145,751 | 880,330 | 882,143 |
| 35 | Fancy goods | 37,410 | 29,545 | 98,598 |
| | Hardware and ironmongery | 56,032 | 76,860 | 202,567 |
| | Oilmen's stores | 15,821 | 13,726 | 18,842 |
| | Total | 14,973,410 | 13,151,952 | 15,638,828 |
| | All other articles | 1,712,464 | 1,404,942 | 2,405,776 |
| | Total Imports | 16,685,874 | 14,556,894 | 18,044,604 |

* In 1880 and 1885 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

† Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

790. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1885, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—sugar, cottons, live stock, woollens, timber, iron and steel, tea, and coal, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1885 from over two millions sterling for wool to over £450,000 for coal. The aggregate value of these nine items amounted in 1885 to over £10,878,000, or to nearly two-thirds of the total value of all the articles named in the table. It will be remarked that gold, exclusive of specie, does not appear amongst the nine most important articles in 1885, in consequence of the small quantity imported during that year, its value being not much more than a fourth of that imported in 1884, and less than half that imported in 1883, also far below that in any other of the previous eleven years.

Nine chief
articles of
import,
1885.

791. The total value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1885 than in 1880 by nearly two and a half millions sterling, and greater than in 1875 by two-thirds of a million. The articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, tools and utensils, matches and vestas, opium, woollens, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, bags and sacks, butter and cheese, fish, grain of all kinds, hops, wine, candles, wool, gold, specie other than gold, iron and steel, live stock, and “all other articles”; but an increase took place in most of the other items. The falling-off in two of the articles, viz., wool and gold deserves special notice; the imports of the former being less by over three-quarters of a million than in 1880, and less by £100,000 than in 1875; and those of the latter being less by £530,000 than in 1880, and less by £650,000 than in 1875; the decrease in wool was doubtless mainly due to the reduced value placed upon that article in 1885.* The decrease in the imports of many of the other articles just enumerated is in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, watches and clocks, machinery, building materials, furniture and upholstery, drugs and chemicals, paints and colors, carpeting, silks, cottons, haberdashery, gloves, fruit, sugar, beer, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, leather, &c., paper, timber, coal, earthenware, chinaware and glass, live stock, fancy goods, hardware and ironmongery, and oilmen's stores.

Imports
of three
periods
compared.

* See paragraphs 795 to 798 *post*.

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

792. The exports of forty-two of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

(See Index following paragraph 743 *ante*.)

| Order. | Articles. | Value of Exports. | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1 | Books | 38,316 | 64,007 | 78,468 |
| | Stationery | 54,138 | 40,040 | 43,839 |
| 9 | Machinery | 67,587 | 100,222 | 116,836 |
| 15 | Woollens and woollen piece goods ... | 79,665 | 91,332 | 112,665 |
| 18 | Drapery | 160,249 | ...* | ...* |
| 19 | Apparel and slops | 173,080 | 246,566 | 318,760 |
| | Boots and shoes | 76,047 | 122,142 | 46,745 |
| 21 | Butter and cheese | 19,956 | 82,490 | 103,665 |
| | Meats—fresh and preserved | 134,345 | 174,372 | 100,614 |
| | „ salted (including hams and bacon) ... | 6,277 | 27,111 | 30,747 |
| 22 | Flour and biscuit | 35,593 | 283,822 | 363,895 |
| | Grain—wheat | 483 | 603,158 | 408,537 |
| | „ oats | 8,970 | 11,091 | 10,240 |
| | „ other (including malt and rice) ... | 66,132 | 95,437 | 44,153 |
| | Potatoes | 63,483 | 58,307 | 103,644 |
| | Sugar and molasses | 331,122 | 254,219 | 173,774 |
| 23 | Coffee | 35,351 | 24,666 | 19,283 |
| | Spirits | 140,548 | 131,899 | 103,594 |
| | Tea | 248,224 | 258,079 | 370,812 |
| | Tobacco, cigars, and snuff | 199,224 | 156,977 | 135,634 |
| | Wine | 74,450 | 42,528 | 47,924 |
| 24 | Bones and bone-dust | 14,000 | 17,168 | 15,669 |
| | Candles | 22,078 | 19,540 | 21,906 |
| | Horns and hoofs | 3,153 | 3,314 | 678 |
| | Hides | 2,754 | 9,953 | 10,284 |
| | Skins and pelts | 47,700 | 88,139 | 92,149 |
| | Leather, leatherware, & leathern cloth | 248,503 | 321,565 | 372,916 |
| | Soap | 5,342 | 12,172 | 18,834 |
| | Tallow | 203,243 | 192,394 | 155,918 |
| | Wool † | 6,096,958 | 6,417,466 | 5,028,011 |
| 25 | Bark | 37,883 | 31,148 | 21,563 |
| | Hay, straw, and chaff | 22,101 | 52,900 | 84,825 |
| | Timber | 38,270 | 48,605 | 27,271 |
| 26 | Oil of all kinds | 60,367 | 72,537 | 43,339 |
| 31 | Gold (exclusive of specie) ‡ ... | 3,177,905 | 967,924 | 353,362 |
| | Specie—gold ‡ | 1,479,016 | 2,919,610 | 3,956,173 |
| | „ silver | 7,662 | 50,000 | 3,121 |
| 32 | Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ... | 27,708 | 14,295 | 492 |
| | Copper ore, regulus, &c. | 10,450 | 18,725 | 1,299 |
| | Tin, tin ore, and black sand | 5,022 | 2,796 | 6,912 |
| 33 | Live stock | 146,662 | 340,426 | 900,801 |
| 35 | Hardware and ironmongery | 52,191 | 67,688 | 38,323 |
| | Total | 13,729,208 | 14,536,830 | 13,887,675 |
| | All other articles | 1,037,766 | 1,417,729 | 1,664,083 |
| | Total Exports | 14,766,974 | 15,954,559 | 15,551,758 |

* See first footnote on page 402 *ante*.

† Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

‡ The export of gold was affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

793. It appears from this table that the staple articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1885 was £5,028,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £4,309,500—which two articles alone contribute three-fifths of the total value of exports all articles ; next in order in 1885 were live stock, £901,000, and breadstuffs, £772,000 ; then leather, tea, apparel and slops, tallow, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1885 between £373,000 and £156,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting the process of refining) and tea are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the nine articles just named amounted in 1885 to £12,403,000 millions sterling, which leaves the small balance of 3 millions distributed over all the other heads.

Nine chief
articles of
export,
1885.

794. It will be observed that in the majority of cases the figures for 1885 show a decrease as compared with those for 1880 or 1875. The most important articles under which a decrease occurred are wool, sugar, gold (including specie), and breadstuffs. Wool shows a falling-off of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or one-fifth, as compared with 1880, and of 1 million, or one sixth, as compared with 1875 ; sugar, a falling-off of £80,000, or 33 per cent., and £160,000, or 50 per cent., respectively ; gold, of £420,000 and £650,000 ; and breadstuffs show a decrease of £115,000 as compared with 1880, although the exports were still more than twenty times in excess of those in 1875. Other important articles which show very large decreases are boots and shoes, meats, tobacco, and tallow ; whilst a decided falling-off also appears under the following heads :—Stationery, grain other than wheat, coffee, spirits, wine, bones, horns, bark, timber, oils, silver specie, antimony and copper, and hardware. On the other hand, these articles which show the largest increases in 1885 are apparel and slops, butter and cheese, flour,* tea leather, and live stock. The exports of apparel and slops increased by nearly a third as compared with 1880, and nearly doubled as compared with 1875 ; those of butter and cheese show an increase of about one-fourth since 1880, and were five times as large as in 1875 ; exports of tea have increased 50 per cent. as compared with either of the former periods ; those of leather also by one-sixth since 1880, or by 50 per cent. since 1875 ; and those of live stock were nearly three times as large as in 1880, and six times as large as in 1875. Very marked increases also occurred under the heads of books, machinery, woollens, potatoes, soap, and hay and straw.

Exports
of three
periods
compared.

795. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen

Falling-off
in exports
of sugar
and wool.

* Breadstuffs as a whole showed a decrease as compared with 1880.

from the reduced value of those articles and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,
1875-1885.

| Year. | | Refined Sugar and Molasses. | | | Wool. | | |
|-------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Quantity.. | Declared value. | | Quantity. | Declared value. | |
| | | | Total. | Per cwt. | | Total. | Per lb. |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | cwt. | £ | £ | lbs. | £ | d. |
| 1875 | ... | 216,098 | 331,122 | 1·53 | 85,064,952 | 6,096,958 | 17·2 |
| 1880 | ... | 155,469 | 254,219 | 1·63 | 112,486,206 | 6,417,466 | 13·7 |
| 1884 | ... | 170,800 | 232,474 | 1·36 | 119,502,407 | 6,342,887 | 12·7 |
| 1885 | ... | 156,125 | 173,774 | 1·11 | 106,278,038 | 5,028,011 | 11·4 |

Falling-off
more in
value than
quantity.

796. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1885 by £80,000, there was slightly less sugar exported in the former than in the latter year; also, that whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1875 exceeded that in 1885 by over a million sterling, the wool exported in the latter exceeded that in the former by more than 21 million pounds weight.

Exports
of greasy
wool.

797. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same four years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1875-1885.

| Year. | Quantity. | Declared Value. | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Total. | Per lb. |
| | | £ | d. |
| | lbs. | | |
| 1875 ... | 41,926,875 | 2,318,765 | 13·3 |
| 1880 ... | 76,808,471 | 3,616,981 | 11·3 |
| 1884 ... | 93,226,346 | 4,353,578 | 11·2 |
| 1885 ... | 83,927,788 | 3,478,404 | 9·9 |

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 49 per cent. in 1875, 63 per cent. in 1880, 78 per cent. in 1882, and 79 per cent. in 1885.

798. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1880 was less than in 1885 by over 7 million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was slightly higher at the former than at the latter period. It will, moreover, be remarked that the average fall per lb. in 1885 as compared with 1884 (1.3d.) is exactly the same, as was shown in the previous table, when the wool was considered as a whole.

799. In thirty out of the forty-nine years ended with 1885 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction ; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1885.

| Year. | Imports in Excess of Exports. | Exports in Excess of Imports. | Year. | Imports in Excess of Exports. | Exports in Excess of Imports. |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1837 ... | 103,201 | ... | 1866 ... | 1,882,165 | ... |
| 1838 ... | 45,232 | ... | 1867 ... | ... | 1,050,347 |
| 1839 ... | 127,038 | ... | 1868 ... | ... | 2,273,328 |
| 1840 ... | 306,507 | ... | 1869 ... | 444,636 | ... |
| 1841 ... | 164,094 | ... | 1870 ... | ... | 14,256 |
| 1842 ... | 78,644 | ... | 1871 ... | ... | 2,215,825 |
| 1843 ... | ... | 66,446 | 1872 ... | ... | 179,873 |
| 1844 ... | ... | 105,785 | 1873 ... | 1,231,402 | ... |
| 1845 ... | ... | 215,304 | 1874 ... | 1,512,876 | ... |
| 1846 ... | ... | 109,640 | 1875 ... | 1,918,900 | ... |
| 1847 ... | ... | 230,815 | 1876 ... | 1,508,867 | ... |
| 1848 ... | ... | 301,683 | 1877 ... | 1,204,617 | ... |
| 1849 ... | ... | 275,495 | 1878 ... | 1,236,173 | ... |
| 1850 ... | ... | 296,871 | 1879 ... | 2,581,368 | ... |
| 1851 ... | ... | 366,472 | 1880 ... | ... | 1,397,665 |
| 1852 ... | ... | 3,381,807 | 1881 ... | 466,418 | ... |
| 1853 ... | 4,781,093 | ... | 1882 ... | 2,554,502 | ... |
| 1854 ... | 5,883,847 | ... | 1883 ... | 1,344,983 | ... |
| 1855 ... | ... | 1,485,399 | 1884 ... | 3,151,168 | ... |
| 1856 ... | ... | 527,491 | 1885 ... | 2,492,846 | ... |
| 1857 ... | 2,176,697 | ... | | | |
| 1858 ... | 1,119,040 | ... | Total ... | 44,386,388 | 14,790,656 |
| 1859 ... | 1,755,032 | ... | | | |
| 1860 ... | 2,131,026 | ... | Deduct | } 14,790,656 | ... |
| 1861 ... | ... | 296,154 | excess of | | |
| 1862 ... | 448,365 | ... | exports | | |
| 1863 ... | 552,431 | ... | | | |
| 1864 ... | 1,076,431 | ... | Net excess | } 29,595,732 | ... |
| 1865 ... | 106,789 | ... | of imports | | |

Falling-off
in value
of greasy
wool.

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, &c.
1837 to
1885.

Balance of
trade in
forty-nine
years.

800. It will be observed that in the forty-nine years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £29,600,000, or an average of over £600,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Years in
which
excess of
imports or
exports was
highest.

801. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1884, and then follow in close succession 1879, 1882, and the year under review. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last two years, it should be stated that a new loan of £4,000,000 was raised in London in 1883, and two loans amounting to over £2,000,000 in 1884 and 1885.* These sums must gradually find their way into the imports, and the annual interest payable thereon into the exports.

Excess of
imports,
&c., in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

802. In 1884 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the last eleven years, except one; also in New South Wales with three, in Tasmania with four, and in South Australia with five exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but two, in Queensland in all but five, the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1884, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Imports in Excess of Exports. | Exports in Excess of Imports. | Net Excess in 11 Years of— | |
|----------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Imports over Exports. | Exports over Imports. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 1874 | 1,512,876 | ... | 16,082,207 | ... |
| | 1875 | 1,918,900 | ... | | |
| | 1876 | 1,508,867 | ... | | |
| | 1877 | 1,204,617 | ... | | |
| | 1878 | 1,236,173 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | 2,581,368 | ... | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 1,397,665 | | |
| | 1881 | 466,418 | ... | | |
| | 1882 | 2,554,502 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 1,344,983 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 3,151,168 | ... | | |

* Exclusive of redemption loans.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1884—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | Imports in Excess of Exports. | Exports in Excess of Imports. | Net Excess in 11 Years of— | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Imports over Exports. | Exports over Imports. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New South Wales ... | 1874 | ... | 1,051,864 | 13,829,935 | ... |
| | 1875 | ... | 181,380 | | |
| | 1876 | 668,835 | ... | | |
| | 1877 | 1,480,775 | ... | | |
| | 1878 | 1,802,994 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | 1,112,028 | ... | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 1,575,063 | | |
| | 1881 | 1,359,823 | ... | | |
| | 1882 | 4,564,169 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 1,074,139 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 4,575,479 | ... | | |
| Queensland ... | 1874 | ... | 1,144,023 | 2,788,569 | ... |
| | 1875 | ... | 529,567 | | |
| | 1876 | ... | 749,022 | | |
| | 1877 | ... | 292,593 | | |
| | 1878 | 245,658 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | ... | 353,145 | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 360,864 | | |
| | 1881 | 523,259 | ... | | |
| | 1882 | 2,784,011 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 956,743 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 1,708,112 | ... | | |
| South Australia ... | 1874 | ... | 419,565 | 2,097,632 | ... |
| | 1875 | ... | 601,249 | | |
| | 1876 | ... | 239,987 | | |
| | 1877 | ... | 1,020 | | |
| | 1878 | 364,590 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | 251,423 | ... | | |
| | 1880 | 6,992 | ... | | |
| | 1881 | 836,307 | ... | | |
| | 1882 | 1,347,898 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 1,426,594 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | ... | 874,351 | | |
| Western Australia ... | 1874 | ... | 64,574 | ... | 397,321 |
| | 1875 | ... | 41,377 | | |
| | 1876 | ... | 11,256 | | |
| | 1877 | ... | 10,645 | | |
| | 1878 | ... | 49,441 | | |
| | 1879 | ... | 87,585 | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 145,514 | | |
| | 1881 | ... | 97,939 | | |
| | 1882 | ... | 74,301 | | |
| | 1883 | 69,837 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 115,474 | ... | | |

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1884—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Imports in Excess of Exports. | Exports in Excess of Imports. | Net Excess in 11 Years of— | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Imports over Exports. | Exports over Imports. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Tasmania ... | 1874 | 332,460 | ... | 399,279 | ... |
| | 1875 | 99,966 | ... | | |
| | 1876 | 2,020 | ... | | |
| | 1877 | ... | 108,304 | | |
| | 1878 | 9,117 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | ... | 33,622 | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 142,708 | | |
| | 1881 | ... | 124,432 | | |
| | 1882 | 83,483 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 101,038 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 180,261 | ... | | |
| New Zealand ... | 1874 | 2,870,543 | ... | 16,927,357 | ... |
| | 1875 | 2,200,545 | ... | | |
| | 1876 | 1,231,706 | ... | | |
| | 1877 | 645,946 | ... | | |
| | 1878 | 2,740,138 | ... | | |
| | 1879 | 2,631,459 | ... | | |
| | 1880 | ... | 190,681 | | |
| | 1881 | 1,396,179 | ... | | |
| | 1882 | 1,951,262 | ... | | |
| | 1883 | 878,039 | ... | | |
| | 1884 | 572,221 | ... | | |
| Total ... | ... | 62,681,395 | 10,953,737 | 52,124,979 | 397,321 |
| Deduct excess of exports ... | ... | 10,953,737 | ... | 397,321 | ... |
| Net excess of imports ... | ... | 51,727,658 | ... | 51,727,658 | ... |

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

803. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 16 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of nearly 14 millions by New South Wales, of nearly 3 millions by Queensland, of over 2 millions by South Australia, of two-fifths of a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 17 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away ; but that goods to the value of nearly two-fifths of a million were sent away by Western Australia above the value of the goods received.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

804. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of over £34,400,000 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over £51,700,000.

Effect of borrowings on imports and exports.

805. In regard to this large balance of trade, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London ; thus, the Government debt of Australasia at the end of 1884 amounting to 126½ millions sterling, nearly all of which represents English capital. As a set-off

against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to close on £5,700,000 annually.

806. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was 98 millions; in 1876, 126 millions; in 1877, 139 millions; in 1878, 129 millions; in 1879, 110 millions; in 1880, 122 millions; in 1881, 94 millions; in 1882, 109 millions; in 1883, 122 millions; and in 1884, 92 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.

807. The following are the British possessions in which in 1884 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary†:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1884, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

| Imports exceeded Exports in— | | Exports exceeded Imports in— | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| United Kingdom, | Bahamas, | India, | Grenada, |
| Malta, | Jamaica, | Mauritius, | Tobago, |
| Ceylon, | St. Lucia, | Lagos, | Antigua, |
| Straits Settlements, | St. Vincent, | Honduras, | Montserrat, |
| Natal, | Barbadoes, | British Guiana, | Falkland Islands. |
| Cape of Good Hope, | Virgin Islands, | Turk's Island, | |
| St. Helena, | St. Christopher, | | |
| Gold Coast, | Nevis, | | |
| Sierra Leone, | Dominica, | | |
| Canada, | Trinidad, | | |
| Gambia, | Australasia, | | |
| Newfoundland, | Fiji. | | |
| Bermuda, | | | |

808. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1884 exceeded the exports in the same year by £92,407,000; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been £1,643,800 in favour of exports. It should be mentioned that bullion and specie are excluded from the returns of the United Kingdom, but are generally included in the returns of other British dominions.

809. During 1884, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, Germany (slightly), and Russia, but in eight of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 72 millions sterling, or by 6 per cent.

810. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the sixteen years ended

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 761 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 766 *ante*.

with 1885. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1885.*

| Value of Transhipments. | | | | Value of Transhipments. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| 1870 | ... | ... | £1,145,882 | 1878 | ... | ... | £3,318,219 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 1,191,169 | 1879 | ... | ... | 1,914,884 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 1,292,656 | 1880 | ... | ... | 1,432,327 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 1,827,842 | 1881 | ... | ... | 1,946,804 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 3,527,461 | 1882 | ... | ... | 1,334,137 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 4,280,798 | 1883 | ... | ... | 1,059,427 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 3,193,644 | 1884 | ... | ... | 876,527 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 3,398,207 | 1885 | ... | ... | 861,427 |

Falling-off of transhipments.

811. It will be observed that the transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, and least in the last two years. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney.

Transshipments to various countries.

812. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1885, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1885.

| Countries. | | | | Value of Goods. | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Received therefrom for Transhipment. | Transhipped thereto. |
| | | | | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 207,547 | 223,805 |
| Australasia— | | | | | |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 163,634 | 258,553 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 58,704 | 70,740 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 11,890 | 5,401 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 137,645 | 113,664 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 107,829 | 137,520 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 157 | 15,300 |
| Other British Possessions— | | | | | |
| Fiji ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,111 | 3,430 |
| Burrard's Inlet | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | 24,016 | 1,369 |
| Hong Kong | ... | ... | ... | 12,283 | 1,156 |
| India | ... | ... | ... | 32,555 | 16,071 |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | 7,325 | 69 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | 1,990 | ... |
| Malden Island | ... | ... | ... | 5,640 | 63 |
| Foreign States— | | | | | |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | 3,356 | ... |
| France | ... | ... | ... | 9,335 | 2,073 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | 8,041 | ... |
| Italy | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 15 |

* The full values of the transhipments in the later years are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. In 1884 the number of such packages was 31,049, and in 1885, 60,970.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1885—
continued.

| Countries. | | | | | Value of Goods. | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Received therefrom for Transhipment. | Transhipped thereto. |
| Foreign States— | | | | | £ | £ |
| Norway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 156 | ... |
| Sweden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,015 | ... |
| Port Said | ... | ... | ... | ... | 290 | ... |
| Réunion | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,292 | ... |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,697 | ... |
| Guam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 777 |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... |
| Java | ... | ... | ... | ... | 525 | 737 |
| New Caledonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 328 |
| United States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,764 | 10,356 |
| Total | | | | | 861,427 | 861,427 |

NOTE.—In addition to the goods represented by the above values, there were 60,970 packages, without any values assigned to them.

813. The Customs revenue in 1885 was larger than in 1884 by ^{Customs} £115,000. This excess is made up of an increase under the head of revenue. import duties, amounting to £102,000, of which £45,400* was due to the rate of duty on spirits having been raised by 2s. per gallon from the 17th July, 1884; of an increase in the revenue from excise duty on spirits amounting to £8,200—portion of which was also caused by an increased rate of duty by 2s. per gallon from the same date; whilst the balance of £4,800 resulted from an increase of £5,500 under the heads of wharfage rates and excise on tobacco, and an increase of £700 under other heads. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1884 AND 1885.

| Heads of Revenue. | | | | | Year ended 31st December. | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | 1884. | 1885. |
| | | | | | £ | £ |
| Import duties | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,936,359 | 2,038,527 |
| Wharfage and harbour rates† | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,008 | 33,172 |
| Excise duties on— | | | | | | |
| Spirits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,227 | 69,414 |
| Tobacco, cigars, and snuff | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,232 | 73,608 |
| Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,430 | 1,375 |
| Tonnage and pilotage ‡ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,075 | 32,093 |
| Fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,605 | 7,440 |
| Fines and forfeitures | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267 | 267 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,054 | 7,078 |
| Total | | | | | 2,148,257 | 2,262,974 |

* The amount of revenue derived from the increased rate was £31,911 in 1883-4, and £87,311 in 1884-5.
 † Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £26,861 in 1884, and £30,136 in 1885.
 ‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £31,601 in 1884, and £31,732 in 1885; and the latter to £474 in 1884, and £361 in 1885.

Taxation on imports.

814. The import duties received amounted to over 10 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1884, and to over 11 per cent. in 1885.*

Pilotage rates.

815. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1884 to £30,831, and in 1885 to £28,732.

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

816. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer, during the last 21½ years:—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1886.

| Year. | Revenue received from— | | | | | Total Amount. | Amount per Head. | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----|----|
| | Import duties on— | | | Spirits distilled in Victoria. | Beer made in Victoria. | | | | |
| | Spirits. | Wine. | Beer. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| 1865 | 503,346 | 46,509 | 34,847 | 16,821 | ... | 601,523 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| 1866 | 452,439 | 40,493 | 30,621 | 29,147 | ... | 552,700 | 0 | 17 | 7 |
| 1867 | 596,294 | 40,886 | 31,474 | 28,603 | ... | 697,257 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 1868 | 353,899 | 40,355 | 28,429 | 48,180 | ... | 470,863 | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| 1869 | 445,220 | 38,250 | 28,170 | 43,176 | ... | 554,816 | 0 | 16 | 2 |
| 1870 | 455,925 | 28,107 | 23,209 | 34,877 | ... | 542,118 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| 1871 (six months) | 224,700 | 17,574 | 12,283 | 14,445 | ... | 269,002 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| 1871-2 | 476,408 | 34,890 | 26,723 | 32,479 | ... | 570,500 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| 1872-3 | 476,859 | 26,048 | 28,954 | 31,036 | ... | 562,897 | 0 | 14 | 10 |
| 1873-4 | 501,044 | 32,235 | 32,729 | 32,869 | ... | 598,877 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 1874-5 | 507,631 | 36,012 | 32,100 | 32,475 | ... | 608,218 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 1875-6 | 520,557 | 37,716 | 27,096 | 33,437 | ... | 618,806 | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| 1876-7 | 499,568 | 39,139 | 30,352 | 34,768 | ... | 603,827 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| 1877-8 | 489,236 | 37,893 | 29,346 | 36,309 | ... | 592,784 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| 1878-9 | 455,157 | 31,462 | 27,143 | 36,088 | ... | 549,850 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| 1879-80 | 420,872 | 34,095 | 27,372 | 41,230 | ... | 523,569 | 0 | 12 | 5 |
| 1880-81 | 430,909 | 43,171 | 29,721 | 52,232 | 62,557 | 618,590 | 0 | 14 | 5 |
| 1881-2 | 443,431 | 45,112 | 29,770 | 52,620 | 98,955 | 669,888 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| 1882-3 | 468,746 | 44,100 | 32,372 | 52,522 | 11,256 | 608,996 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 1883-4 | 472,259 | 39,096 | 33,845 | 53,638 | ... | 598,838 | 0 | 12 | 10 |
| 1884-5 | 518,370 | 42,101 | 35,210 | 68,930 | ... | 664,611 | 0 | 13 | 10 |
| 1885-6 (approx.) | 545,170 | 41,086 | 37,904 | 67,250 | ... | 691,410 | 0 | 13 | 11 |

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

817. The total amount received during the 21½ years was £12,769,940, or an annual average of 15s. 1d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1885-6 was 1d. more than in the previous year, 1s. 1d. more than in 1882-3, 1s. 6d. more than in 1879-80, and 8d. more than in 1878-9, but was less than in any of the other years named.

Drawbacks.

818. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872.

* See also paragraph 273 ante.

Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1885, the amount paid and the value of the goods exported for drawback was larger than in any previous year. This will be seen by the following figures :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | | Value of Goods Exported for Drawback. | Amount Paid as Drawback. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | 461,559 | 29,083 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | 522,752 | 43,685 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 753,033 | 62,895 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 831,799 | 79,055 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 832,292 | 81,915 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 854,509 | 87,021 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 573,454 | 69,168 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 493,816 | 59,933 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 606,055 | 68,018 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 725,957 | 92,412 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 784,806 | 93,414 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 765,342 | 95,241 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 863,163 | 113,087 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 934,620 | 122,342 |

819. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1885, goods to the value of £147,000, or 16 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £10,000, or about 8 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

Drawbacks
on Victorian
manufac-
tured goods.

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1885.

| Articles. | | | | Value. | Amount paid as Drawback. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Apparel and slops | ... | ... | ... | 107,348 | 7,968 |
| Boots and shoes | ... | ... | ... | 2,687 | 42 |
| Confectionery | ... | ... | ... | 10,208 | 441 |
| Jams and preserves | ... | ... | ... | 14,597 | 362 |
| Meats, preserved | ... | ... | ... | 1,131 | 122* |
| Paper bags | ... | ... | ... | 4,023 | 435 |
| Rice (Victorian dressed) | ... | ... | ... | 1,040 | 296 |
| Saddles and harness | ... | ... | ... | 5,808 | 327 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 146,842 | 9,993 |

* Including £93 paid in 1885 for exports in the previous year.

Stocks in
bond.

820. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1885. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c., also that the values are not given :—

STOCKS IN BOND.

| Article. | | | | Quantity. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Brandy | ... | ... | ... | 4,917 hhds., 17,737 cases |
| Rum | ... | ... | ... | 1,745 hhds., 738 cases |
| Geneva | ... | ... | ... | 11 hhds., 15,374 cases |
| Whisky | ... | ... | ... | 3,925 hhds., 34,355 cases |
| Gin, Sweetened | ... | ... | ... | 20 hhds., 2,430 cases |
| Cordials | ... | ... | ... | 851 cases |
| Spirits of Wine | ... | ... | ... | 60 casks |
| Other Spirits | ... | ... | ... | 126 hhds., 9,007 cases |
| Wine | ... | ... | ... | 2,086 hhds., 23,171 cases |
| Beer | ... | ... | ... | 302 hhds., 21,766 cases |
| Tobacco, Manufactured | ... | ... | ... | 2 half-tierces, 11 qr.-tierces, 696 $\frac{3}{4}$ -boxes, 3,713 cases |
| „ Unmanufactured | ... | ... | ... | 221 tierces, hhds., and casks, 412 cases, 380 bales, 642 boxes |
| Cigars | ... | ... | ... | 1,160 cases |
| Candles | ... | ... | ... | 151 chests, 3,258 boxes |
| Kerosene | ... | ... | ... | 46,364 cases |
| Cocoa and Chocolate | ... | ... | ... | 426 packages |
| Coffee | ... | ... | ... | 3,647 bags, 24 casks, 9 cases, 573 barrels |
| Chicory | ... | ... | ... | 2,916 packages |
| Opium | ... | ... | ... | 105 packages |
| Oats | ... | ... | ... | 10,684 bags |
| Hops | ... | ... | ... | 457 packages |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | 23,526 bags, 44 tons |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | 41,526 bags |
| Vinegar | ... | ... | ... | 1,125 casks, 1,495 cases |
| Tea | ... | ... | ... | 3,336 chests, 139,002 half-chests, 117,596 boxes |
| Sugar, Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | 4,949 bags, 15,920 pockets |
| „ Réunion | ... | ... | ... | 1,073 bags, 1,701 mats |
| „ Other | ... | ... | ... | 18,490 baskets, 71,254 bags, 40,213 mats |
| „ Refinery | ... | ... | ... | 2,011 tons, 531 cases and casks |

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

821. Partly, no doubt, owing to the increased number of large steamers trading to Melbourne, the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1885 than in any former year ; but these have evidently to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was exceeded in several previous years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the eighteen years ended with 1885 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1885.

| Year. | Vessels Entered. | | | Vessels Cleared. | | | Total Entered and Cleared. | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | Number. | Tons. | Men. | Number. | Tons. | Men. | Number. | Tons. |
| 1868 ... | 2,067 | 653,362 | 33,613 | 2,172 | 685,207 | 35,332 | 4,239 | 1,338,569 |
| 1869 ... | 2,320 | 721,274 | 35,628 | 2,334 | 730,961 | 35,696 | 4,654 | 1,452,235 |
| 1870 ... | 2,093 | 663,764 | 32,838 | 2,187 | 681,098 | 33,836 | 4,280 | 1,344,862 |
| 1871 ... | 2,137 | 663,002 | 33,789 | 2,257 | 692,023 | 35,050 | 4,394 | 1,355,025 |
| 1872 ... | 2,104 | 666,336 | 33,551 | 2,234 | 694,426 | 35,353 | 4,338 | 1,360,762 |
| 1873 ... | 2,187 | 756,103 | 36,307 | 2,226 | 762,912 | 36,216 | 4,413 | 1,519,015 |
| 1874 ... | 2,100 | 777,110 | 36,834 | 2,122 | 792,509 | 36,472 | 4,222 | 1,569,619 |
| 1875 ... | 2,171 | 840,386 | 38,681 | 2,223 | 833,499 | 38,454 | 4,394 | 1,673,885 |
| 1876 ... | 2,086 | 810,062 | 38,960 | 2,150 | 847,026 | 39,600 | 4,236 | 1,657,088 |
| 1877 ... | 2,192 | 939,661 | 43,928 | 2,219 | 935,324 | 43,786 | 4,411 | 1,874,985 |
| 1878 ... | 2,119 | 951,750 | 43,082 | 2,173 | 961,677 | 43,391 | 4,292 | 1,913,427 |
| 1879 ... | 2,084 | 963,087 | 43,676 | 2,083 | 977,135 | 43,648 | 4,167 | 1,940,222 |
| 1880 ... | 2,076 | 1,078,885 | 51,585 | 2,115 | 1,101,014 | 52,153 | 4,191 | 2,179,899 |
| 1881 ... | 2,125 | 1,219,231 | 54,792 | 2,123 | 1,192,671 | 54,521 | 4,248 | 2,411,902 |
| 1882 ... | 2,089 | 1,349,093 | 55,814 | 2,079 | 1,341,791 | 54,855 | 4,168 | 2,690,884 |
| 1883 ... | 2,023 | 1,464,752 | 61,630 | 2,064 | 1,499,579 | 61,969 | 4,087 | 2,964,331 |
| 1884 ... | 1,986 | 1,569,162 | 64,488 | 1,989 | 1,582,425 | 64,546 | 3,975 | 3,151,587 |
| 1885 ... | 2,154 | 1,631,266 | 66,624 | 2,119 | 1,628,892 | 66,201 | 4,273 | 3,260,158 |

822. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by little more than a third during the fifteen years ended with 1885, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first of these years increased two and a half times; also, that whilst the population in the five years ended with 1885 increased only 15 per cent., the tonnage in 1885 as compared with that in 1880 increased 50 per cent. Increase in shipping.

823. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1885, 73 per cent., embracing 50 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 9 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 53 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 36 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1885.

| Nationality. | Vessels Entered. | | | Vessels Cleared. | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Number. | Tons. | Men. | Number. | Tons. | Men. |
| Colonial ... | 1,577 | 799,809 | 35,253 | 1,556 | 814,170 | 35,481 |
| British ... | 388 | 626,109 | 24,188 | 384 | 616,365 | 23,687 |
| Foreign ... | 189 | 205,348 | 7,183 | 179 | 198,357 | 7,033 |
| Total ... | 2,154 | 1,631,266 | 66,624 | 2,119 | 1,628,892 | 66,201 |

Foreign
vessels.

824. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1885 being shown. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in that year the greatest number were American, the next French, the next German, and the next Norwegian. In the previous year the German and Norwegian vessels were more numerous than either the American or the French:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1885.

| Country. | | | Vessels Entered. | Vessels Cleared. | Both. |
|---------------|-----|-----|------------------|------------------|-------|
| United States | ... | ... | 50 | 43 | 93 |
| France | ... | ... | 42 | 39 | 81 |
| Germany | ... | ... | 39 | 40 | 79 |
| Norway | ... | ... | 36 | 37 | 73 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Italy | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bolivia | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Austria | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Holland | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Russia | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 189 | 179 | 368 |

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

825. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels the worst; although in the last three years the latter appear to have much improved in this respect. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels are steamers, whilst a larger proportion of the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

| | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Colonial vessels had 1 man to 20 tons | 21 tons | 22 tons | 23 tons | 23 tons | 23 tons |
| British " " | 24 " | 26 " | 25 " | 25 " | 26 " |
| Foreign " " | 36 " | 48 " | 27 " | 28 " | 28 " |
| All " " | 23 tons | 24 tons | 24 tons | 24 tons | 25 tons |

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

826. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1885, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1885.

| Description of Vessels. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| INWARDS. | | | |
| Steamers | 1,533 | 1,264,487 | 58,551 |
| Sailing vessels | 621 | 366,779 | 8,073 |
| Total | 2,154 | 1,631,266 | 66,624 |
| OUTWARDS. | | | |
| Steamers | 1,526 | 1,280,079 | 58,926 |
| Sailing vessels | 593 | 348,813 | 7,275 |
| Total | 2,119 | 1,628,892 | 66,201 |

827. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 22 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 47 tons. Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

828. Ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1885, arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 74 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 79 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportions show a considerable falling off as compared with 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :— Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1885.

| State of Vessels. | Vessels. | | Tons. | |
|---------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Number. | Percentage. | Number. | Percentage. |
| INWARDS. | | | | |
| With cargoes | 2,071 | 96·15 | 1,613,680 | 98·92 |
| In ballast | 83 | 3·85 | 17,586 | 1·08 |
| Total | 2,154 | 100·00 | 1,631,266 | 100·00 |
| OUTWARDS. | | | | |
| With cargoes | 1,577 | 74·42 | 1,282,497 | 78·73 |
| In ballast | 542 | 25·58 | 346,395 | 21·27 |
| Total | 2,119 | 100·00 | 1,628,892 | 100·00 |

829. In the same year, 80 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 79 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest Vessels at each port.

number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1885.

| Ports. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Melbourne | 1,718 | 1,513,564 | 1,668 | 1,486,378 |
| Geelong | 64 | 42,985 | 69 | 50,058 |
| Portland | 19 | 8,398 | 9 | 9,755 |
| Belfast | 20 | 3,564 | 29 | 12,324 |
| Warrnambool | 39 | 14,136 | 57 | 24,352 |
| Murray ports— | | | | |
| Wahgunyah | 2 | 92 | 2 | 92 |
| Echuca | 125 | 19,439 | 118 | 16,845 |
| Swan Hill | 122 | 23,078 | 122 | 23,078 |
| Cowana | 41 | 5,673 | 41 | 5,673 |
| Yarrawonga... .. | 4 | 337 | 4 | 337 |
| Total | 2,154 | 1,631,266 | 2,119 | 1,628,892 |

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

830. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 581 vessels, or not quite a seventh of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 94,644 tons, or little more than a fortieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

831. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | Both. | |
|------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Victoria ... | 1874 | 2,100 | 777,110 | 2,122 | 792,509 | 4,222 | 1,569,619 |
| | 1878 | 2,119 | 951,750 | 2,173 | 961,677 | 4,292 | 1,913,427 |
| | 1882 | 2,089 | 1,349,093 | 2,079 | 1,341,791 | 4,168 | 2,690,884 |
| | 1883 | 2,023 | 1,464,752 | 2,064 | 1,499,579 | 4,087 | 2,964,331 |
| | 1884 | 1,986 | 1,569,162 | 1,989 | 1,582,425 | 3,975 | 3,151,587 |
| New South Wales† | 1874 | 2,217 | 1,016,369 | 2,168 | 974,525 | 4,385 | 1,990,894 |
| | 1878 | 2,469 | 1,267,374 | 2,307 | 1,192,130 | 4,776 | 2,459,504 |
| | 1882 | 2,437 | 1,686,620 | 2,340 | 1,610,045 | 4,777 | 3,296,665 |
| | 1883 | 2,587 | 1,935,189 | 2,774 | 2,071,048 | 5,361 | 4,006,237 |
| | 1884 | 2,935 | 2,284,517 | 3,010 | 2,376,441 | 5,945 | 4,660,958 |

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see third folding sheet *ante* and Appendix A *post*.

† In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | Both. | |
|--------------------|-------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels, | Tons. |
| Queensland * | 1874 | 713 | 302,825 | 657 | 269,925 | 1,370 | 572,750 |
| | 1878 | 1,111 | 541,850 | 1,117 | 524,908 | 2,228 | 1,066,758 |
| | 1882 | 1,492 | 962,600 | 1,467 | 917,991 | 2,959 | 1,880,591 |
| | 1883 | 936 | 455,985 | 867 | 426,506 | 1,803 | *882,491 |
| | 1884 | 1,042 | 572,124 | 1,061 | 579,988 | 2,103 | 1,152,112 |
| South Australia... | 1874 | 720 | 265,899 | 720 | 268,651 | 1,440 | 534,550 |
| | 1878 | 1,026 | 452,738 | 1,035 | 453,535 | 2,061 | 906,273 |
| | 1882 | 1,113 | 675,441 | 1,099 | 661,777 | 2,212 | 1,337,218 |
| | 1883 | 1,062 | 748,926 | 1,074 | 755,839 | 2,136 | 1,504,765 |
| | 1884 | 1,120 | 909,335 | 1,111 | 925,197 | 2,231 | 1,834,532 |
| Western Australia | 1874 | 144 | 65,351 | 153 | 67,476 | 297 | 132,827 |
| | 1878 | 155 | 80,655 | 161 | 82,098 | 316 | 162,753 |
| | 1882 | 202 | 172,698 | 201 | 171,549 | 403 | 344,247 |
| | 1883 | 219 | 194,273 | 212 | 194,829 | 431 | 389,102 |
| | 1884 | 231 | 227,881 | 211 | 215,005 | 442 | 442,886 |
| Tasmania | 1874 | 607 | 119,706 | 620 | 119,801 | 1,227 | 239,507 |
| | 1878 | 693 | 159,063 | 688 | 156,791 | 1,381 | 315,854 |
| | 1882 | 733 | 208,934 | 718 | 208,484 | 1,451 | 417,418 |
| | 1883 | 657 | 230,092 | 648 | 241,630 | 1,305 | 471,722 |
| | 1884 | 676 | 304,574 | 664 | 309,624 | 1,340 | 614,198 |
| New Zealand | 1874 | 856 | 399,296 | 822 | 385,533 | 1,678 | 784,829 |
| | 1878 | 926 | 456,490 | 886 | 428,493 | 1,812 | 884,983 |
| | 1882 | 795 | 461,285 | 769 | 438,551 | 1,564 | 899,836 |
| | 1883 | 805 | 494,926 | 851 | 507,565 | 1,656 | 1,002,491 |
| | 1884 | 852 | 529,188 | 872 | 534,242 | 1,724 | 1,063,430 |

832. It will be noticed that in all the colonies the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was considerably greater in the last than in any previous year named, but in consequence of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in most of the colonies was exceeded in some of the years.

Shipping in colonies in 1884 and former years.

833. Of late years the vessels trading to New South Wales have exceeded those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the P. and O. mail steamers now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

* The figures of Queensland for the last two years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as in those years the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony were counted only at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. South Australia.

4. Queensland.
5. New Zealand.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

834. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1884:—

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

| Year. | Vessels Entered and Cleared in— | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|------------|
| | Australia. | | Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand. | |
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| 1874 | 11,714 | 4,800,640 | 14,619 | 5,824,976 |
| 1875 | 12,702 | 5,351,796 | 15,863 | 6,448,552 |
| 1876 | 12,764 | 5,545,611 | 15,763 | 6,609,609 |
| 1877 | 13,174 | 5,893,719 | 16,192 | 7,002,413 |
| 1878 | 13,673 | 6,508,715 | 16,866 | 7,709,552 |
| 1879 | 13,921 | 6,840,268 | 17,151 | 8,171,855 |
| 1880 | 13,277 | 7,319,587 | 16,102 | 8,552,606 |
| 1881 | 13,789 | 8,286,747 | 16,699 | 9,504,130 |
| 1882 | 14,519 | 9,549,605 | 17,534 | 10,866,859 |
| 1883 | 13,818 | 9,746,926 | 16,779 | 11,221,139 |
| 1884 | 14,696 | 11,242,075 | 17,760 | 12,919,703 |

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

835. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. This was the case in 1884, when the tonnage showed an increase of fully 15 per cent. as compared with 1883, and was also much greater than in any previous year, both in regard to the Australian continent and to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. The number of vessels, moreover, was larger in 1884 than in any previous year.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

836. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1884. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884
(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

| Country or Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared. | Country or Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared. |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| EUROPE. | Tons. | AMERICA—continued. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom ... | 64,272,522 | British Guiana... .. | 695,238 |
| Gibraltar | 9,219,909 | West Indies— | |
| Malta | 9,036,317 | Bahamas | 222,122 |
| | | Turk's Island | 256,362 |
| ASIA. | | Jamaica | 969,549 |
| India | 7,250,603 | St. Lucia | 422,001 |
| Ceylon | 3,510,566 | St. Vincent | 160,384 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 6,343,718 | Barbadoes | 807,104 |
| Labuan | 47,918 | Grenada | 258,508 |
| Hong Kong | 6,961,758 | Tobago | 107,570 |
| | | Virgin Islands | 10,381 |
| AFRICA. | | St. Christopher | } 397,012 |
| Mauritius | 759,412 | Nevis | |
| Natal | 422,785 | Dominica | 263,087 |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 1,565,649 | Montserrat | 75,564 |
| St. Helena | 128,571 | Antigua | 381,266 |
| Lagos | 383,571 | Trinidad | 1,048,959 |
| Gold Coast | 500,547 | | |
| Sierra Leone | 382,325 | AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS. | |
| Gambia | 150,791 | Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand * | 12,919,703 |
| AMERICA. | | Fiji | 127,977 |
| Canada | 8,484,301 | Falkland Islands | 31,421 |
| Newfoundland | 726,724 | | |
| Bermuda | 241,529 | | |
| Honduras | 241,687 | Total | 139,785,411 |

837. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia exceeds that to any other British possession, and is more than half as much again as that to India or Canada.

838. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived from the latest official documents :—

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 831 ante.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Inwards. | Outwards. | Both. |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Argentine Confederation ... | 1884 | 3,012,363 | 2,852,292 | 5,864,655 |
| Austria (exclusive of Hungary) | „ | 5,781,184 | 5,815,203 | 11,596,387 |
| Belgium | „ | 4,072,987 | 4,046,208 | 8,119,195 |
| Denmark | „ | 3,033,753 | 3,052,865 | 6,086,618 |
| France | „ | 12,665,766 | 13,186,168 | 25,851,934 |
| Germany | „ | 8,449,425 | 8,441,889 | 16,891,314 |
| Holland | „ | 4,183,596 | 4,180,601 | 8,364,197 |
| Italy | „ | 5,216,252 | 5,228,960 | 10,445,212 |
| Japan | 1883 | 1,098,772 | 1,098,772 | 2,197,544 |
| Russia | 1884 | 5,267,306 | 5,287,228 | 10,554,534 |
| Spain | 1882 | 7,576,852 | 10,743,756 | 18,320,608 |
| Sweden and Norway ... | 1883 | 6,757,192 | 6,759,842 | 13,517,034 |
| United States * ... | 1884 | 12,085,156 | 12,205,719 | 24,290,875 |
| Total | ... | 79,200,604 | 82,899,503 | 162,100,107 |

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

839. Two small steamers, of the average burden of 23 tons, were the only vessels built in Victoria during 1885. The vessels registered numbered 31, of an average burden of 344 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1885.

| Vessels Built. | | | Vessels Registered. | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|---------------------|-----|--------|------|
| Description. | No. | Tons. | Description. | No. | Tons. | Men. |
| Steamers | 2 | 46 | Barges | 2 | 712 | 2 |
| | | | Barques | 6 | 2,654 | 28 |
| | | | Brigs | 1 | 150 | 7 |
| | | | Cutters | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | | | Ketches | 4 | 276 | 12 |
| | | | Schooner | 1 | 56 | 4 |
| | | | Steamers | 16 | 6,825 | 261 |
| Total | 2 | 46 | Total | 31 | 10,676 | 315 |

Vessels on
the register.

840. The vessels on the register at the end of 1885 numbered 345, viz., 104 steamers and 241 sailing vessels. The former, in the aggregate, measured 26,251 tons, and the latter 43,001 tons. The total number of men employed was 2,369.

* Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

841. The following table* shows the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels owned in the Australasian colonies and in Fiji. The figures for Victoria are brought down to the 31st December, and those for the other colonies to the 30th June, 1885:—

SHIPPING OWNED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Colony in which Owned. | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tonnage. |
| Victoria ... | 100 | 25,273 | 236 | 42,244 | 336 | 67,517 |
| New South Wales ... | 430 | 49,170 | 617 | 73,123 | 1,047 | 122,293 |
| Queensland ... | 64 | 3,985 | 87 | 6,966 | 151 | 10,951 |
| South Australia ... | 89 | 10,804 | 230 | 27,604 | 319 | 38,408 |
| Western Australia ... | 7 | 207 | 109 | 7,311 | 116 | 7,518 |
| Tasmania ... | 27 | 5,207 | 180 | 13,230 | 207 | 18,437 |
| New Zealand ... | 163 | 35,545 | 429 | 60,156 | 592 | 95,701 |
| Fiji ... | 1 | 19 | 17 | 790 | 18 | 809 |
| Total ... | 881 | 130,210 | 1,905 | 231,424 | 2,786 | 361,634 |

842. The next table* shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered Victorian ports during the year 1885:—

VALUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN VESSELS TRADING TO VICTORIA, 1885.

| Ownership of Vessels. | | | | Tons. | Estimated Value. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | | £ |
| British ... | ... | ... | ... | 614,371 | 15,422,040 |
| Colonial ... | ... | ... | ... | 695,502 | 20,071,330 |
| Foreign ... | ... | ... | ... | 203,691 | 4,462,680 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,513,564 | 39,956,050 |

843. The licences issued in 1885 to lighters numbered 147, and to boats 615. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

844. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged, for a number of years, a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they, in 1876, succeeded in securing the passing of

* This table was compiled by Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Secretary for Trade and Customs in Victoria, and published in *Naval Defences*, page 57, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1886.

an Act* for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877, and was afterwards amended by an Act† which came into operation in April, 1883.

Objects of
Trust.

845. Under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act, Commissioners were appointed, their principal objects being—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."‡ To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements completed and in progress at the end of 1885 § :—

| | Cost to 31st December, 1885. | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Wharves and approaches... | ... | ... | ... | £286,466 |
| Harbour improvements ... | ... | ... | ... | 180,029 |
| Reclamations ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,701 |
| Dredging and landing silt | ... | ... | ... | 376,383 |
| Plant ... | ... | ... | ... | 312,898 |

Improve-
ments re-
commended
by Sir John
Coode.

846. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will re-unite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would amount to 4,194,130|| cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering

* The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

† The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

‡ See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

§ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 321 *ante*.

|| In October, 1885, the estimated quantity of dredging required to deepen the river channel to 20 feet was only 2,735,000 cubic yards; which work could be executed by dredges which are available in about 2½ years. See "Report of the Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1885," page 38.

upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1885, the Trust possessed eleven dredges, five of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively; besides a new dredge, the *Melbourne*, said to be one of the largest in the world, which arrived from Scotland in November, 1885. The estimated cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 17 feet at spring tides, whilst one vessel drawing 17 feet 7 inches, and one drawing as much as 18 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1884.* The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 3 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 14 feet 6 inches.

847. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1885 amounted Silt raised. to 1,443,794 cubic yards, viz., 873,045 cubic yards from the bay, and 570,749 cubic yards from the river. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 3,121,094 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 3,379,459 cubic yards, together making a total of 6,500,553 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 2,965,094 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 3,535,459 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works.

848. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,000 Fisherman's Bend cutting feet, having a surface width at low water of 266 feet, and a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by the Government—who required material for raising low-lying lands—until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months, at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886. It is estimated that the total quantity of soil (chiefly sand) excavated under this contract was 712,375 cubic yards, whilst the total quantity excavated was 1,178,000 cubic yards; but, in order to open the river throughout to a depth of 18 feet simultaneously with the completion of the canal,

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1884," page 73.

it was found necessary to provide for the removal of over 1,500,000 cubic yards of dredgings from the river. The ceremony of letting water into the canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor, on the 11th August, 1886, and the canal will probably be completed so as to be in use towards the end of the year.

Postal
returns.

849. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS,* 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Number of Post Offices. | Number Despatched and Received of— | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Letters.† | Newspapers. | Packets. | Total. |
| 1884 ... | 1,342 | 33,403,884 | 15,143,067 | 5,767,781 | 54,314,732 |
| 1885 ... | 1,384 | 36,061,880 | 16,277,108 | 6,489,618 | 58,828,606 |
| Increase ... | 42 | 2,657,996 | 1,134,041 | 721,837 | 4,513,874 |

Proportion of
letters per
head.

850. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 35·3 in 1884, and of 37·0 in 1885.

Registered
letters.

851. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 27 per cent. took place in the letters registered. The following were the numbers in the two years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 463,074 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 585,482 |
| Increase | | | ... | ... | 122,408 |

Dead letters,
&c.

852. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1884, 209,469, or 1 in every 159; and in 1885, 199,778, or 1 in every 180, of the total number received. In the former year 3,666, and in the latter year 4,206, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included, in 1884, was £13,898, for £12,931 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1885, £15,829, for £15,439 of which, or 97 per cent., owners were found. In 1884, 4,289, or 1 in every 7,788 letters posted, and in 1885, 5,363, or 1 in every 6,724, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 201 in 1884, and 242 in 1885, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £3,000 and £4,000

* The paragraphs from 849 to 904 have been revised by Mr. J. Smibert, the Acting Deputy Postmaster-General.
† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1885 was 2,528,474, as against 2,089,185 in 1883.

respectively. Only 16 letters in 1884, but as many as 40 letters in 1885, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1884, 2,208 letters, and in 1885, nearly 4,000 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. In compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1883, 1,923 letters in 1884, and 725 in 1885, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in 1885; many of these were of very old dates. Under the powers given by the same Act, 126 letters in 1884, and 68 letters in 1885, intended for promoters of lotteries, &c., were detained during the year.* Seven letters in 1884, and 33 letters in 1885, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 13,552 packets and 20,614 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1885.

853. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow Disposal of
dead letters.
in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY-POSTED LETTERS, 1884 AND 1885.

| | | | 1884. | | 1885. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|
| Returned, delivered, &c. | ... | ... | 194,008 | ... | 187,475 |
| Destroyed or on hand | ... | ... | 15,461 | ... | 12,303 |
| Total | ... | ... | <u>209,469</u> | ... | <u>199,778</u> |

854. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets, which Inland and
foreign
corre-
spondence.
passed through the Victorian Post Office during 1885, 81 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 12 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 7 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1885.

| Nature of Correspondence. | Inland (Posted). | Intercolonial. | | British and Foreign. | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | Despatched. | Received. | Despatched. | Received. |
| Letters and post cards | 30,640,000 | 1,736,938 | 2,264,739 | 617,977 | 802,226 |
| Newspapers ... | 11,500,000 | 1,334,755 | 1,076,258 | 890,128 | 1,475,967 |
| Packets ... | 5,660,000 | 370,309 | 145,288 | 76,148 | 237,873 |
| Total ... | 47,800,000 | 3,442,002 | 3,486,285 | 1,584,253 | 2,516,066 |

855. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during Postal re-
turns of
Austral-
asian
colonies.
the year 1884 are given in the following table :—

* During 1885, directions were issued prohibiting deliveries of correspondence addressed to fifteen persons, eleven of whom were carrying on business as fortune-tellers, and two as racing "sweep" promoters.

Postal Returns of Australasian Colonies 1884.

| Colony. | Number of Post Offices. | Letters Despatched and Received. | | Newspapers Despatched and Received. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Number per Head. | Total Number. | Number per Head. |
| Victoria ... | 1,342 | 33,403,884 | 35·31 | 15,143,067 | 16·01 |
| New South Wales ... | 1,085 | 42,237,000 | 47·17 | 25,063,500 | 27·99 |
| Queensland ... | 569 | 8,929,825 | 29·89 | 7,502,759 | 25·12 |
| South Australia ... | 555 | 12,051,482 | 39·05 | 6,890,810 | 22·33 |
| Western Australia | 78 | 1,241,426 | 38·40 | 949,556 | 29·37 |
| Total ... | 3,629 | 97,863,617 | 39·44 | 55,549,692 | 22·38 |
| Tasmania ... | 234 | 3,828,087 | 29·81 | 3,331,198 | 25·94 |
| New Zealand ... | 967 | 36,411,401 | 65·89 | 14,093,742 | 25·50 |
| Grand Total ... | 4,830 | 138,103,105 | 43·67 | 72,974,632 | 23·08 |

Post Offices per square mile in Australasian Colonies.

856. Although the letters and newspapers despatched and received in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by a fourth, the post-offices in the latter exceed those in the former by 257. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post-offices is concerned, appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Victoria | has a post-office to every 65 square miles. |
| New Zealand | 108 |
| Tasmania | 113 |
| New South Wales | 285 |
| Queensland | 1,174 |
| South Australia | 1,628 |
| Western Australia | 12,512 |

Order of Colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

857. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above Queensland and Tasmania, but below all the other colonies ; but in regard to the newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the others. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

| Order according to Letters per Head. | Order according to Newspapers per Head. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. New Zealand | 1. Western Australia |
| 2. New South Wales | 2. New South Wales |
| 3. South Australia | 3. Tasmania. |
| 4. Western Australia | 4. New Zealand |
| 5. Victoria | 5. Queensland. |
| 6. Queensland | 6. South Australia |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Victoria. |

858. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, it is probable that some if not all the neighbouring colonies may have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1884 would be 20,910,848, or 22·24 per head, which proportion is not very much lower than that obtaining in some of the other colonies.

Newspapers
and packets
per head.

859. It may be remarked that in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia and Tasmania for all places, are carried free. The fact of a fee being charged, no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavorably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

Number of
newspapers
posted in
Victoria.

860. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1884 :—

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884.*

| Country. | Millions delivered in 1884 of— | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Letters. | Newspapers and Packets. | Total. |
| England and Wales ... | 1,148, | 380, | 1,528, |
| Scotland | 123, | 51, | 174, |
| Ireland | 89, | 33, | 122, |
| Total United Kingdom | 1,360, | 464, | 1,824, † |

861. Per head of population, 42·26 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 31·81 in Scotland, and 17·77 in Ireland, during 1884. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 36·93 to each inhabitant.

Proportion of
letters to
population
of United
Kingdom.

862. By the following table, extracted from *l'Almanach de Gotha*, ‡ showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the

Letters per
head in
various
countries.

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1884, and ended with the first quarter of 1885.
† Exclusive of 160 millions of post cards.
‡ *Almanach de Gotha*, 1884, page 1088. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

world, it appears that Australia occupies a position, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, second only to Great Britain, which heads the list; also that the proportion in Australia is more than twice as high as that in any other country named—except Switzerland, the United States, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and Luxemburg :—

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Number of Letters* per Head. | Country. | Number of Letters* per Head. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Great Britain ... | 40·5 | Algeria ... | 3·3 |
| Australia ... | 35·0 | Argentine Republic | 3·3 |
| Switzerland ... | 29·5 | Brazil ... | 3·0 |
| United States ... | 21·8 | Uruguay ... | 2·4 |
| Belgium ... | 21·1 | Roumania ... | 2·1 |
| Germany ... | 19·3 | Japan ... | 2·0 |
| Holland ... | 18·8 | Greece ... | 2·0 |
| Luxemburg ... | 17·5 | Finland ... | 1·9 |
| France ... | 16·7 | Peru ... | 1·8 |
| Denmark ... | 16·0 | Russia ... | 1·7 |
| Canada ... | 15·6 | Egypt ... | ·8 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 10·7 | British India | ·7 |
| Norway ... | 9·3 | Servia ... | ·7 |
| Sweden ... | 9·2 | Bulgaria ... | ·6 |
| Italy ... | 5·3 | Mexico ... | ·4 |
| Spain ... | 5·0 | Turkey ... | ·4 |
| Hawaii ... | 4·8 | Netherlands India | ·2 |
| Chili ... | 4·5 | Columbia ... | ·2 |
| Portugal ... | 4·2 | Persia ... | ·05 |

Foreign mail
service.

863. The following information respecting the contract mail lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Acting Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria :—

- (a.) The fortnightly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1880, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company *viâ* Ceylon and Brindisi, the company being subsidized by Victoria to the extent of £85,000 per annum, other colonies and countries paying Victoria fixed transit rates for the carriage of their mails. The contract with this company will expire, two years' notice having been previously given, on the 31st January, 1888.
- (b.) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, who receive a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but are required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The fortnightly service performed by the Orient Company, who receive no direct subsidy, but are paid fixed transit rates for the various classes of mail matter conveyed by their vessels. The contract for this service was made by New South Wales with the Orient Company.
- (d.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local

* It is presumed that post cards are not included.

company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contribute £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third.

(e.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).

(f.) In addition to the foregoing, the German Government has arranged for a four-weekly subsidized service, to run between Brindisi and Australia, commencing from July, 1886.*

864. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of these routes, except the last-named, during the past year were as follow :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1885.

| Service. | London to Australia. | | Australia to London. | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Average Time. | Quickest Time. | Average Time. | Quickest Time. |
| | dys. hrs. | dys. hrs. | dys. hrs. | dys. hrs. |
| Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon† (P. & O. steamers) | 37 8½ | 35 22 | 40 0¾ | 38 5 |
| Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers) | 36 7¼ | 34 0 | 37 22 | 35 0 |
| Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers) | 42 14¾ | 41 0 | 39 13 | 37 0 |
| Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers) | 43 0 | 41 0 | 42 2 | 39 0 |
| Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers) ... | 44 14¼ | 42 17¼ | 46 18½ | 46 0 |

865. According to the present arrangements with the P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London is 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours at all other periods; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne is 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons.†

866. It will be remarked that the mails sent by the Orient steamers are delivered in quicker time than those by the P. and O. steamers. The chief reason of this is that the former call neither at Ceylon nor at Western Australia, which the latter are required to do; this is estimated to make a difference of nearly 2 days in the passage.

867. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. route with those in the previous year, it appears that in their

* The first steamer of this line, the *Salier*, left Bremen on the 14th July, arrived at Adelaide on the 29th and at Melbourne on the 31st August.

† The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55¾ hours after their departure from London.

conveyance from the United Kingdom the average time occupied was shorter by 5 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by 4 hours, than in 1884. The shortest time occupied in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 38 days and 15 hours in 1884, and 38 days and 5 hours in 1885; but from London to Melbourne, the shortest time was 35 days and $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours in 1884, and 35 days and 22 hours—or 17 hours longer—in 1885.

Proposals
for convey-
ance of
mails to
Europe.

868. The requisite two years' notice having been duly given to the P. and O. Company, the present contract for the conveyance of mails will expire on the 31st January, 1888, in view of which, proposals have been made by the Imperial Post-office authorities to the Australasian colonies for the acceptance of a new contract. The matter was energetically taken in hand by the Honorable R. C. Baker, of South Australia, who succeeded in negotiating a provisional agreement between Victoria, New South Wales, and South Anstralia, the principal features of which are as follow* :—

1. The continuance of weekly mail communication with Europe on a Federal Basis.
2. Greater expedition in the conveyance of mails.
3. The substitution of payment by weight for fixed subsidies.
4. Reduction in the duration of contracts.
5. The establishment of the principle that the despatching country should defray the whole cost of conveying mails to destination.

Tenders
invited for
ocean mail
service.

869. Accordingly, at the request of the Australian colonies, tenders were invited by the Imperial Government, on the 1st February, 1886, for the performance, during a period of 5 years, of a weekly or fortnightly mail service between Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe (to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General), and Adelaide, calling at King George's Sound,† the steamers to continue their voyage to Melbourne and Sydney, with or without mails on board; payment to be made on the net weight of correspondence carried instead of by a fixed subsidy, and the time not to exceed 628 hours or 26 days and 4 hours. In response to this invitation, the two following tenders were received‡ :—

1. P. and O. Company.—Weekly service.—Term of contract, 10 years; subsidy, £100,000 per annum. Fortnightly service—Term of contract, 7 years; subsidy, £115,000 per annum. Time between Brindisi and Adelaide, $32\frac{1}{2}$ days.

2. Orient Company.—Term of contract, 10 years; subsidy, £750 per voyage, and payment by weight—letters 12s. per lb.; other matter 6d. per lb. Time between Naples and Adelaide, 32 days.

* See Report upon the affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1885, Parliamentary Paper No. 55, session 1886, page 12.

† But omitting the détour to Ceylon, which occupies from a day to a day and a half additional.

‡ See "Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department" for the year 1885, pp. 12 and 35.

870. Neither of these tenders complies with the published conditions of the contract, which circumstance has necessitated a reconsideration of the whole matter by the Government. Up to the present time no decision has been arrived at. It may be mentioned that, under the present contract, the P. and O. Company are allowed 35 days between Brindisi and Adelaide, but the average time taken by them during 1885 was only 33 days. During the same year the average time taken by the Orient Company's steamers, which do not call at Ceylon or King George's Sound, was 32 days, the shortest passage being made in 30 days.

Tenders not
according
to con-
ditions.

871. A congress of the countries taking part in the Postal Union, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this work,* was held in Lisbon during the month of February, 1885. The Australian colonies appointed representatives to attend this congress, who, however, were not admitted to the meetings of the members of the Union. Upon the subject of the Australian colonies taking part in the Union, the Congress was unanimous, with the exception of the representatives of England, in declining to permit more than one vote to be granted to the whole of Australia, which determination has been regarded as so unsatisfactory by this colony that it has been decided to take no further steps at present towards obtaining admission to the Union.

Postal
Union.

872. A parcels post, by means of which parcels of larger dimensions and greater weight than are admissible for transmission by the ordinary post are received and delivered, was established between Victoria and British India, on the 1st January, 1885, and between Victoria and the United Kingdom, on the 1st July, 1886. The weight of a parcel to India is limited to 50 lbs., and to the United Kingdom 11 lbs. To both places the minimum size is 3 inches by 2 inches by 2 inches, and the maximum size is 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot. The charge for transmission to India is 1s. for 1 lb. or less, and 1s. for every additional pound, and to the United Kingdom 2s. for 2 lbs. or less, and 1s. for every additional pound. Parcels are also sent and received *viâ* London to all places with which the Imperial Post Office has an exchange of parcels, the rates from Victoria being the charge of a parcel to England and the charge on to its destination. Parcels are received and delivered in Victoria only at such post-offices as are accessible to Melbourne by rail or coach. The sender of a parcel is required to sign a declaration as to its contents, which must not be of a dangerous or offensive character,

Parcels post

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 369; same work, 1882-3, page 490; and same work 1881-2, page 318.

neither will opium be forwarded to India. During 1885, only 4 parcels were sent to whilst 171 were received from India. It is stated in the last Post Office Report* that the establishment of a Victorian Parcels Post has been under consideration, but “as it is thought the introduction of the system would probably involve the department in immediate loss, and as a further difficulty is presented by the want of accommodation for transacting business, it has been deemed advisable to let the matter stand over for the present.”

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

873. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office, the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years :—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Net Revenue of the— | | | Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.‡ |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| | Post Office.† | Electric Telegraphs. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1884 ... | 269,209 | 87,608 | 356,817 | 458,664 |
| 1885 ... | 290,838 | 87,802 | 378,640 | 488,067 |
| Increase ... | 21,629 | 194 | 21,823 | 29,403 |

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

874. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £101,847 in 1884, and by £109,427 in 1885, or a proportionate excess of about 30 per cent. in the former and nearly 29 per cent. in the latter year. As a set-off against these deficits, it is pointed out that the following special items, which are more properly a charge on the general revenue than on the revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department, are included in the expenditure, viz., cost of the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, the amount derived from the sale of which does not form part of the revenue of the department, estimated at £2,000 in 1885; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1885 to £14,578; the loss on mails by P. & O. and Orient steamers, amounting in 1885 to £34,261;§ and

* Page 13.
† Including commission on money orders and postal notes, amounting in 1885 to £8,990.
‡ The cost of construction and repairs of electric telegraph lines, amounting to £32,717 in 1884 and £19,525 in 1885, is not included in this column, it being, for the most part, charged against the capital cost.
§ See paragraph 877 *post*.

expenditure in connexion with the Post Office Savings Banks, amounting in the same year to about £7,600; which items make a total of £58,439; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £50,988, is much more than accounted for by the value of unpaid telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting in 1885 to £7,000, and of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, which in 1884 was estimated to amount to about £45,000.

875. In the Post Office Reports it is pointed out that it is not now possible to show the postal revenue accurately, in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote postage, fees under the Stamp Statute, and duties payable under the Stamp Duties Act, being made interchangeable since the 1st January, 1884. It is stated, however, that it is intended to obtain more reliable records of the correspondence posted at the various post offices, from which it is hoped a fair estimate will be obtained of the postal business.

Exact postal revenue after 1883 not traceable.

876. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted in 1885 to £63,887 as against £58,769 in 1884 and £41,923 in 1883, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

877. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1885, it is estimated that £25,150 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £38,737, as against £35,238 in 1884 and £23,542 in 1883. The net cost was thus increased during the last two years by over £15,000, or nearly two-thirds. This is chiefly attributed to the extensive use made of the Orient line by all the colonies since a contract with that company was entered into by the Government of New South Wales for a fortnightly service, alternating with the P. & O. service of Victoria. The net cost for 1885 and 1883 were distributed as follow amongst the five mail services :—

Net cost of mail services.

| | | | | Net Cost to Victoria. | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | 1883. | 1885. |
| P. & O. Service | ... | ... | ... | £20,255 | £30,824 |
| Orient | „ | ... | ... | nil | 3,437 |
| San Francisco Service | ... | ... | ... | 3,243 | 4,178 |
| Torres Straits | „ | ... | ... | 44 | 48 |
| French Service (Messageries Maritimes) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | £23,542 | £38,737 |

878. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *viâ* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879 and under the fortnightly contract in the last three years, is shown in the following table :—

Increased cost of mail service *viâ* Ceylon.

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA CEYLON, 1879 AND 1883 TO 1885.

| Items of Receipt and Payment. | | | | | 1879. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| PAYMENTS. | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Total amount of subsidy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| Premiums for early arrival of mails | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,050 | 1,650 | 1,750 | 2,150 |
| Cost of landing and shipping mails | ... | ... | ... | ... | 242 | 230 | 357 | 135 |
| Amount due to Great Britain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,277 | 241 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92,292 | 88,157 | 87,348 | 87,285 |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | |
| Postages collected in Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,261 | 18,381 | 18,066 | 18,501 |
| Amount chargeable to Great Britain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,741 | ... | ... | 130 |
| " " New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,236 | 18,377 | 14,577 | 15,739 |
| " " South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,321 | 12,418 | 9,223 | 8,291 |
| " " Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,866 | 4,907 | 3,570 | 3,061 |
| " " Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,602 | 2,772 | 3,784 | 5,196 |
| " " Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,336 | 2,800 | 2,811 | 3,128 |
| " " New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,094 | 8,068 | 4,600 | 2,302 |
| " " Fiji | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 179 | 190 | 113 |
| " " France | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,100 | ... | ... | ... |
| Penalty for late arrival of mails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79,637 | 67,902 | 56,921 | 56,461 |
| Net cost to Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,655 | 20,255 | 30,427 | 30,824 |

Increased
cost of P. &
O. mail
service.

879. Comparing 1885 with 1879, it will be observed that although the expenditure has fallen off from £92,000 to £87,000 and the postages collected in Victoria have slightly increased, as have also the amounts chargeable to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, yet the amounts chargeable to the United Kingdom, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and France have so fallen off that the net cost to the colony is two and a half times greater, viz., by £18,000, in the latter than in the former year. This is the additional amount the colony has to pay annually for the advantage of a fortnightly in lieu of a four-weekly service. It must also be remembered that, under the present contract, the colony suffers by the P. & O. steamers being permitted to make Sydney the terminus of their line, whilst under the previous four-weekly contract they were obliged to make Melbourne the terminus. Sydney being also the terminus of the Orient steamers, it would seem reasonable as well as convenient that Melbourne should be made the terminus of those of the line to Honolulu, and perhaps also of those proceeding by the way of Torres Straits.

Cost of in-
land mail
service.

880. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1885 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £110,294, of which £42,853 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 5,168,426 by road, and 2,343,450 by rail, or

7,511,876 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and by rail $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., resulting in a mean of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was a fraction more than one half-penny ($\cdot 55$ d.).

881. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp (the duty stamp) has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. The following are the nominal values of duty stamps, also of railway freight stamps, issued from the General Post Office in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1884 AND 1885.

| Description. | Number. | | Nominal Value. | |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. |
| | | | £ | £ |
| Adhesive | 45,602,261 | 51,868,327 | 487,054 | 588,049 |
| Impressed on Cheques and Receipts | 7,066,676 | 7,455,986 | 29,445 | 31,067 |
| „ on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c. | 2,655 | 2,904 | 5,017 | 14,683 |
| Railway Freight Stamps | 1,403,440 | 1,550,098 | 31,392 | 32,314 |
| Total | 54,075,032 | 60,877,315 | 552,908 | 666,113 |

882. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £7,428 in 1884 and £7,843 in 1885, and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £255 in 1884 and £262 in 1885. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £7,683 in 1884 and £8,105 in 1885.

883. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 353 places up to the end of 1885. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, the various Australasian colonies, Ceylon, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, the United States, Germany,

China, and Japan. In consequence of the introduction of postal notes,* in January, 1885, a falling-off of over 6 per cent. took place in the number of money orders issued and paid, but, notwithstanding this, there was a slight increase in the aggregate amount for which such orders were issued. This is shown by the following comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Number of Money Order Offices. | Money Orders Issued. | | Money Orders Paid. | |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| 1884 ... | 337 | 202,536 | £ 569,040 | 212,173 | £ 616,605 |
| 1885 ... | 353 | 189,685 | 577,273 | 197,355 | 614,789 |
| Increase | 16 | ... | 8,233 | ... | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 12,851 | ... | 14,818 | 1,816 |

Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies.

884. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1885 was smaller than in 1880, but half as large again as in 1875; whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has largely increased since 1875. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1885 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Year. | Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from the United Kingdom. | | Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to the Neighbouring Colonies. | |
|----------|--|----------|---|----------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| 1875 ... | 13,333 | £ 40,157 | 14,234 | £ 60,651 |
| 1880 ... | 14,297 | 45,711 | 28,692 | 108,629 |
| 1885 ... | 18,202 | 60,826 | 28,640 | 98,669 |

Money orders in New South Wales.

885. In New South Wales there were 431 money order offices in 1884—or nearly 100 more than in Victoria. The money orders issued numbered 305,883, and were of a total value of £1,068,068; those paid numbered 270,678, and were of a total value of £921,904. Comparing

* See paragraph 890 post.

these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in 1884 the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 39 per cent. in number and by 68 per cent. in value.

886. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria during 1884 was £2 16s. 2d., and £3 0s. 10d. in 1885. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1884 was £3 9s. 10d., or 13s. 8d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year, but only 9s. above that value during the subsequent year.

887. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1884 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884.

| Country. | Money Orders Issued. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | Amount. |
| England and Wales ... | 10,556,599 | £ 20,488,491 |
| Scotland ... | 1,240,798 | 2,244,699 |
| Ireland ... | 771,834 | 1,233,479 |
| Total United Kingdom | 12,569,231 | 23,966,669 |

888. The average value of each money order issued during 1884 in England was £1 18s. 9d., in Scotland £1 16s. 2d., and in Ireland £1 12s. 0d., or in the United Kingdom £1 18s. 2d. By reference to a previous paragraph† it will be found that during the same year the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 18s. in Victoria, and by £1 11s. 8d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

889. To every 100 of the population 21 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1884, but, owing to the falling-off occasioned by the introduction of postal notes, already referred to,‡ only 19 during 1885. In 1884, to every 100 of the population 34 money orders were issued in New South Wales, 39 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 16 in Ireland.

890. Postal notes were first issued on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 252,999, of the value of £678,925.

† See paragraph 886 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 883 *ante*.

which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank, as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer, at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. and 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of the value of 5s. and 7s. 6d.; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes paid during the year 1885:—

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1885.

| Denomination. | | Number. | Nominal Value. | | |
|---------------|-----|---------|----------------|----|----|
| s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1 | 0 | 3,407 | 170 | 7 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 2,144 | 160 | 16 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 4,665 | 466 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 4,272 | 534 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 5,638 | 845 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 | 6 | 3,440 | 602 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 6,799 | 1,359 | 16 | 0 |
| 4 | 6 | 3,565 | 802 | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | 0 | 12,111 | 3,027 | 15 | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | 5,235 | 1,963 | 2 | 6 |
| 10 | 0 | 16,949 | 8,474 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | 6 | 3,681 | 1,932 | 10 | 6 |
| 15 | 0 | 7,094 | 5,320 | 10 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 16,530 | 16,530 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 95,530 | 42,189 | 13 | 6 |

Electric telegraphs.

891. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 411 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1885, the lines were extended by 234 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 767 miles; a very considerable increase also occurred in the number of telegrams consequent on a reduction of the rates.* The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

* See next paragraph.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Number of Stations. | Number of Miles of— | | Number of Telegrams. | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Line (poles). | Wire. | Paid. | Unpaid.† | Total. |
| 1884* ... | 401 | 3,715 | 8,850 | 1,120,626 | 60,807 | 1,181,433 |
| 1885 ... | 411 | 3,949 | 9,617 | 1,534,422 | 90,244 | 1,624,666 |
| Increase | 10 | 234 | 767 | 413,796 | 29,437 | 443,233 |

892. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates charge-
able on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for
10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less ; and in order to provide
for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some addi-
tional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the
carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the
main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction was also made
in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words ; and from
the 1st January, 1886, substantial reductions were also made in the
charges for telegrams to Europe. According to the Report of the Post
Office and Telegraph Department for 1885,† these reductions resulted
in an increase of local business of 41 per cent., with a decrease of
revenue of $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; and an increase of Intercolonial business of
39 per cent., with a decrease of revenue of 13 per cent. With reference
to these decreases, the Honorable the Postmaster-General (Mr. F. T.
Derham, M.P.) remarks as follows :—“ As a matter of fact, the tele-
graph, as well as the postal business of the colony, has always been
conducted at a loss, the expenses having invariably been in excess of
the receipts ; and it is worthy of remark that experience has conclusively
shown that every reduction in the telegraph rates has tended to increase
the loss.”

Reduction in
telegraph
charges.

893. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation, at the
end of 1885, 1,154 telephone “exchange” wires, of a total length of
1,111 miles, worked by private companies ; also 137 private wires, of a
total length of 384 miles, for telephone and other purposes. The former
yielded a revenue to the State of £4,208, and the latter of £1,594. As
compared with the previous year, the telephone “exchange” wires
increased by 241, and the private wires by 18. In 1884, about four

Telephones

* The figures for 1884 showing the number of miles of line and wire differ materially from those hitherto published, in reference to which the Acting Deputy Postmaster-General has explained that, in consequence of certain errors, which had crept into the computations at some period prior to 1884, having been repeated from year to year, the length of line was overstated by 305 miles, whilst the length of wire was understated by 795 miles. The revised figures for 1884, above given, are said to be accurate.

† These are Government telegrams, but are exclusive of telegrams on Railway service which were formerly included.

‡ Pages 14 and 15.

miles of subterranean telephone cables were laid, two miles containing 100 wires, and two miles 50 wires; but no underground cables were laid during 1885. The important question of carrying both telegraph and telephone wires underground in cities and towns, especially in Melbourne, has, however, been engaging the serious attention of the Postal Department, and a Board was recently appointed to examine into and report upon several schemes for the purpose which had been submitted by the inventors. The reports furnished by the Board are now under consideration, but the selection of a scheme for general adoption is a matter of great difficulty, no system of undergrounding having yet been proved undeniably successful in any part of the world.

Telegrams
to and from
Europe.

894. During 1885, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 14,277, and the cost to the senders was £85,806; which figures show a decrease of 1,813 and £5,400 respectively as compared with 1884. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 47,209, and were transmitted at a charge of £276,551. As compared with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the latter an increase of 2 per cent.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

895. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

| Points of Connexion and Repetition. | | | | Number of Miles of— | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|------------|--------|
| | | | | Cable. | Land Line. | Total. |
| Melbourne—Mount Gambier | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 300 |
| Mount Gambier—Adelaide | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 | 270 |
| Adelaide—Port Augusta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 200 |
| Port Augusta—Alice Springs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,036 | 1,036 |
| Alice Springs—Port Darwin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 898 | 898 |
| Port Darwin—Banjoewangie | ... | ... | ... | 1,150 | ... | 1,150 |
| Banjoewangie—Batavia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 | 480 |
| Batavia—Singapore | ... | ... | ... | 553 | ... | 553 |
| Singapore—Penang | ... | ... | ... | 399 | ... | 399 |
| Penang—Madras | ... | ... | ... | 1,280 | ... | 1,280 |
| Madras—Bombay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 650 | 650 |
| Bombay—Aden | ... | ... | ... | 1,662 | ... | 1,662 |
| Aden—Suez | ... | ... | ... | 1,346 | ... | 1,346 |
| Suez—Alexandria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 224 | 224 |
| Alexandria—Malta | ... | ... | ... | 828 | ... | 828 |
| Malta—Gibraltar | ... | ... | ... | 1,008 | ... | 1,008 |
| Gibraltar—Falmouth | ... | ... | ... | 1,061 | ... | 1,061 |
| Falmouth—London | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 | 350 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 9,287 | 4,408 | 13,695 |

896. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

Telegraphs in Australasian colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Miles of Telegraph Open. | | Miles of Line. | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Line. | Wire. | Per 1,000 Square Miles. | Per 100,000 Inhabitants. |
| Victoria ... | 1875 | 2,629 | 4,510 | 29·9 | 332 |
| | 1880 | 3,215 | 6,019 | 36·6 | 374 |
| | 1883 | 3,660 | 7,271 | 41·7 | 393 |
| | 1884 | 3,715 | 8,850 | 42·3 | 386 |
| New South Wales*... | 1875 | 4,926 | 8,012 | 15·9 | 812 |
| | 1880 | 7,956 | 13,188 | 25·7 | 1,076 |
| | 1883 | 9,315 | 17,272 | 30·1 | 1,072 |
| | 1884 | 9,755 | 18,681 | 31·5 | 1,059 |
| Queensland ... | 1875 | 3,956 | ... | 5·9 | 2,182 |
| | 1880 | 5,768 | 8,150 | 8·6 | 2,551 |
| | 1883 | 6,654 | 10,618 | 10·0 | 2,315 |
| | 1884 | 6,979 | 11,300 | 10·4 | 2,252 |
| South Australia* ... | 1875 | 3,147 | 3,904 | 3·5 | 1,495 |
| | 1880 | 4,754 | 6,904 | 5·3 | 1,777 |
| | 1883 | 5,278 | 8,824 | 5·8 | 1,733 |
| | 1884 | 5,230 | 7,833 | 5·8 | 1,672 |
| Western Australia... | 1875 | 766 | ... | 0·8 | 2,868 |
| | 1880 | 1,555 | 1,593 | 1·6 | 5,359 |
| | 1883 | 1,585 | 1,609 | 1·6 | 5,000 |
| | 1884 | 1,885 | 1,897 | 1·9 | 5,719 |
| Tasmania ... | 1875 | 396 | 468 | 15·0 | 382 |
| | 1880 | 878 | 1,096 | 33·3 | 765 |
| | 1883 | 1,273 | 1,543 | 48·3 | 1,009 |
| | 1884 | 1,313 | 1,716 | 49·8 | 1,006 |
| New Zealand ... | 1875 | 3,156 | ... | 30·3 | 840 |
| | 1880 | 3,706 | 9,401 | 35·6 | 764 |
| | 1883 | 4,074 | 10,037 | 39·2 | 753 |
| | 1884 | 4,264 | 10,474 | 41·0 | 756 |

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

897. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1884 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the nine preceding years :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1884.

1. New South Wales.

2. Queensland.

3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.

5. Victoria.
6. Western Australia.

7. Tasmania.

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia and in New South Wales in 1875 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

898. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1884, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1884.

| Proportion to Area. | Proportion to Population. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tasmania. | 1. Western Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 2. Queensland. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 3. South Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. | 4. New South Wales. |
| 5. Queensland. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 6. South Australia. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 7. Western Australia. | 7. Victoria. |

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

899. On the continent of Australia there were 27,564 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 33,141 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1884. At the same date at least 48,561 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 60,751 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 9·4 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 10·8 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population there were in the former 1,111 miles of line, and in the latter 1,048 miles.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

900. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that most messages are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in New Zealand, and the next in Victoria and Queensland :—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.

| | | | | Number of Messages. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 2,334,052 |
| 2. New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 1,654,305 |
| 3. Victoria | ... | ... | ... | 1,181,433* |
| 4. Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 1,122,553 |
| 5. South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 731,128 |
| 6. Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 204,152 |
| 7. Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 96,184 |
| Total | | | | 7,323,807 |

Telegraphs in British dominions.

901. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

* These figures differ from those given last year. For explanation, see footnote * to table following paragraph 891 ante.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

| Country or Colony. | Number of Miles of Telegraph Open. | | Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted). |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Line. | Wire. | |
| United Kingdom | 28,500 | 158,568 | 33,278, |
| Australasia | 33,141 | 60,751 | 7,324, |
| Canada | 23,320 | ... | ... |
| Cape of Good Hope | 4,219 | ... | 741, |
| Ceylon | 1,151 | ... | ... |
| India | 23,341 | ... | 1,837, |
| West Indies | 3,200 | ... | 200, |

902. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Number of Miles of Telegraph Open. | | Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted). |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Line. | Wire. | |
| Algeria | 4,300 | 8,678 | 800, |
| Argentine Confederation | 9,713 | 21,070 | 497, |
| Austria-Hungary | 32,720 | 96,077 | 10,850, |
| Belgium | 3,724 | 17,474 | 4,163, |
| Bosnia | 1,730 | 2,995 | 297, |
| Brazil | 5,811 | 9,478 | 332, |
| Bulgaria | 1,520 | 2,175 | 444, |
| Central America | 7,219 | ... | 483, |
| Chili | 7,625 | ... | 479, |
| Cochin-China | 1,200 | ... | 100, |
| Denmark | 2,382 | 6,688 | 1,252, |
| Egypt | 2,701 | 5,221 | 700, |
| France | 54,455 | 193,328 | 21,488, |
| Germany | 47,369 | 170,011 | 19,712, |
| Greece | 3,720 | 4,570 | 628, |
| Holland | 2,821 | 10,253 | 3,321, |
| Italy | 18,126 | 64,013 | 6,750, |
| Japan | 5,000 | 13,481 | 2,733, |
| Java | 5,762 | ... | 384, |
| Luxemburg | 210 | 816 | 85, |
| Mexico | 19,000 | ... | 700, |
| Persia | 3,824 | 6,124 | 83, |
| Peru | 1,382 | ... | 100, |
| Portugal | 3,045 | 7,257 | 1,727, |
| Roumania | 3,256 | 6,800 | 1,204, |
| Russia | 74,700 | 142,918 | 9,800, |
| Servia | 1,633 | 2,023 | 411, |
| Spain | 10,664 | 25,988 | 3,020, |
| Sweden and Norway | 9,878 | 21,374 | 2,075, |
| Switzerland | 4,269 | 10,320 | 2,852, |
| Turkey | 14,617 | 26,060 | 1,259, |
| United States | 145,037 | 450,571 | 42,076, |

Telegraphs
in each
continent.

903. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1880-81. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1884 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

| Continent. | Miles of Line. | Messages (000's omitted). |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Australasia | 33,141 | 7,324, |
| Europe | 284,300 | 108,200, |
| America | 168,300 | 38,200, |
| Asia | 32,100 | 3,900, |
| Africa | 12,500 | 1,600, |
| Cables | 105,300 | ... |
| The World | 635,641 | 159,224, |

Telegraphs
of the
world.

904. According to Mr. McCarthy† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length throughout the world of telegraph lines is 644,533 miles, and that of telegraph wire is 2,049,004 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by nearly 9,000 miles.

Railway
commis-
sioners.

905. Under the Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways in Victoria are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling, and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 441.
† Annual Statistician, San Francisco, 1886, page 412.

Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly; also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year. The first of such reports was published towards the end of 1885, and deals with the period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1885.

906. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open on the 30th June, 1885, was 1,675½;* consisting of 1,470¾ miles of single and 204¾ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1885:—

Railways: length, cost, &c.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.
(Year ended 30th June, 1885.)

| Names of Lines. | Length Open on 30th June, 1885. | | | Cost of Construction.† | | Distance Travelled during the Year. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Double Line. | Single Line. | Total. | Total. | Average per Mile. | |
| <i>Northern System.</i> | Miles | Miles | Miles | £ | £ | Miles. |
| Melbourne to Sandhurst ... | 100¾ | ... | 100¾ | 4,681,051‡ | 46,462 | } 1,883,791 |
| Sandhurst to Echuca ... | ... | 55¼ | 55¼ | 669,891§ | 12,125 | |
| Lancefield Junction to Lancefield | ... | 14½ | 14½ | 61,583 | 4,254 | |
| Carlsruhe to Daylesford ... | ... | 22¾ | 22¾ | 157,292 | 6,914 | |
| Castlemaine to Dunolly ... | ... | 47½ | 47½ | 294,608 | 6,202 | |
| Dunolly to St. Arnaud ... | ... | 33 | 33 | 158,828 | 4,813 | |
| St. Arnaud to Donald ... | ... | 23¾ | 23¾ | 93,549 | 3,939 | |
| Castlemaine to Maldon ... | ... | 10¼ | 10¼ | 56,415 | 5,504 | |
| Ballarat to Maryborough ... | ... | 42½ | 42½ | 264,709 | 6,228 | |
| Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line) | ... | 2 | 2 | 6,942 | 3,471 | |
| Maryborough to Avoca ... | ... | 15 | 15 | 60,773 | 4,051 | |
| Sandhurst to Inglewood ... | ... | 30 | 30 | 154,293 | 5,143 | |
| Inglewood to Charlton ... | ... | 42¾ | 42¾ | 163,326 | 3,820 | |
| Eaglehawk to Kerang ... | ... | 73¾ | 73¾ | 269,952 | 3,660 | |
| Charlton to Wycheproof ... | ... | 16½ | 16½ | 82,830 | 5,020 | |
| Korong Vale to Boort ... | ... | 18 | 18 | 69,420 | 3,857 | |
| Total ... | 100¾ | 447½ | 548¼ | 7,245,462 | 13,216 | |

* The length open on the 30th June, 1886, was 1742¾ miles.
† Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§) on page 451 post.
‡ Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £689,564.
§ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria being £49,282.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

| Names of Lines. | Length Open on 30th June, 1885. | | | Cost of Construction.* | | Distance Travelled during the Year. |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Double Line. | Single Line. | Total. | Total. | Average per Mile. | |
| | Miles | Miles | Miles | £ | £ | Miles. |
| <i>Western System.</i> | | | | | | |
| Footscray Junction to Williamstown | 6 | ... | 6 | 451,818† | 75,303 | 1,830,471 |
| Newport to Geelong (including line to Wharf and Williamstown Racecourse line) | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,111,053‡ | 28,128 | |
| West Geelong to Ballarat ... | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,759,718 | 32,892 | |
| Geelong to Queenscliff ... | ... | 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 108,990 | 5,253 | |
| Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch) | ... | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 311,032 | 5,924 | |
| Colac to Camperdown ... | ... | 28 | 28 | 121,594 | 4,342 | |
| Warrenheip to Gordons ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 84,782 | 6,521 | |
| Ballarat to Ararat ... | ... | 57 | 57 | 325,946 | 5,718 | |
| Ararat to Stawell ... | ... | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 117,367 | 6,259 | |
| Stawell to Horsham ... | ... | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 239,960 | 4,485 | |
| Horsham to Dimboola ... | ... | 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73,156 | 3,442 | |
| Ballarat to Scarsdale ... | ... | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57,856 | 4,366 | |
| Ararat to Hamilton ... | ... | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 312,811 | 4,704 | |
| Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf) | ... | 54 | 54 | 276,915 | 5,128 | |
| Braxholme to Casterton ... | ... | 32 | 32 | 158,298 | 4,947 | |
| Footscray to Bacchus Marsh§ | ... | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57,737§ | 3,725 | |
| Total ... | 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 483 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 545 | 5,569,033 | 10,218 | |
| <i>North-Eastern System.</i> | | | | | | |
| Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line) | 5 | ... | 5 | 106,522 | 21,304 | 1,417,977 |
| Essendon to Wodonga ... | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 182 | 1,751,013 | 9,621 | |
| Wodonga to Murray River ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35,851 | 15,934 | |
| Tallarook to Yea ... | ... | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 147,964 | 6,230 | |
| Mangalore to Shepparton ... | ... | 45 | 45 | 235,277 | 5,228 | |
| Shepparton to Numurkah ... | ... | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 65,808 | 3,210 | |
| Toolamba to Tatura ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 26,870 | 3,839 | |
| Benalla to St. James ... | ... | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71,445 | 3,485 | |
| Wangaratta to Beechworth ... | ... | 23 | 23 | 157,874 | 6,864 | |
| Everton to Myrtleford ... | ... | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 72,958 | 4,422 | |
| Springs to Wahgunyah ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 67,342 | 4,810 | |
| North Melbourne to Coburg ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 125,221 | 25,044 | |
| Total ... | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 345 | 364 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,864,145 | 7,858 | |

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§) on next page.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Completed portion only. The expenditure on this portion has been estimated. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

| Names of Lines. | Length Open on 30th June, 1885. | | | Cost of Construction.* | | Distance Travelled during the Year. |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Double Line. | Single Line. | Total. | Total. | Average per Mile. | |
| <i>Eastern System.</i> | Miles | Miles | Miles | £ | £ | Miles. |
| Spencer to Flinders streets Junction | ... | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7,161 | 9,548 | 961,111 |
| South Yarra to Oakleigh ... | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | ... | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 231,548 | 34,304 | |
| Oakleigh to Sale ... | ... | $118\frac{1}{4}$ | $118\frac{1}{4}$ | 789,722 | 6,679 | |
| Traralgon to Heyfield (including one mile to Traralgon Junction) | ... | $23\frac{1}{4}$ | $23\frac{1}{4}$ | 110,429 | 4,750 | |
| Morwell to Mirboo† | ... | 12 | 12 | 44,700 | 3,725 | |
| Hawthorn to Lilydale | ... | $20\frac{1}{4}$ | $20\frac{1}{4}$ | 202,700 | 10,009 | 756,468 |
| Caulfield to Frankston | ... | 20 | 20 | 121,807 | 6,090 | |
| Hobson's Bay Suburban | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 1,523,730† | 92,348 | |
| Total ... | $23\frac{1}{4}$ | $194\frac{1}{2}$ | $217\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,031,797 | 13,924 | |
| Grand Total | $204\frac{3}{4}$ | $1470\frac{3}{4}$ | $1,675\frac{1}{2}$ | 18,710,437§ | 11,188 | 6,849,818 |

907. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction at the end of June, 1885, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

Railways in course of construction.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, JUNE, 1885.

| Names of Systems and Lines. | Proposed Length. | Authorized Cost.¶ | Amount Expended to 30th June, 1885. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Northern System.</i> | Miles. | £ | £ |
| Footscray to Bacchus Marsh¶ | 7 | 150,000** | 141,857** |
| Bacchus Marsh to Maddingley | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 39,220 | |
| Total ... | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 189,220 | |
| <i>Western System.</i> | | | |
| Dimboola to South Australian Border | $63\frac{1}{4}$ | 272,846 | 60,457 |
| Murtoa to Warracknabeal†† ... | 31 | 131,571 | |
| Total ... | $94\frac{1}{4}$ | 404,417 | |
| <i>North-Eastern System.</i> | | | |
| St. James to Yarrawonga†† ... | 20 | 87,355 | |
| <i>Eastern System.</i> | | | |
| Morwell to Mirboo¶ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 76,000 | 50,593** |
| Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)... | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 51,986 | 39,196 |
| Total ... | $13\frac{3}{4}$ | 127,986 | ... |
| Grand Total ... | $137\frac{1}{2}$ | 808,978 | 292,103 |

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote.

† Completed portion only. The expenditure on this portion has been estimated. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

‡ Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £138,643.

§ The total cost of the railways open to the 30th June, 1885, was £22,851,141, viz., £18,710,437 as shown above, £2,618,350 on rolling-stock, £689,564 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £603,995 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.), and £228,795 cost of floating loans. See paragraphs 917 and 918 *post*.

¶ Exclusive of rolling-stock.

¶ Incomplete portion only. For particulars of the portion open for traffic, see last table.

** Estimated.

†† This line has since been opened for traffic.

Railways
authorized,
but not
commenced.

908. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of 1,199 miles, were authorized. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of $1,172\frac{1}{4}$ miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for the country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, is £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Three of these lines and portion of a fourth, of a total length of 117 miles, were in course of construction on the 30th June 1885, but up to that date the remaining 1,082 miles had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths and authorized cost of the latter; also the cost of further slight extensions and other works in connexion with existing lines legalised under the same Act :—

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED TO JUNE, 1885.

| Names of Lines. | | | | | | Approximate Length. | Authorized Cost.* |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
| COUNTRY LINES. | | | | | | Miles. | £ |
| Avoca and Ararat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $38\frac{3}{4}$ | 167,159 |
| †Bacchus Marsh and Gordons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $24\frac{3}{4}$ | 78,331 |
| ‡Bacchus Marsh Junction and Newport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20,491 |
| Ballarat East and Buninyong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 34,510 |
| ‡Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12,942 |
| Ballarat Racecourse and Springs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | 57,158 |
| Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 86,276 |
| Camperdown and Curdie's River | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $19\frac{3}{4}$ | 85,197 |
| ‡Camperdown to Terang and Warrnambool | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $43\frac{1}{2}$ | 187,650 |
| Coburg and Somerton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 30,197 |
| ‡Creswick and Daylesford | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 99,218 |
| Dandenong and Leongatha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $69\frac{3}{4}$ | 300,887 |
| Fitzroy and Whittlesea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $20\frac{3}{4}$ | 89,512 |
| Frankston and Crib Point | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $17\frac{3}{4}$ | 76,570 |
| Mornington Railway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 34,510 |
| Frankston Cemetery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,236 |
| Hamilton and Coleraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 99,218 |
| ‡Heyfield and Bairnsdale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $49\frac{3}{4}$ | 214,611 |
| ‡Horsham and Natimuk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 81,962 |
| Inglewood and Dunolly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $24\frac{1}{4}$ | 104,610 |
| Kerang and Swan Hill | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 155,297 |
| Koroit and Belfast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | 53,922 |
| Koroit Railway, <i>via</i> Penshurst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $47\frac{3}{4}$ | 205,983 |
| Hamilton and Penshurst | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $17\frac{1}{4}$ | 74,413 |
| Koroit and Warrnambool | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 46,373 |
| Kyneton and Redesdale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 71,177 |

* Exclusive of rolling-stock. The amounts given are only rough approximations. There is no definite amount authorized for the construction of any one line.

† For portion of this line in progress, see last table.

‡ These lines are now in course of construction.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED TO JUNE, 1885—continued.

| Names of Lines. | | | | | Approximate Length. | Authorized Cost.* |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Miles. | £ |
| COUNTRY LINES—continued. | | | | | | |
| Lancefield and Kilmore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59,315 |
| Leongatha and Port Albert | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 216,767 |
| †Lilydale and Healesville (<i>via</i> Yarra Flats) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 65,785 |
| Lubeck and Rupanyup | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45,295 |
| Maffra and Briagolong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 42,060 |
| Maldon and Laanecoorie | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 64,707 |
| †Moe and Narracan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 45,295 |
| Mount Moriac and Forest... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 47,452 |
| Murchison and Rushworth | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 56,079 |
| Myrtleford and Bright | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 79,805 |
| Numurkah and Cobram | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92,747 |
| Numurkah and Nathalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 56,079 |
| Ondit and Beeac | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 34,510 |
| Ringwood and Ferntree Gully | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 33,432 |
| Sale and Stratford | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40,981 |
| Scarsdale and Lintons | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 35,589 |
| Shepparton and Dookie | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59,315 |
| †Tatura and Echuca | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 146,669 |
| Terang and Mortlake | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 56,079 |
| Wandong, Heathcote, and Sandhurst | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 307,357 |
| Warragul and Neerim | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 44,216 |
| †Wedderburn-road and Wedderburn | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 21,569 |
| Wodonga and Talangatta... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 108,924 |
| Yackandandah and Beechworth | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 57,158 |
| Yea and Mansfield | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 240,493 |
| Total ... | | | | | 1,054 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 4,529,088 |
| SUBURBAN LINES. | | | | | | |
| †Alphington and Heidelberg | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 39,310 |
| †Brighton and Picnic Point | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 38,120 |
| Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 89,340 |
| †Fitzroy Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 14,300 |
| †Hawthorn and Kew | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 14,300 |
| †Lal Lal Racecourse | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 28,590 |
| Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh, <i>via</i> Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 150,090 |
| †Royal Park and Clifton Hill | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 33,350 |
| Total ... | | | | | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 407,400 |
| MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. | | | | | | |
| Murray Bridge Railway (temporary) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,750 |
| Murray Bridge Railway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| Flinders-street Viaduct | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73,000 |
| Duplication of Lines— | | | | | | |
| North-Eastern to Seymour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200,000 |
| Hawthorn and Camberwell | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,500 |
| Junction station, Alphington line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,000 |
| Railway bridge over Yarra, near Falls Bridge, and raising Sandridge and St. Kilda lines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140,000 |
| Railway bridge over Yarra, at Cremorne | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 |
| Workshops, sheds, works, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 640,000 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | 1,082 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 6,095,738§ |

* Exclusive of rolling-stock. The amounts given are only rough approximations. There is no definite amount authorized for the construction of any one line.

† These lines are now in course of construction.

‡ This line has since been opened for traffic.

§ Since the passing of the Act, an additional amount of £405,000 has also been made available.

Rolling-
stock.

909. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow on the 30th June, 1884 and 1885. With a trifling exception in the case of first class and composite carriages, an increase will be observed under all the heads :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1884 AND 1885.

| Date. | Number of— | | | | | | Total Cost of Rolling- stock. |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Loco- motives. | First Class and Composite Carriages. | Second and Third Class Carriages. | Sheep and Cattle Trucks. | Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c. | Guard Vans and other Vehicles. | |
| 30 June, 1884 ... | 271 | 438 | 200 | 409 | 3,849 | 251 | £ 2,394,904 |
| 30 June, 1885 ... | 305 | 434 | 268 | 505 | 4,006 | 286 | 2,618,350 |
| Increase ... | 34 | ... | 86 | 96 | 157 | 35 | 223,446 |
| Decrease ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Passenger
rates.

910. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1885.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| | | d. | | d. |
| First class, country lines | ... 2 | | Second class, country lines | 1½ |
| „ suburban lines | ... 1 | | „ suburban lines | ¾ |

Miles
open and
travelled.

911. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during the calendar year 1883 and the financial year 1884-5, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage and goods traffic having increased by 20 per cent., and the passengers carried by as much as 31 per cent. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year* :—

* The following lines were opened for traffic during the year 1884-5, at the dates named :—1st September, Henty to Casterton, 8¾ miles ; 9th September, North Melbourne to Coburg, 5 miles ; 25th October, Pyramid Hill to Kerang, 24½ miles ; and 10th April, 1885, Morwell to Boolarra, 72 miles.

**RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1883 AND 1884-5.***

| Year. | Extent Opened. | Train Mileage. | Passengers.† | Goods and Live Stock. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Miles. | Miles. | No. | Tons. |
| 1883 | 1,562 | 5,701,513 | 26,485,304 | 1,881,760 |
| 1884-5 | 1,676 | 6,849,818 | 34,814,002 | 2,272,361 |
| Increase ... | 114 | 1,148,305 | 8,328,698 | 390,601 |

912. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the calendar year 1883 and the financial year 1884-5. The former was the last complete year under the old, and the latter the first complete financial year under the new, management :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1883 AND 1884-5.‡

| Year. | Receipts. | | | | Working Expenses. | Net Income. | Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts. |
|----------------|---------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| | Passenger Fares. | Freight on Goods and Live Stock. | Sundries. | Total. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| 1883 ... | 786,773 | 980,857 | 130,681 | 1,898,311 | 1,273,922 | 624,389 | 67·11 |
| 1884-5 ... | 913,161 | 1,109,224 | 159,547 | 2,181,932 | 1,277,425 | 904,507 | 58·55 |
| Increase | 126,388 | 128,367 | 28,866 | 283,621 | 3,503 | 280,118 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·56 |

913. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway lines open for traffic was only 7 per cent. greater in 1884-5 than in 1883, the net income increased by £280,000 or by over two-fifths; it was also greater by over £150,000 than in 1881, when the net income received was next largest to that in the year under review. This satisfactory result was due to the largely increased revenue under all heads, combined with the very small increase in the working expenses, which, in proportion to the receipts, showed a considerable falling-off. In regard to the working expenses, however, it should be pointed out that in

* During the year 1885-6 the train mileage was 7,256,703, the passengers numbered 42,511,014, and the quantity of goods and live stock carried amounted to 2,724,095 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

‡ During the year 1885-6, the total receipts amounted to £2,329,126 and the expenditure to £1,310,538. The net income was thus £1,018,588, or over £110,000 in excess of that in the previous year. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 56·27 per cent.

1883 there were unusually heavy charges, owing to extensive renewals of the permanent way, and consequently the proportion of working expenses to receipts—viz., 67 per cent.—was the highest yet recorded. In 1884-5 this proportion—58½ per cent.—was higher than in any previous year except 1883 and 1882; prior to the last-named year the proportion had always been less than 55 per cent.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

914. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last thirteen years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1873-4 TO 1885-6.

| Year. | Average Number of Miles Open. | Gross Earnings per Mile. | Expenses per Mile. | Net Profits per Mile. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1873-4 | 414 | 2,056 | 905 | 1,151 |
| 1874-5 | 541 | 1,701 | 890 | 811 |
| 1875-6 | 608 | 1,636 | 821 | 815 |
| 1877 | 787 | 1,443 | 753 | 690 |
| 1878 | 967 | 1,258 | 647 | 611 |
| 1879 | 1,091 | 1,120 | 587 | 533 |
| 1880 | 1,194 | 1,250 | 682 | 568 |
| 1881 | 1,215 | 1,371 | 752 | 619 |
| 1882 | 1,300 | 1,370 | 845 | 525 |
| 1883 | 1,432 | 1,326 | 890 | 436 |
| 1884 (6 months) | 1,598 | 701 | 425 | 276 |
| 1884-5 | 1,655 | 1,318 | 772 | 546 |
| 1885-6 | 1,691 | 1,377 | 775 | 602 |

Decrease of net profits per mile.

915. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile, as a rule, gradually decrease; thus in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 25 per cent. of that open in 1884-5, the annual net profits per mile were more than twice as great as at the latter period. In 1880 and 1881, exceptional increases occurred in this item, which was in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines, on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines, were included for the first time in those years. A minimum of net profits per mile seems to have been reached in 1883, and it is satisfactory to notice that considerable improvement has taken place since that period.

Railway debt.

916. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1885, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was £21,824,405,

which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £21,836,598.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £228,795, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £21,607,803.

917. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,543,842, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,† and £343,842 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of June, 1885, to £23,143,244, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,237,196. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1885.

| RECEIPTS. | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------|
| Gross amount of loans ... | ... | ... | £21,836,598 |
| Railway loan liquidation and construction account † ... | ... | ... | 2,200,000 |
| From consolidated revenue ... | ... | ... | 343,842 |
| Total receipts ... | ... | ... | £24,380,440 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| Construction of completed lines ... | ... | ... | £18,710,437 ‡ |
| Rolling-stock, general construction, &c. ... | ... | ... | 4,140,704 § |
| Construction of lines in progress... | } | | 292,103 ‡ |
| Preliminary surveys ... | | | |
| Total expenditure ... | ... | ... | £23,143,244 |
| Balance unexpended ... | ... | ... | £1,237,196 |

918. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £22,851,141, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1884-5, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £22,236,000. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1884-5 has already been stated|| to have been £904,507. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4·068 per cent., equal to £4 1s. 4d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of £2 19s. 2d. per £100 in 1883.¶ It should be mentioned that the nominal rate of interest payable on the

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 334 ante.

† See footnote (*) on page 123 ante.

‡ For particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 906 and 907 ante.

§ Includes net cost of floating the loans, £228,795; and cost of Melbourne station, £603,995. See also footnote (§) on page 451 ante.

|| See table following paragraph 912 ante.

¶ During the year 1885-6, the net railway revenue amounted to £1,018,588, equal to 4·36 per cent. on the capital cost (£23,377,500) of the lines opened for traffic.

borrowed capital on the 30th June, 1885, averaged 4·55 per cent., or £4 11s. per £100; whilst three months later it was reduced to 4·26 per cent., or £4 5s. 2d. per £100.*

Proportion
of income to
capital cost.

919. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last five full financial years :—

| | | | | | | | Percentage of Capital Cost. |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·083 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·512 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·958 |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·068 |
| 1885-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·360† |

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

920. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1885, including rolling-stock, was £1,767,730.

Rates of
interest on
debentures
of purchased
railways.

921. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £242,300, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1884, and the balance of the 6 per cent. debentures of the value of £38,900, were redeemed on the 1st January, 1886. The debentures outstanding after that date bore 5 per cent. interest, and represented a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

922. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. Since the railways have been placed under the control of Commissioners, however, there has been a marked improvement, and in 1884-5 the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was nearly as high as it was before the railways were purchased from the company. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

* See table following paragraph 343 *ante*.

† See footnote (¶) on the previous page.

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.*

| Year. | Capital Cost of Lines.† | Interest payable on Capital Cost. | | Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.) | | Net Gain (+) or Loss (−) on working Lines after payment of Interest. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Amount. | Average annual rate per cent.‡ | Amount. | Percentage of Capital Cost.‡ | Amount. | Percentage of Capital Cost.‡ |
| 1873 to 1876 (annual average) | £ 1,000,000 | £ 56,500§ | 5·65 | £ 82,627 | 8·26 | + £ 26,127 | + 2·61 |
| 1877-8 ... | 1,015,011 | 57,348§ | 5·65 | 81,152 | 8·00 | + 23,804 | + 2·35 |
| 1878-9 ... | 1,337,128 | 65,093 | 4·87 | 43,728 | 3·27 | − 21,365 | − 1·60 |
| 1879 (6 months) ... | 1,337,128 | 32,546 | 4·87 | 34,700 | 5·18 | + 2,154 | + ·31 |
| 1880 ... | 1,362,316 | 65,476 | 4·81 | 61,317 | 4·50 | − 4,159 | − ·31 |
| 1881 ... | 1,392,975 | 65,660 | 4·73 | 19,414 | 1·39 | − 46,246 | − 3·32 |
| 1882 ... | 1,460,195 | 68,085 | 4·66 | − 71,828 | − 4·92 | − 139,913 | − 9·58 |
| 1883 .. | 1,576,520 | 72,413 | 4·59 | 23,579 | 1·50 | − 48,834 | − 3·10 |
| 1884 (6 months) ... | 1,647,150 | 37,380 | 4·54 | 45,995 | 5·59 | + 8,615 | + 1·05 |
| 1884-5 ... | 1,715,460 | 77,490 | 4·52 | 113,731 | 6·63 | + 36,241 | + 2·11 |

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

923. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital cost; and if interest be allowed on the latter at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss on the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879 and the eighteen months ended with June, 1885. During the twelve months ended with that date, the net income was equivalent to nearly $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was more than 2 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained during the half-year was £36,240. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has quite recently sprung up in the more distant suburbs of Melbourne; it will also be borne in mind that it was during the first six of the 18 months to which reference

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

* During the year 1885-6, the revenue of these lines amounted to £302,188, and the working expenses to £172,479; and thus the net income was £129,709, being equivalent to 7·17 per cent. of the capital cost (£1,808,454), or the highest proportion realized since their purchase. This was mainly in consequence of the revenue from passenger traffic having increased by nearly 15 per cent.

† The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1885, the capital cost was £1,767,730, as stated in paragraph 920 ante.

‡ Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

§ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

|| The minus sign (−) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

has been made, viz., on the 1st February, 1884, that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners.

Loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 7 years.

924. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that during the 7 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1885, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £270,636 ; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to as much as £213,507.

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

925. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last 6½ years has been not much more than half that upon the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems :—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | Amount of Compensation payable. | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Hobson's Bay lines. | Other lines. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1879 | 936 | 5,310 | 6,246 |
| 1880 | 76 | 3,010 | 3,086 |
| 1881 | 45,160 | 19,835 | 64,995 |
| 1882 | 114,587† | 17,141 | 131,728 |
| 1883 | 25,802 | 27,737 | 53,539 |
| 1884 (first 6 months) | 1,630 | 30,098 | 31,728 |
| 1884-5 | 1,061 | 13,210 | 14,271 |
| Total | 189,252 | 116,341 | 305,593 |

Return on
capital cost
of each rail-
way system.

926. The revenue returned in 1884-5 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock of the lines open) was as high as 6 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—or somewhat less than on the Hobson's Bay lines ; but varied from 2¼ per cent. to 4 per cent. on the other lines. The net returns on all the systems, except the North-Eastern and Eastern system, were, in proportion to the capital cost, considerably higher than in the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the

* This table includes compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, &c., of which no separate account was kept prior to 1884-5. In that year, however, it was ascertained that of the amount paid £5,816 was for personal damage, and £8,455 for damage to goods.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

various systems in the calendar year 1883 and in the financial year 1884-5, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH
RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1883 AND 1884-5.

| | | | | | 1883. Per Cent. | 1884-5. Per Cent. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| Northern system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·36 | 3·19 |
| Western system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·39 | 3·93 |
| North-Eastern system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·91 | 6·18 |
| Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·58 | 2·25 |
| Hobson's Bay lines ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·50 | 6·63 |
| All lines ... | | | | | 2·96 | 4·07 |

927. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1880, and for the years 1883 and 1884 :—

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| Colony. | Year. | Miles of Railway open on 31st December. | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | | Number. | Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory. | Per 100,000 Inhabitants. |
| Victoria ... | 1870 | 274 | 31 | 38 |
| | 1875 | 617 | 70 | 78 |
| | 1880 | 1,199 | 136 | 139 |
| | 1883 | 1,562 | 178 | 168 |
| | 1884 | 1,663 | 189 | 173 |
| New South Wales ... | 1870 | 335 | 11 | 67 |
| | 1875 | 437 | 14 | 72 |
| | 1880 | 850 | 28 | 114 |
| | 1883 | 1,365 | 44 | 157 |
| | 1884 | 1,665 | 54 | 181 |
| Queensland ... | 1870 | 206 | 3 | 178 |
| | 1875 | 265 | 4 | 146 |
| | 1880 | 633 | 9 | 280 |
| | 1883 | 1,038 | 16 | 361 |
| | 1884 | 1,207 | 18 | 389 |
| South Australia ... | 1870 | 133 | 1 | 72 |
| | 1875 | 274 | 3 | 130 |
| | 1880 | 667 | 7 | 249 |
| | 1883 | 988 | 11 | 324 |
| | 1884 | 1,059 | 12 | 339 |
| Western Australia ... | 1870 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1875 | 38 | ... | 142 |
| | 1880 | 72 | ... | 248 |
| | 1883 | 115 | 1 | 363 |
| | 1884 | 118 | 1 | 358 |

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Miles of Railway open on 31st December. | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number. | Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory. | Per 100,000 Inhabitants. |
| Tasmania ... | 1870 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1875 | 150 | 57 | 145 |
| | 1880 | 172 | 65 | 150 |
| | 1883 | 167 | 63 | 132 |
| | 1884 | 215 | 82 | 165 |
| New Zealand ... | 1870 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1875 | 542 | 52 | 144 |
| | 1880 | 1,258 | 121 | 259 |
| | 1883 | 1,480 | 142 | 274 |
| | 1884 | 1,570 | 155 | 278 |

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

928. At the end of 1884, the lines of Victoria extended over 93 more miles than those of New Zealand, but 2 miles less than those of New South Wales, which colony increased the length of her lines in a single year by 300 miles. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1884, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. New Zealand.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

929. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies ; but, in proportion to population, it occupied a lower position than any colony except Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in 1884 in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- To Area.

1. Victoria.

2. New Zealand.

3. Tasmania.

4. New South Wales.

5. Queensland.

6. South Australia.

7. Western Australia.
- To Population.

1. Queensland.

2. Western Australia.

3. South Australia.

4. New Zealand.

5. New South Wales.

6. Victoria.

7. Tasmania.

930. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1884, is shown in the following table. It will be

observed that the length in 1884 in Australia was six times, and in Australasia eight times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

| Year. | | | | Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December. | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| | | | | Continent of Australia. | Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand. |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 948 | 948 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | 1,309 | 1,499 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 1,527 | 1,781 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 1,631 | 2,323 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 1,892 | 2,783 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 2,346 | 3,472 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 2,736 | 3,978 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 2,995 | 4,339 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 3,421 | 4,852 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 4,012 | 5,471 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 4,575 | 6,207 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 5,068 | 6,715 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 5,712 | 7,497 |

931. In 1884, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 1·9 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 228 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants ; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 2·4 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 234·2 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants. Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

932. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 715 out of 1,059 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland and Western Australia, all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In Tasmania, 45 miles of line have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, and 170 miles upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In New Zealand, there are also two gauges, one of 3 feet 6 inches and the other of 4 feet 8½ inches. Gauges of lines in Australasia.

933 The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian colony during the year 1884:— Length, cost, and revenue of railways in each colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884.*

| Colony. | At end of 1884. | | During the Year 1884. | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number of Miles Open. | Capital Cost. | Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Net Revenue. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 1,663 | 22,070,300 | 2,196,149 | 1,335,800 | 860,349 |
| New South Wales ... | 1,665 | 20,080,138 | 2,086,237 | 1,301,259 | 784,978 |
| Queensland ... | 1,207 | 8,631,835 | 630,631 | 357,535 | 273,096 |
| South Australia ... | 1,059 | 7,273,520 | 606,539 | 382,723 | 223,816 |
| Western Australia ... | 118 | 381,885 | 20,809 | 18,114 | 2,695 |
| Total ... | 5,712 | 58,437,678 | 5,540,365 | 3,395,431 | 2,144,934 |
| Tasmania ... | 215 | 1,793,939 | 114,768 | 95,748 | 19,020 |
| New Zealand ... | 1,570 | 11,810,194 | 1,045,712 | 690,026 | 355,686 |
| Grand Total ... | 7,497 | 72,041,811 | 6,700,845 | 4,181,205 | 2,519,640 |

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

934. The average cost of railways per mile, as deduced from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,271 in Victoria to £3,236 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

| | (At the end of 1884.) | £ |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Victoria ... | ... | 13,271 |
| 2. New South Wales ... | ... | 12,060 |
| 3. Tasmania ... | ... | 8,344 |
| 4. New Zealand ... | ... | 7,522 |
| 5. Queensland ... | ... | 7,151 |
| 6. South Australia ... | ... | 6,868 |
| 7. Western Australia ... | ... | 3,236 |

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in each colony.

935. The net railway revenue bears a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria and New South Wales than in any of the other colonies, the proportion being in favour of the latter by a very small fraction. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia do not pay 1 per cent., and those of Tasmania only just 1 per cent., whilst those of the other colonies pay over 3 per cent. upon their capital cost:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

| | Per Cent. |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. New South Wales ... | 3·91 |
| 2. Victoria ... | 3·90 |
| 3. Queensland ... | 3·16 |
| 4. South Australia ... | 3·08 |
| 5. New Zealand ... | 3·01 |
| 6. Tasmania ... | 1·06 |
| 7. Western Australia ... | ·71 |

* For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A post.

936. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £10,231 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·6 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,610 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·5 per cent.

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

937. In 1884 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was somewhat less than on the Australian continent, whilst the length open on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand was somewhat more than half that in England and Wales. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of nearly 53 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to 4·2 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884.

| Country. | Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December. | Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.). | Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders). | Traffic Receipts. | Working Expenses. |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | £ | | £ | £ |
| England and Wales | 13,340 | 665,055,379 | 621,131,188 | 60,099,011 | 31,732,486 |
| Scotland ... | 2,999 | 100,654,987 | 54,305,074 | 7,595,391 | 3,908,594 |
| Ireland ... | 2,525 | 35,754,001 | 19,555,598 | 2,828,241 | 1,576,117 |
| Total United Kingdom } | 18,864 | 801,464,367 | 694,991,8 60 | 70,522,643 | 37,217,197 |

938. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

Railways in British possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884.

| | Miles of Railway Open. | | Miles of Railway Open. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| British India ... | 12,004 | Canada ... | 9,575 |
| Ceylon ... | 177 | Jamaica ... | 25 |
| Mauritius ... | 92 | Trinidad ... | 51 |
| Natal ... | 116 | British Guiana ... | 21 |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 1,453† | | |

939. In 1878, Canada had only 5,915, the Cape of Good Hope had only 547, and Natal had only 5 miles of railway open; since then the increase in the first has been 3,660 miles, in the second 906 miles, and in the third 111 miles. It is probable the construction of railways in the last two was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

Extension of railways in Canada, the Cape, and Natal.

* See table following paragraph 912, and paragraphs 917 and 918, ante.
† Including private lines.

Railways in India.

940. In India, in 1882, there were 4,611 miles of guaranteed and 5,533 miles of State railways open, or 10,144 miles in all. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the guaranteed railway lines was 57 per cent., and on the State railway lines 46 per cent.; or 50 per cent. on the two descriptions of railway lines combined. The number of passengers carried in the year was 58,876,000, besides about 32,000 season ticket holders; and the weight of goods carried was 14,833,243 tons, in addition to about 700,000 head of live stock.

Railways in Australasia, Canada, and India compared.

941. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over a greater length by one-fourth than, and the railways in British India extend over nearly twice the length of, all the lines in the Australasian colonies.

Railways in Foreign countries.

942. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Miles of Railway Open. | Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.) | Annual Number of Passengers carried. (000's omitted) | Annual Receipts. (000's omitted). | Annual Expenses. (000's omitted). |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| EUROPE. | | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 1883 | 12,603 | £ 263,333, | 50,254, | £ 20,456, | £ 11,680, |
| Belgium ... | 1884 | 2,711 | 68,817, | 64,462, | 6,359, | 3,699, |
| Denmark ... | 1883-4 | 997 | ... | 7,571, | 696, | 490, |
| France ... | 1883 | 16,578 | 459,279, | 207,171, | 45,022, | 24,560, |
| German Empire ... | 1882-3 | 21,785 | 462,636, | ... | 48,494, | 26,728, |
| Greece ... | 1884 | 109 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Holland ... | 1884 | 1,406 | 26,203, | 19,217, | 2,138, | 1,307, |
| Italy ... | 1883 | 5,871 | 114,092, | 36,817, | 8,245, | 5,933, |
| Portugal ... | 1883 | 927 | ... | 2,449 | 828, | ... |
| Russia ... | 1881-2 | 14,226 | ... | 35,784, | 31,800, | 22,980, |
| Spain ... | 1880 | 4,550 | ... | 14,813, | 5,569, | 2,453, |
| Sweden and Norway | 1883-4 | 4,945 | 32,265, | 11,876, | 2,573, | 1,501, |
| Switzerland ... | 1884 | 1,795 | 38,042, | 23,490, | 2,866, | 1,541, |
| Turkey in Europe ... | 1882 | 865 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ASIA. | | | | | | |
| China ... | 1883 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan ... | 1884 | 263 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| AMERICA. | | | | | | |
| Argentine Confederation | 1884 | 3,046 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brazil ... | 1884 | 5,066 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chili ... | 1883 | 1,368 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mexico ... | 1884 | 3,619 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peru ... | ... | 2,030 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| United States ... | 1884 | 125,152 | 1,599,248, | 334,571, | 160,559, | ... |
| Uruguay ... | 1875 | 260 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venezuela ... | ... | 372 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

943. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884,* the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1882; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1882.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1882.†

| Year. | Total Length at end of years named. | Average Annual Increase between periods named. | Year. | Total Length at end of years named. | Average Annual Increase between periods named. |
|----------|---|---|----------|---|---|
| | Miles. | Miles. | | Miles. | Miles. |
| 1830 ... | 206 | ... | 1874 ... | 175,788 | 8,074 |
| 1840 ... | 5,335 | 513 | 1875 ... | 183,681 | 7,894 |
| 1850 ... | 23,612 | 1,828 | 1876 ... | 192,262 | 8,582 |
| 1855 ... | 42,320 | 3,742 | 1877 ... | 199,235 | 6,974 |
| 1860 ... | 66,376 | 4,812 | 1878 ... | 205,635 | 6,400 |
| 1865 ... | 90,116 | 4,748 | 1879 ... | 213,737 | 8,102 |
| 1870 ... | 137,850 | 9,547 | 1880 ... | 221,718 | 7,981 |
| 1871 ... | 146,168 | 8,318 | 1881 ... | 236,613 | 14,895 |
| 1872 ... | 155,891 | 9,723 | 1882 ... | 255,645 | 19,032 |
| 1873 ... | 167,714 | 11,823 | | | |

944. By the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883 Tramways. (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the municipalities interested, any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right was then vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, twelve in number, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal revenues. The Trust is required by the Act to complete the tramways by the 12th October, 1889, and to grant a 30 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884, or the time the liability for interest commences. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining

* Page 1086, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to $\frac{1}{621}$ of an English mile.

† According to Mr. L. P. McCarty (*Annual Statistician*, 1886, p. 412), the length of the railways of the world in 1883-4 was 297,957 miles.

road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair ; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent. ; also to contribute a further annual amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the first ten years, 2 per cent. during the next ten years, and 3 per cent. during the remainder of the term, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate reduction or extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust during construction of the trams are to be defrayed out of the loan ; after that period one-half will be paid by the company, not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the other half by the municipalities ; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The first loan of the Trust—for £500,000, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was successfully floated in London on the 6th November, 1884 ; and a second loan for a similar amount, and bearing the same rate of interest, was floated in October, 1885, the latter realizing, so far as the Trust was concerned, a net average price, exclusive of all expenses, of £101 15s.,† and the construction of the lines is now being rapidly proceeded with. The following account of the tramways, and proposed mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust :—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 16 miles by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working :—

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway ; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called “yokes,” which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed

* Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the Tramways Trust Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures were disposed of in Melbourne, at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d. This price includes a certain amount of accrued interest.

on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or on ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines and the horse line to Port Melbourne are to be paved with red-gum blocks; the other horse lines will be laid on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *viâ* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d.

The line from Spencer-street Railway Station to Hawthorn-bridge, *viâ* Flinders-street, a length of 3 miles 5 furlongs, was opened for public traffic in November, 1885; that from Spencer-street Station, *viâ* Collins-street to the Merri-creek, Fitzroy, *viâ* Brunswick-street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the 2nd October, 1886; and the Simpson's-road branch, 2 miles long, on the 22nd November, 1886.

The number of miles under construction in addition to the above was, on the 1st September, 1886, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

This comprises the whole of the cable system north of the Yarra, with the exception of one short branch, and it is expected that the whole of this system will be open for traffic by July, 1887.

The southern lines will be commenced early in 1887, but the date of their completion depends upon that of the Prince's and Falls bridges over the Yarra.

945. The following table contains a statement of the average rates Wages. of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1885, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Description of Labour. | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS. | | | | |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Coachmen, foot- | per week, with board and lodging } | 17s. 6d. to 25s. | 15s. to 30s. | 20s. to 30s. |
| men, grooms, | | | | |
| gardeners | | | | |
| Butlers ... | ... ” ” | ... | ... | 20s. to 40s. |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Cooks ... | ... per annum, with board and lodging | £40 to £60 | £35 to £60 | £40 to £75 |
| Laundresses | ... ” ” | £30 to £40 | £30 | £35 to £52 |
| Housemaids | ... ” ” | £25 to £35 | £25 to £35 | £25 to £40 |
| Nursemaids | ... ” ” | £20 to £35 | £25 to £35 | £20 to £40 |
| General servants | ... ” ” | £24 to £35 | £30 to £35 | £26 to £40 |
| Girls ... | ... per week ” | ... | ... | 5s. to 8s. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—continued.

| Description of Labour. | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2.—HOTEL SERVANTS. | | | | |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Barmen ... | ... per week, with board and lodging | 25s. to 30s. | 20s. to 40s. | 30s. to 45s. |
| Waiters ... | ... " " | 20s. to 35s. | 25s. to 35s. | 20s. to 40s. |
| Boots ... | ... " " | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Ostlers ... | ... " " | 15s. to 25s. | 17s. 6d. to 20s. | 17s. 6d. to 20s. |
| Cooks ... | ... " " | 20s. to 60s. | 25s. to 40s. | 20s. to 65s. |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Barmaids | ... per week, with board and lodging | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. |
| Waitresses | ... " " | 15s. to 20s. | 12s 6d. to 15s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Housemaids | ... per annum | £35 to £40 | £30 to £35 | £30 to £40 |
| Cooks ... | ... " " | £50 to £100 | £50 to £80 | £50 to £100 |
| 3.—FARM SERVANTS. | | | | |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Ploughmen | ... per week, and found | 20s. to 25s. | 20s. to 21s. | 20s. to 25s. |
| Farm labourers | ... " " | 12s. 6d. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Milkmen for dairies | ... " " | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Cheesemakers | ... " " | ... | ... | 25s. to 40s. |
| Reapers * | ... per acre, " | 12s. to 15s. | 7s. 6d. to 15s. | 10s. to 15s. |
| Mowers * | ... " " | 3s. to 5s. | 4s. to 6s. | 3s. 6d. to 6s. |
| Threshers * | ... per bushel, " | 5d. to 7d. | 5d. to 7d. | 5d. to 7d. |
| Cooks ... | ... per annum, " | £50 | £50 | £50 to £60 |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Dairymaids | ... per annum, with board and lodging | £40 | £30 to £35 | £30 to £35 |
| Cooks ... | ... " " | £30 to £35 | £30 to £35 | £30 to £50 |
| General servants | ... " " | £30 to £35 | £30 to £35 | £30 to £35 |
| Married couples (generally useful) | ... " " | £60 to £80 | £60 to £70 | £60 to £90 |
| Hop-pickers | ... per bushel ... | ... | ... | 3½d. to 4½d. |
| Maize-pickers | ... per bag ... | ... | ... | 6d. |
| 4.—STATION SERVANTS. | | | | |
| <i>Males.</i> | | | | |
| Boundary riders | ... per annum, with rations | £30 to £50 | £40 to £60 | £40 to £60 |
| Shepherds | ... " " | £35 to £52 | £40 to £50 | £36 to £52 |
| Stockmen | ... " " | £40 to £65 | £60 to £70 | £55 to £75 |
| Hutkeepers | ... " " | £25 to £40 | £26 to £40 | £26 to £40 |
| Cooks ... | ... " " | £40 to £52 | £45 to £55 | £50 to £60 |
| Labourers | ... per week, " | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Drovers ... | ... " " | 25s. to 40s. | 25s. to 40s. | 25s. to 40s. |
| Sheepwashers | ... " " | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. |
| Shearers | ... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations | 11s. to 15s. | 12s. to 15s. | 12s. to 15s. |
| <i>Females.</i> | | | | |
| Cooks ... | ... per annum, with board and lodging | £45 to £55 | £45 to £55 | £30 to £50 |
| General servants | ... " " | £26 to £45 | £18 to £40 | £20 to £40 |
| Married couples | ... per annum, with rations | £45 to £70 | £70 to £90 | £60 to £90 |

* Of late years, the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—continued.

| Description of Labour. | | | | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|---|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC. | | | | | | | |
| Printers ... | ... per 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1s. | 1s. | 1s. 1d. |
| Lithographers | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 15s. | £2 10s. to £3 15s. | £2 10s. to £3 15s. |
| Binders ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 |
| Paper rulers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 to £3 10s. | £3 to £3 10s. | £3 to £3 10s. |
| Sewers and folders (females) | .. | ... | ... | ... | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. | 15s. to 25s. |
| 6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS. | | | | | | | |
| Watchmakers | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £4 | £3 10s. to £5 | £3 10s. to £6 |
| Manufacturing jew- ellers | .. | ... | ... | ... | £2 15s. to £3 15s. | £2 15s. to £3 15s. | £2 15s. to £3 15s. |
| Enamellers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £6 to £8 | £6 to £8 | £6 to £8 |
| 7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER. | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmiths | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 10s. to 13s. | 10s. to 13s. | 10s. to 14s. |
| Farriers—Firemen | per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 15s. | £2 15s. | £2 15s. |
| „ Doormen | .. | ... | ... | ... | £2 5s. | 30s. to 40s. | 30s. to 40s. |
| Hammermen | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 7s. to 8s. 6d. | 7s. to 8s. | 7s. to 8s. |
| Fitters ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8s. to 12s. | 9s. to 12s. | 9s. to 12s. |
| Turners ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10s. to 13s. | 10s. to 13s. | 10s. to 13s. |
| Boilermakers and platers | .. | ... | ... | ... | 10s. to 13s. | 11s. to 13s. | 10s. to 14s. |
| Riveters... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 9s. to 11s. | 9s. to 11s. | 9s. to 11s. |
| Moulders | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10s. to 13s. | 10s. to 12s. | 10s. to 12s. |
| Brassfinishers, cop- persmiths | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9s. to 12s. | 9s. to 12s. | 8s. to 12s. |
| Tinsmiths | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 |
| Ironworkers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 10s. to £3 |
| Galvanizers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £3 | £3 | £3 |
| Plumbers, gasfitters | .. | ... | ... | ... | £3 | £3 | £2 10s. to £3 10s. |
| 8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. | | | | | | | |
| Smiths ... | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 5s. | £2 5s. to £4 |
| Bodymakers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £4 | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £4 10s. |
| Wheelers | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 10s. |
| Painters ... | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 9s. to 12s. | 8s. to 12s. | 10s. to 12s 6d. |
| Trimmers | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 10s. |
| Vycemen | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 to £2 10s. | 25s. to 40s. | 30s. to 50s. |
| Saddlers ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | £2 10s. | £2 15s. | £2 to £3 |
| 9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS. | | | | | | | |
| Sailors— | | | | | | | |
| Sailing vessels | ... per month, and found... | ... | ... | ... | £5 | £4 10s. to £5 | £4 10s. to £5 |
| Steamships | ... | .. | ... | ... | £6 | £6 | £6 |
| Ship carpenters, ship- wrights | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 13s. | 13s. | 12s. to 13s. |
| Stevedores' men, lumpers | .. | ... | ... | ... | 12s. | 12s. | 10s. to 12s. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—continued.

| Description of Labour. | | | | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | |
| Masons ... | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 11s. to 12s. | 10s. to 11s. | 10s. to 12s. |
| Plasterers | ... | " | ... | ... | 10s. | 10s. | 10s. to 12s. |
| Bricklayers | ... | " | ... | ... | 10s. | 10s. | 10s. to 12s. |
| Slaters ... | ... | " | ... | ... | 10s. | 10s. | 12s. |
| Carpenters | ... | " | ... | ... | 10s. | 10s. | 10s. to 12s. |
| Labourers | ... | " | ... | ... | 6s. to 7s. | 6s. 6d. to 7s. | 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. |
| Painters and glaziers | ... | " | ... | ... | 9s. to 12s. | 9s. | 9s. to 10s. |
| 11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC. | | | | | | | |
| Cabinetmakers | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 to £4 | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 to £3 10s. |
| Upholsterers | ... | " | ... | ... | £2 to £4 10s. | £2 10s. to £4 | £2 10s. to £4. |
| Polishers | ... | " | ... | ... | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 | £2 to £3 |
| Coopers ... | ... per day | ... | ... | ... | 10s. | 10s. | 10s. |
| 12.—IN DRESS. | | | | | | | |
| Tailors ... | ... per hour | ... | ... | ... | 1s. | 10d. to 1s. | 10d. |
| " ... | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 10s. to £3 |
| " in factories | " | ... | ... | ... | £2 | £2 | £2 to £2 10s. |
| Mantlemakers | ... | " | ... | ... | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 30s. |
| Milliners— | | | | | | | |
| First class | ... | " | ... | ... | £1 15s. to £3 | £3 10s. | £3 10s. |
| Second class | ... | " | ... | ... | 35s. | 35s. | 35s. |
| Dressmakers | ... | " | ... | ... | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 35s. |
| Needlewomen | ... | " | ... | ... | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. | 15s. to 35s. |
| Bootmakers | ... riveting children's boots, | | | | 6d. | 6d. | 6d. |
| | per pair | | | | | | |
| " | ... riveting boy's boots, per | | | | 10d. | 10d. | 10d. |
| | pair | | | | | | |
| " | ... riveting women's boots, | | | | 1s. | 1s. | 1s. to 1s. 6d. |
| | per pair | | | | | | |
| " | ... riveting men's boots, per | | | | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 3d. |
| | pair | | | | | | |
| " | ... making wellingtons to | | | | 10s. | 10s. | 10s. |
| | order | | | | | | |
| " | ... making elastics to order | | | | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| " Machinists | per week | ... | ... | ... | 30s. to 35s. | 15s. to 30s. | 15s. to 30s. |
| Hatters— | | | | | | | |
| Bodymakers | ... per dozen | ... | ... | ... | 20s. | 12s. to 20s. | 12s. to 22s. |
| Finishers | ... | " | ... | ... | 24s. | 12s. to 24s. | 12s. to 24s. |
| Shapers | ... | " | ... | ... | 6s. to 12s. | 4s. to 12s. | 4s. to 12s. |
| Crown sewers | ... | " | ... | ... | 5s. | 3s. 6d. to 5s. | 3s. 6d. to 5s. |
| Trimmers | ... | " | ... | ... | 8s. | 6s. | 6s. |
| Clothing Factories— | | | | | | | |
| Tailoresses | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | 20s. to 35s. | 20s. to 35s. | 12s. 6d. to 35s. |
| Pressers | ... | " | ... | ... | £2 to £2 15s. | £2 to £2 15s. | £2 to £2 15s. |
| Shirtmakers | ... | " | ... | ... | 12s. to 20s. | 12s. to 20s. | 12s. to 25s. |
| Machinists | ... | " | ... | ... | 15s. to 30s. | 15s. to 30s. | 20s. to 35s. |
| Drapers' assistants, | " | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £4 | £2 10s. to £4 | £2 5s. to £4 10s. |
| carpet salesmen | | | | | | | |
| 13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK. | | | | | | | |
| Bakers— | | | | | | | |
| Foremen | ... per week | ... | ... | ... | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £3 | £3 |
| Second hands | ... | " | ... | ... | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 2s. | £2 10s. |

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—*continued.*

| Description of Labour. | | | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|--|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK— <i>continued.</i> | | | | | | |
| Butchers— | | | | | | |
| Shopmen | ... | " | ... | £1 15s. to £2 | 35s. to 40s. | 30s. to 40s. |
| Slaughtermen | ... | " | ... | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. |
| Boys | ... | ... | per week, with board and lodging | 12s. 6d. to 20s. | 12s. 6d. to 20s. | 15s. to 20s. |
| Small-goods men | ... | " | " | £1 10s. to £2 | £1 10s. to £2 | £1 10s. to £2 |
| Maltsters | ... | " | ... | ... | ... | £2 5s. to £3 |
| 14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES. | | | | | | |
| Curriers | ... | ... | per week | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 10s. | £2 10s. to £3 10s. |
| Tanners | ... | " | ... | 38s. to 45s. | 38s. to 45s. | 38s. to 45s. |
| Beamsmen | ... | " | ... | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. |
| Shedsmen | ... | " | ... | £2 2s. to £2 15s. | £2 2s. to £2 5s. | £2 2s. to £2 5s. |
| Fellmongers | ... | " | ... | £1 16s. to £3 | £1 16s. to £3 | £1 16s. to £3 |
| 15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC. | | | | | | |
| Brickmaders | ... | ... | per 1,000 | 18s. to 20s. | 18s. to 20s. | 18s. to 20s. |
| Navvies | ... | ... | per day | 6s. | 6s. 6d. | 6s. to 7s. |
| Quarrymen | ... | " | ... | 8s. to 11s. | 8s. to 12s. | 8s. to 12s. |
| Labourers | ... | " | ... | 6s. to 7s. | 6s. to 7s. | 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. |
| Stonebreakers | ... | ... | per cubic yard | 2s. to 3s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. |
| 16.—IN MINES. | | | | | | |
| General managers | ... | ... | per week | £3 to £7 | £2 10s to £12 | £2 10s. to £12 |
| Legal | " | ... | " | £2 to £3 3s. | 10s. to £5 | 10s. to £5 |
| Mining | " | ... | " | £3 to £5 10s. | £2 5s. to £8 | £2 5s. to £7 |
| Engineers | ... | " | ... | £3 to £3 10s. | £2 to £6 | £2 to £5 |
| Engine-drivers | ... | " | ... | £2 2s. to £3 | £2 to £3 10s. | £2 to £3 10s. |
| Pitmen | ... | " | ... | £2 to £3 | £1 16s. to £4 | £2 to £4 |
| Blacksmiths | ... | " | ... | £2 5s. to £3 | £2 to £4 | £1 15s. to £3 |
| Carpenters | ... | " | ... | £2 5s. to £3 | £2 2s. to £4 | £2 2s. to £4 |
| Foremen of shift | ... | " | ... | £2 10s. to £3 | £2 2s. to £3 10s. | £2 to £3 |
| Miners | ... | " | ... | £2 5s. to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. | £2 to £2 10s. |
| Surfacemen (labourers) | " | ... | ... | £2 | £1 to £2 10s. | £1 10s. to £2 10s. |
| Boys | ... | " | ... | 15s. to 30s. | 10s. to £2 | 15s. to £1 16s. |
| Chinese | ... | " | ... | 25s. to 36s. | 10s. to £2 | 12s. to 36s. |

946. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same three Prices. periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Articles. | | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. | | | | |
| Wheat | ... per bushel | 4s. 6½d. to 6s. 9d. | 3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. | 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. |
| Barley | ... " | 3s. 2d to 6s. 6d. | 2s. to 6s. | 2s 6d. to 4s. 10d. |
| Oats | ... " | 3s. to 5s. 3d. | 1s. 10d. to 3s. | 2s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. |
| Maize | ... " | 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. | 2s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. | 4s. to 5s. 2d. |
| Bran | ... " | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. | 9d. to 1s. | 11d. to 1s. 3d. |
| Hay | ... per ton | £3 10s. to £5 10s. | £2 10s. to £4 | £3 to £7 |
| Flour, first quality | ... " | £10 5s. to £13 15s. | £8 12s. 6d. to £10 15s. | £7 10s. to £9 10s. |
| Bread | ... per 4lb. loaf | 6d. to 7d. | 5d. to 6d. | 5d. to 6d. |

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—continued.

| Articles. | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| GRAZING PRODUCE. | | | |
| Horses— | | | |
| Draught... .. each | £12 to £40 | £14 to £58 | £20 to £60 |
| Saddle and harness .. | £5 to £45 | £5 to £50 | £8 to £45 |
| Cattle— | | | |
| Fat each | £6 10s. to £15 5s. | £6 to £9 17s. 6d. | £7 to £16 |
| Milch cows | £4 to £12 10s. | £3 to £10 10s. | £5 to £12 |
| Sheep, fat | 5s. to 24s. | 5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. to 19s. |
| Lambs, fat | 3s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. | 4s. to 9s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. |
| Butchers' meat— | | | |
| Beef, retail ... per lb. | 3d. to 9d. | 2½d. to 6d. | 4d. to 8d. |
| Mutton, „ | 1½d. to 5d. | 1½d. to 5d. | 1½d. to 5d. |
| Veal, „ | 5d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. | 5d. to 8d. |
| Pork, „ | 7d. to 10d. | 6d. to 8d. | 7d. to 9d. |
| Lamb, „ ... per quarter | 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. | 2s. to 3s. 6d. | 2s. to 3s. 6d. |
| DAIRY PRODUCE. | | | |
| Butter per lb. | 10d. to 1s. 10d. | 6d. to 1s. 8d. | 10d. to 2s. 3d. |
| Cheese | 10d. to 1s. 4d. | 5d. to 10d. | 5d. to 1s. |
| Milk per quart | 4d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. |
| FARM-YARD PRODUCE. | | | |
| Geese per couple | 8s. to 12s. | 6s. to 10s. | 7s. to 15s. |
| Ducks | 5s. to 7s. 6d. | 5s. to 8s. | 5s. to 9s. |
| Fowls | 5s. to 7s. | 4s. 6d. to 6s. | 4s. to 8s. |
| Rabbits | 1s. to 4s. | 9d. to 1s. 6d. | 6d. to 1s. |
| Pigeons | 1s. 6d. to 3s. | 1s. to 3s. | 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. |
| Turkeys each | 6s. to 15s. | 5s. to 12s. 6d. | 7s. to 15s. |
| Sucking pigs | 12s. to 13s. | 10s. to 12s. 6d. | 10s. to 14s. |
| Bacon per lb. | 1s. to 1s. 2d. | 8d. to 1s. | 8d. to 1s. |
| Ham | 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. | 10d. to 1s. 2d. | 10d. to 1s. 2d. |
| Eggs per doz. | 10d. to 2s. 8d. | 1s. to 2s. | 10d. to 2s. 6d. |
| GARDEN PRODUCE. | | | |
| Potatoes— | | | |
| Wholesale ... per ton | £3 to £10. | £2 10s. to £6 | £2 5s. to £4 5s. |
| Retail per cwt. | 7s. to 9s. 4d. | 4s. to 8s. 6d. | 3s. to 5s. |
| Onions, dried | 6s. to 12s. | 5s. to 14s. | 4s. to 8s. |
| Carrots ... per dozen bunches | 6d. to 9d. | 6d. to 9d. | 6d. to 9d. |
| Turnips | 4d. to 1s. | 3d. to 8d. | 4d. to 1s. |
| Radishes | 4d. to 6d. | 3d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. |
| Cabbages per doz. | 4d. to 4s. | 3d. to 3s. | 1s. to 6s. |
| Cauliflowers | 1s. to 4s. | 9d. to 4s. | 2s. to 7s. |
| Lettuces | 3d. to 9d. | 3d. to 1s. | 1s. to 2s. |
| Green peas ... per lb. | 1d. to 4d. | 1d. | 1d. to 3d. |
| MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. | | | |
| Tea per lb. | 7d. to 3s. | 8d. to 2s. 3½d. | 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. |
| Coffee | 10d. to 1s. 2½d. | 8d. to 1s. 0d. | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. |
| Sugar | 3½d. to 5½d. | 3d. to 5d. | 3d. to 4d. |
| Rice | 3d. to 4d. | 3d. to 4d. | 2½d. to 4d. |
| Tobacco | 2s. 6d. to 5s. | 2s. 6d. to 5s. | 3s. to 6s. |
| Soap—Colonial | 2¼d. to 3½d. | 2d. to 3½d. | 3d. to 4d. |
| Candles— | | | |
| Sperm | 9d. to 1s. | 9d. to 1s. | 9d. to 1s. |
| Tallow | 4d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. | 4d. to 6d. |
| Salt | 1d. | 1d. | 1d. |
| Coals per ton | 29s. to 35s. | 28s. to 40s. | 25s. to 36s. |
| Firewood | 12s. to 13s. | 9s. to 12s. | 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. |

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885—*continued*.

| Articles. | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| WINES, SPIRITS, ETC. | | | |
| Ale per doz. | 7s. to 11s. | 8s. to 11s. | 5s. to 12s. |
| Porter , „ | 7s. 6d. to 11s. | 7s. to 10s. 6d. | 5s. to 12s. |
| Brandy per gall. | 21s. to 32s. 6d. | 21s. to 33s. | 22s. 6d. to 35s. |
| Rum „ | 15s. to 18s. | 15s. to 18s. | 15s. to 18s. |
| Whisky „ | 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. | 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. | 18s. to 28s. |
| Geneva ... per case 15 bottles | 58s. to 62s. 6d. | 60s. to 62s. 6d. | 60s. to 62s. 6d. |
| Port Wine... .. per doz. | 35s. to 70s. | 35s. to 70s. | 33s. to 72s. |
| Sherry „ | 33s. to 65s. | 35s. to 70s. | 35s. to 75s. |
| Claret „ | 30s. to 60s. | 30s. to 65s. | 32s. 6d. to 70s. |
| Champagne „ | 75s. to 100s. | 75s. to 100s. | 70s. to 105s. |
| Colonial Wine „ | 12s. to 25s. | 12s. to 28s. | 12s. to 30s. |

947. The price of gold in 1885 ranged from £3 5s. to £4 3s. per oz. ^{Price of gold.} Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1885 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Maryborough district, but the great bulk of the gold in the same district was stated to have realized from £3 18s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest averages were in the Ballarat and Maryborough districts, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and from £3 18s. to £4 2s. 6d. respectively.

948. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1885, the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but smaller numbers as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1885.

| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|
| According to returns of the stock inspectors | 6,059 ... | 57,527 ... | 820,042 |
| „ „ Customs | 4,055 ... | 66,088 ... | 1,087,644 |

949. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs ^{Imports of pigs.} imported overland in 1885 numbered 621. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 766, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

950. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock ^{Value of live stock overland.} (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1884 was £1,226,099, and in 1885, £814,523.

PART V.—PRODUCTION.

951. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes.* At first it was necessary that all lands should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

952. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety.

953. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—The first being that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; the second, that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; and the third, that one acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.*

954. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of

* Mr. N. Wimble, of the Department of Lands and Survey, has been kind enough to verify the facts in this and the next fifteen paragraphs.

Alienation
of Crown
lands.

Special
surveys.

Land Act
1860 (24
Vict. No.
117).

Land Act
1862 (25
Vict. No.
145).

Amending
Land Act
1865 (28
Vict. No.
237).

the lease. These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favour. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to gold-fields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. This clause was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to gold-fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around gold-fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

955. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under licence during the first three years, within which period the licensee was obliged to reside on his selection at least two and a half years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period was 2s. per acre per annum, which was credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.† At the expiration of the three years' licence, the selector, if he obtained a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he had complied with these conditions, could either purchase his holding at once, by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or might convert his licence into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which was also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land became the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contained provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

956. The Land Act of 1869, just described, was amended by the Land Act 1878, which came into operation at the beginning of 1879.

Land Act
1869 (33
Vict. No.
360).

Amending
Land Act
1878 (42
Vict. No.
634).

* The 42nd clause.

† See paragraph 973 *post*.

The principal alterations made by this amending Act, as regards selection for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land was held under licence from three years to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a licence or lease from 2s. to 1s., which thereby allowed the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly.* It also contained provision for selection by persons who did not desire to reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent was 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, had to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half were to be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts expired by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884.

Pastoral
occupation
under Land
Act 1869.
Runs.

957. According to the Land Act 1869, the unalienated and unselected Crown lands† were occupied for pastoral purposes either as "runs" under licence or lease, or as "grazing rights." Runs were of two kinds: those in existence at the time of the passing of the Land Act 1869 (viz., on 29th December, 1869), and not since forfeited—described in the Act as "Existing runs"; and those created since that date—described in the Act as "New runs." The former kind, which were by far the more numerous and extensive, were held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and were unlimited as to size. The latter, which were but few in number, were held under lease for any term not exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auction—and were not permitted to be of larger extent than sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of "new runs" was that they were entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres on which their improvements were situated at the rate of £1 per acre.‡ The annual rent payable for both descriptions of runs was assessed in accordance with the grazing capability of the land licensed or leased, on the basis of 1s. for every sheep and 5s. for every head of cattle the run was capable of carrying. As the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, without conditions as to residence, cultivation, &c., was considered too great a sacrifice of the public estate, the occupation of "new runs" was discouraged by the Government; but, in order to allow of the waste lands

Grazing
rights.

* See paragraph 978 *post*.

† Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See next paragraph.

‡ Under an Order of Her Majesty's Council, the lessees of the old or "existing" runs had been allowed a "pre-emptive right" to 640 acres.

of the Crown being used for pastoral purposes, advantage was taken of a provision embodied in sub-section 7 of the 47th section of the Act, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to grant a licence—known as a “grazing right”—to depasture live stock upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common. Under this provision, the unoccupied pastoral lands were divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

958. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the “Mallee scrub” is composed, was passed in 1883. This Act, entitled the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766), came into force on the 1st December, 1883. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the “Mallee country”; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, and situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the “Mallee border.”

Mallee
Pastoral
Leases Act
1883.

959. The Act directs that the “Mallee country” be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two divisions. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, &c.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block was fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for every head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep and 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased

Mallee
blocks.

portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. No lands in the Mallee country can be alienated in fee-simple.

Mallee
allotments.

960. The "Mallee border" is to be subdivided into "Mallee allotments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are to be leased on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is to be fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. No person is permitted to take a lease of more than one Mallee allotment, nor can the holder of a Mallee *block* lease obtain the lease of a Mallee *allotment*.

Land Act
1884 (48
Vict. No.
812).

961. A measure entitled "The Land Act 1884," replacing the Land Act 1869 and subsequent Land Acts, except the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, just referred to, came into operation on the 29th December, 1884. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres under deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the "Mallee country," dealt with under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766)—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction.

Pastoral
occupation.

962. Under the Land Act 1884, the pastoral lands are to be leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease to be granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available, but if there should be

* No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.

two or more applicants, the lease is to be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is to be computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all "vermin" (rabbits, native dogs, &c.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any in-coming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase, at any time during the currency of his lease, 320 acres as a homestead.

963. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in "grazing areas," varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is to be appraised by valuers, but is in no case to be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all "vermin" thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

964. The lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. A licence is then issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area), under

* See footnote on last page.

Non-resi-
dence selec-
tions.

the same terms and conditions as are allowed to selectors under the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, as detailed in previous paragraphs*; but persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area. Provision is also made for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees under similar conditions as under the Land Act 1878.* The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selections is limited to 50,000 acres. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion†; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a “licence lien”) secured up to one-half of the improvements effected‡; that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Auriferous
lands.

965. Auriferous lands, not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and, for purely pastoral purposes, under licences renewable annually for periods not exceeding 5 years, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres. No auriferous land is permitted to be alienated in fee-simple.

Swamp
lands.

966. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years.

Systems of
land selec-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

967. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.‡ In almost all, however, provision is made for any person, not under 18 years of age, or a married woman,§ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table :—

* See paragraphs 955 and 956 *ante*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

‡ A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year Book*, 1884-5.

§ In Tasmania and in Victoria married women may select land.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Conditions of Selection. | Victoria.* | New South Wales.† | Queensland.‡ | | South Australia.§ | Western Australia. | Tasmania.¶ | New Zealand.** |
|---|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | Home-steads. | Other Selections. | | | | |
| 1. Maximum area allowed Acres | 320 | 640 and 2,560 | 160 | 320 to 1,280 | 1000 | No limit | 320 | 320 |
| 2. Price per acre ... | £1 | £1 | 2s. 6d. | £1 upwards | £1 | 10s. | £1 | £1 to £2 |
| 3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years | 20 | 33 | 5 | ... | 20 | 10 | 14 | 10 |
| 4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be ac- quired ... Years | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | any time | any time | 3 |
| 5. Annual payment per acre... | 1s. | 1s. | 6d. | ... | 1s. | 1s. | 2s. | 2s. to 4s. |
| 6. Value of necessary improve- ments per acre ... | 20s. | Fencing only | 7s. 6d. to 10s. | Fencing 7s. 6d. to 10s. | 10s. | ... | ... | 20s. |
| 7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | ... | 6 |
| 8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 20†† | 25 | ... | 20 |
| 9. Period of residence neces- sary †† ... Years | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 20 | 2½ | 14 | 6 |

* In Victoria the land is taken up, in the first instance, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions here named. See also paragraphs 963 and 964 *ante*.

† In New South Wales, a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selector at an annual rental of not less than 2d. per acre, with the right of conditional purchase after 5 years' tenure. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable.

‡ In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing seems to have supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence for 5 years, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and may at the end of that time, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, within 12 years from the date of the granting of the lease, during the currency of which residence is compulsory.

§ In South Australia 10 per cent. of the purchase-money is paid as deposit, 10 per cent. at the beginning of the fourth year, and 5 per cent. at the beginning of the fifth and each subsequent year.

|| In Western Australia, the particulars given relate to the Central or Home District only; in the other districts land may be bought at 5s. per acre. The necessary improvements are not assessed according to value, the condition being that the selected land shall be fenced and one-fourth cultivated. The time allowed for making improvements may be extended, if the selector continues to pay the annual licence fee.

¶ In Tasmania, 33½ per cent. is added to the price, as interest, for the period of fourteen years.

** In New Zealand, the price per acre varies with the quality of the land. There is besides a system of "perpetual leasing" in that colony, under which as much as 640 acres may be leased at an annual rental equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the land. The first lease is for 30 years, with the option of renewal for succeeding periods of 21 years, the rent being assessed afresh at each renewal. Between the sixth and eleventh years the lessee may acquire the freehold if the land is not within a proclaimed gold-field. The conditions as regards residence and improvement are the same as under the deferred payment system. The "Homestead system" is also in force in the land districts of Auckland and Westland. Under this system no payment is made for the land. After five years' residence and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if bush land, the selector can claim his Crown grant. No family or household can hold more than 200 acres of first-class land or 300 acres of second-class land under this system.

†† One acre under fruit trees or shrubs, potatoes, onions, &c., counts as 6 acres of ordinary cultivation.

‡‡ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced. In Queensland (except in the case of homestead selections), South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand in the case of bush land, personal residence is not necessary.

Ambiguity of the term "alienation," as applied to Crown lands.

968. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected, with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments, without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connexion with land which is only conditionally purchased, but when this occurs such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1885.

969. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1885 was 14,413,304 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 12,306 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 14,425,610 acres, of which 7,869,897 acres, or considerably more than half, was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands selected.

970. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 11,591,275 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,657,000 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,934,275 acres.

Crown lands unalienated.

971. According to the latest computation, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,359,885 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1885 to 33,885,875 acres.

Public estate, 1885.

972. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for occupation, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the

sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes; the State forests; and water, timber, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 4,999,215 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,535,500 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,885,875 acres, it will be found that the area available for occupation for agricultural, pastoral, and other purposes, under the present Land Act, is narrowed to 17,351,160 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1885 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| Condition of Land. | Approximate Number of Acres. |
|---|------------------------------|
| Land alienated in fee-simple | 14,425,610 |
| Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ... | 7,934,275 |
| Roads in connexion with the above | 1,300,800* |
| Water reserves | 139,000 |
| Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms | 112,320† |
| Timber reserves | 507,600 |
| Other reserves | 200,650 |
| State forests | 654,210 |
| Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c. | 2,084,635 |
| Mallee country‡ | 11,535,500 |
| Available for occupation, under present Land Act, at end of 1885 | 17,351,160 |
| Total area of Victoria | 56,245,760 |

973. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,710,260 acres, of which, at the end of 1885, 22,359,885 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 4,999,215 acres, or 11 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c.; and 17,351,160 acres, or 39 per cent., were available for occupation.

Crown lands available for selection.

974. Following the classification provided for under the existing Land Act, the estimated area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, available for occupation, under the Land Act 1884, at the end of 1885 may be divided as follows§ :—

Classification of available land.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE AT END OF 1885.

| | No. of Allotments. | Acres. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Pastoral lands | 337 | 7,078,100 |
| Agricultural and grazing lands ... | 13,389 | 8,525,300 |
| Auriferous lands | ... | 1,470,150 |
| Swamp lands | ... | 87,310 |
| May be sold by auction | ... | 190,300 |
| Total | ... | 17,351,160 |

* Calculated as 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1885.

† Of this area 13,391 acres are reserved as sites for colleges and farms, and 98,929 acres as an endowment for their maintenance. An additional area of 7,594 acres is to be reserved for endowment.

‡ Occupied for pastoral purposes, under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, for terms not exceeding 20 years.

§ For particulars of applications lodged in 1885 in connexion with this land, see paragraph 989 post.

|| The gross annual rental of the "Pastoral Lands" has been assessed for 1885 at £12,230.

Crown lands
alienated,
1885.

975. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1885 amounted to 427,092 acres, of which 423,993 acres were sold, and 3,099 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 42,390 acres than that in 1884, and was also less than the extent alienated in any year since 1880.

Crown lands
sold by
auction.

976. Of the area sold, 26,900 acres, or 6 per cent., were disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1885 was less than that in 1884 by 8,500 acres; it was also less than that in any other year since 1869, except 1873, 1881, and 1883.

Amount
realized on
Crown land
sales, 1885.

977. The amount realized for Crown lands alienated in 1885 was £519,422, or at the rate of £1 4s. 6d.* per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £115,352, or an average of £4 5s. 9d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £404,070, or an average of £1 0s. 5d. per acre.

Deferred
payments
on lands
sold by
auction.

978. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the Land Act 1884,† it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In 1885, the majority of purchasers did not avail themselves of this concession, as only £38,314, out of a total of £115,352 was left unpaid, the amount received being £77,038, as well as £463 for interest.

Amount
realized,
1836 to
1885.

979. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1885, the amount nominally realized by the sale of Crown lands was £22,449,883, or at the rate of £1 11s. 1d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

Selection of
public
lands, 1885.

980. During the year 1885, 723,523 acres fresh land were selected under the deferred payment system.‡ Of this, 710,352 acres, or over

* In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 979 *post*.

† 48 Vict., No. 812, Section 71.

‡ See paragraphs 955 and 956 *ante*.

98 per cent., were taken up in blocks limited to 320 acres, nominally for agricultural purposes ; 12,922 acres were taken up in allotments limited to 20 acres, for purposes of residence or cultivation, on or near gold-fields; and 249 acres in parcels, averaging 3 acres each, for purposes of residence. All these transactions were under the Land Acts 1869 and 1878, the applications having been duly lodged before the end of 1884, when those Acts were repealed.

981. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each year since the passing of the Land Act 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected :—

Progress of settlement on public lands 1870 to 1885.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED 1870 TO 1885.

(Under the Land Acts 1869 and 1878.)

| Year. | | | | Area, Granted, Sold, and Selected. | | | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | Granted without Purchase. | Sold by Auction. | Conditionally alienated.* (Purchased.) | |
| | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 148,685 | 322,592 | 471,298 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 118,440 | 487,436 | 605,994 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | ... | 320 | 146,611 | 797,176 | 944,107 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | 1,575 | 19,929 | 1,063,066 | 1,084,570 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 49,655 | 1,831,698 | 1,881,397 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83,395 | 1,183,520 | 1,266,915 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 546 | 150,628 | 1,040,356 | 1,191,530 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 260 | 76,006 | 1,126,498 | 1,202,764 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 47,376 | 1,415,129 | 1,462,562 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 503 | 56,430 | 1,032,214 | 1,089,147 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 461 | 27,272 | 752,639 | 780,372 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 3,237 | 24,753 | 588,922 | 616,912 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 666 | 31,386 | 851,402 | 883,454 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 20,085 | 843,971 | 864,215 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 35,446 | 734,092 | 769,612 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 3,099 | 26,900† | 723,523 | 753,522 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 11,140 | 1,062,997 | 14,794,234* | 15,868,371 |

982. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those under the different sections of the Land Act 1869 and the Amending Land Act 1878 being distinguished :—

Number of selectors 1870 to 1885.

* A large proportion of the land referred in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column.

† Sold under the Land Act 1884.

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS) 1870 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Number of Selectors of Land. | | | | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----|---|--|---|--|---------|
| | | | For Purposes of Cultivation. | | For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Goldfields. (Section 49, Act No. 360.) | For Resi- dence. (Section 10, Act No. 634.) | |
| | | | With Resi- dence. (Section 19, Act No. 360.) | Without Residence. (Section 11, Act No. 634.) | | | |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 3,017 | ... | 131 | ... | 3,148 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 4,575 | ... | 673 | ... | 5,248 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 7,771 | ... | 1,408 | ... | 9,179 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 6,689 | ... | 1,455 | ... | 8,144 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 9,578 | ... | 1,493 | ... | 11,071 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 6,320 | ... | 771 | ... | 7,091 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 5,785 | ... | 697 | ... | 6,482 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 6,240 | ... | 777 | ... | 7,017 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 7,524 | ... | 1,534 | ... | 9,058 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 5,726 | 75 | 887 | ... | 6,688 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 4,036 | 67 | 1,054 | 56 | 5,213 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 3,110 | 42 | 1,151 | 106 | 4,409 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 4,383 | 51 | 837 | 47 | 5,318 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 4,453 | 58 | 1,070 | 22 | 5,603 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 3,918 | 71 | 1,002 | 11 | 5,002 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 3,930 | 68 | 714 | 83 | 4,795 |
| Total | | | 87,055 | 432 | 15,654 | 325 | 103,466 |

Average size
of selections.

983. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of sixteen years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 143.

Selectors and
selections
1885.

984. The following is a summary of the selectors and the number of acres selected under each authority during the year 1885 :—

SELECTORS AND EXTENT SELECTED, 1885.

| Selections of Crown Lands, 1885. | | | Legalization. | Number of Selectors. | Area Selected. |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Acres. |
| Agriculture, with residence | | | Act No. 360, Section 19 | 3,930 | 699,749 |
| Agriculture, without residence... | | | Act No. 634, Section 11 | 68 | 10,603 |
| For residence or cultivation, near gold-fields | | | Act No. 360, Section 49 | 714 | 12,922 |
| For residence | | | Act No. 634, Section 10 | 83 | 249 |
| Total | | | ... | 4,795 | 723,523 |

985. Of the land which had been selected in former years, 92,316 acres were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown during the year 1885 in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £4,141. Selected land forfeited, 1885.

986. The pastoral licences and grazing rights under the Land Act 1869 expired by effluxion of time at the end of 1884, but provision was made under section 3 of the Land Act 1884 for the holders of such licences or rights to continue in occupation of their land until the 30th September 1885, and for their not being treated as trespassers after that date so long as the lands were not required for the purposes of the new Act, and they duly paid fees under a grazing licence, the amount of which the Minister was empowered to fix. The following table shows the number of runs and grazing rights so continued, also the extent of land included therein and amount of rent paid:— Runs and grazing rights, 1885.

SQUATTING RUNS AND GRAZING RIGHTS, 1885.

| Description of Tenure. | | | Number of Licences. | Extent of Crown Lands. | Annual Rental. |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Acres. | £ |
| Squatting runs | ... | ... | 350 | 7,000,622 | 26,000 |
| Grazing rights | ... | ... | 892 | 4,859,556 | 15,200 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,242 | 11,860,178 | 41,200 |

987. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a squatting run was 20,000 acres, and in a grazing right 5,448 acres. These areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto. Average area of runs and grazing rights.

988. According to the amounts received, the average rent per acre of runs was .89d., and of grazing rights—the land subject to which is generally of an inferior character to that embraced in runs—.75d. Rent of runs and grazing rights.

989. During 1885 no leases of “grazing areas” under the Land Act 1884 were issued, but 3,821 applications were received for a gross extent of 2,007,768 acres. The number of applications received for leases of “pastoral allotments” was 180, covering a net area of 1,460,750 acres; whilst 35 applications were granted for a total area of 517,500 acres, at an annual rental of £12,230, in addition to £3,104 paid as premiums for the right to the lease when the competition of two or more applicants rendered it necessary that the lease should be put up to auction. Leases under Land Act 1884.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

990. The number of lessees of Mallee blocks and allotments under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883,* the area of such divisions, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table :—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

| Description of Leaseholds. | Number of Lessees. | Area. | Annual Rental. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| | | Acres. | £ |
| Mallee blocks | 67 | 8,558,700 | 1,987 |
| „ allotments | 514 | 1,638,400 | 3,087 |
| Total | 581 | 10,197,100 | 5,074 |

Mallee areas
still unoc-
cupied, 1885.

991. At the end of 1885, the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country:—Mallee blocks, 1,186,000 acres; Mallee allotments, 125,000 acres.

Past and
present
occupation
of Mallee
country.

992. In 1883, prior to the passing of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences or rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883, whilst the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased tenfold, and the extent occupied by nearly one-third, the annual rental has fallen off by £3,000, or nearly one-third. As a set-off against this reduced rental, however, it should be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions† to which the lessees under the former Act were not subject.

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

993. According to the figures in the last table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is nearly 1s. (11·9d.), or 5½d. for the Mallee blocks and 3s. 9d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to the passing of the present Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Land
revenue.

994. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments for squatting and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money ; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licences, &c. In 1885, as compared with 1884,

* See paragraphs 958 to 960 ante.

† See paragraph 959 ante.

there was a slight increase in the receipts from temporary occupation, but a large decrease under the other heads. The net decrease amounted to over £104,000, as will be seen by the following figures :—

LAND REVENUE, 1884 AND 1885.

| Heads of Land Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alienation in fee-simple and progressive | 629,262 | 526,011 | ... | 103,251 |
| Temporary occupation ... | 70,900 | 78,338 | 7,438 | ... |
| Penalties, fees, interest, &c. ... | 34,389 | 26,100 | ... | 8,289 |
| Total ... | 734,551 | 630,449 | ... | 104,102* |

995. As partly accounting for the falling-off in the receipts from the alienation of land in 1885, as compared with 1884, it will be remembered† that £38,315 of the purchase-money of lands sold by auction in 1885 was not paid during the year, but was allowed to remain at interest in accordance with the provisions of the 71st section of the Land Act 1884.

Effect of deferred payments on land revenue.

996. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

Agricultural statistics.

997. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under that provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some

Bonuses for collecting statistics.

* Net figures.

† See paragraph 978 ante.

were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for a week, three-quarters if they were delayed for a fortnight, and forfeited altogether if a fortnight should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for three years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns about the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

Agricultural
statistics,
1885-6.

998. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1886.* Tables embodying the general results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 9th April last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Number of
cultivators.

999. The total number of farm holdings visited was 38,384, of which 37,066 were in shires, 1,103 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 215 in places outside of local jurisdiction. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 38,139, the increase being thus 245.

Land under
tillage.

1000. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,405,157 acres, as against 2,323,493 acres in 1884-5. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 81,664 acres.

Area culti-
vated per
head of
population.

1001. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the year under review as against $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres five years previously, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

| | | | | | Acres. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1875-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·37 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·32 |
| 1885-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·47 |

Area culti-
vated per
head in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

1002. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1884-5, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :—

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet).

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1885.*

| Colony. | Acres under Tillage per Head of Population. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1876-7. | 1877-8. | 1878-9. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | Mean. |
| 1. S. Australia ... | 6·71 | 7·72 | 8·09 | 8·75 | 9·62 | 8·91 | 8·08 | 9·05 | 8·91 | 8·43 |
| 2. Tasmania ... | 3·15 | 3·26 | 3·23 | 3·26 | 3·25 | 3·15 | 3·08 | 3·12 | 3·26 | 3·20 |
| 3. New Zealand | 1·97 | 2·30 | 2·62 | 2·67 | 2·12 | 2·63 | 2·68 | 2·61 | 2·39 | 2·44 |
| 4. Victoria ... | 1·54 | 1·74 | 1·95 | 2·01 | 2·32 | 2·06 | 2·25 | 2·38 | 2·42 | 2·07 |
| 5. W. Australia | 1·68 | 1·82 | 1·81 | 2·28 | 2·20 | 1·78 | 1·84 | 1·94 | 2·42 | 1·97 |
| 6. N. S. Wales ... | ·82 | ·83 | ·88 | ·90 | ·96 | ·83 | ·90 | ·91 | ·92 | ·88 |
| 7. Queensland ... | ·46 | ·52 | ·56 | ·49 | ·53 | ·56 | ·64 | ·58 | ·64 | ·55 |

1003. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that Victoria occupies a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, in which the figures for the last year named in the table were higher than those for any previous one.

Results in different colonies compared.

1004. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1885-6, a smaller area was placed under wheat than in 1884-5 or 1883-4, but a larger area than in any other year. The extent under the remainder of these crops, however, was larger in 1885-6 than in any previous year. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons:—

Land under principal crops.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. | Green Forage. |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1885 ... | 1,096,354 | 187,710 | 62,273 | 38,763 | 339,725 | 332,859 |
| 1886 ... | 1,020,082 | 215,994 | 74,112 | 42,602 | 421,036 | 334,399 |
| Increase ... | ... | 28,284 | 11,839 | 3,839 | 81,311 | 1,540 |
| Decrease... | 76,272 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

1005. The gross yield of wheat was less than that in 1884-5 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels, or about an eighth. The quantity raised in the year under review was also exceeded in 1883-4, 1880-81, and 1879-80. The yield of oats was larger than in any other year except 1883-4,

Produce of principal crops.

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the thirteen years ended with 1885, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

and that of potatoes than in any other year except 1879-80. The barley and hay crops were larger than in any other year. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1884-5 and 1885-6 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1885 ... | 10,433,146 | 4,392,695 | 1,082,430 | 161,119 | 371,046 |
| 1886 ... | 9,170,538 | 4,692,303 | 1,302,854 | 163,202 | 442,118 |
| Increase ... | ... | 299,608 | 220,424 | 2,083 | 71,072 |
| Decrease ... | 1,262,608 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Wheat-producing counties.

1006. The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the produce of wheat in twelve counties which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria :—

WHEAT RAISED IN TWELVE COUNTIES, 1881 TO 1886.

| Counties. | Number of Bushels Produced. | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Bendigo ... | 1,007,979 | 517,342 | 622,451 | 1,217,037 | 656,454 | 732,245 |
| Bogong ... | 268,210 | 294,470 | 434,907 | 392,357 | 334,198 | 324,526 |
| Borong ... | 1,542,000 | 1,503,604 | 1,291,678 | 3,334,101 | 2,230,323 | 921,131 |
| Dalhousie... | 134,554 | 206,000 | 197,968 | 160,381 | 35,746 | 41,687 |
| Delatite ... | 176,934 | 236,936 | 277,824 | 224,562 | 208,371 | 137,495 |
| Gladstone... | 723,419 | 385,181 | 556,931 | 1,074,658 | 752,311 | 505,682 |
| Gunbower .. | 697,569 | 230,952 | 215,129 | 852,930 | 272,280 | 588,073 |
| Kara Kara | 950,096 | 678,846 | 576,667 | 1,599,720 | 1,026,417 | 520,249 |
| Lowan ... | 406,090 | 540,539 | 613,278 | 1,189,488 | 1,388,431 | 1,142,784 |
| Moirra ... | 1,655,322 | 1,865,846 | 1,805,153 | 2,797,046 | 2,063,628 | 2,661,218 |
| Rodney ... | 1,068,673 | 1,007,787 | 852,358 | 1,170,861 | 692,133 | 945,734 |
| Talbot ... | 302,987 | 377,893 | 368,480 | 333,154 | 172,514 | 124,114 |
| Total | 8,933,833 | 7,845,396 | 7,812,824 | 14,346,295 | 9,832,806 | 8,644,938 |

Yield of wheat in twelve counties.

1007. In the last two seasons about sixteen-seventeenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, as against a proportion of about twelve-thirteenths in 1883-4, and about eight-ninths in the previous three years. In all the counties except Bendigo, Dalhousie, Gunbower, Moirra, and Rodney the gross yield was smaller in 1885-6 than in the previous year. The falling-off was especially

great in Borung and Kara Kara, the crop in the former being less than half, and in the latter only a little more than half, that of the crop of 1884-5.

1008. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties, and in the whole colony in 1885-6, is compared in the following table with that in each of the five previous years. The counties are arranged according to the average yield in the past season, and the twelve counties just referred to are marked with asterisks :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1881 TO 1886.

| County. | Bushels of Wheat per Acre.† | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Tanjil ... | 7·71 | 20·50 | 22·41 | 13·89 | 18·96 | 21·81 |
| Grant ... | 12·78 | 22·56 | 24·55 | 20·29 | 17·92 | 20·40 |
| Villiers ... | 11·73 | 26·15 | 27·30 | 22·45 | 23·71 | 19·83 |
| Buln Buln ... | 9·23 | 22·34 | 25·33 | 20·78 | 20·27 | 19·67 |
| Heytesbury ... | 13·16 | 21·97 | 24·80 | 19·35 | 20·97 | 18·99 |
| Polwarth ... | 3·27 | 18·02 | 23·30 | 21·53 | 25·45 | 18·56 |
| Bourke ... | 12·05 | 20·65 | 20·86 | 18·35 | 17·48 | 18·31 |
| Evelyn ... | 8·26 | 20·16 | 19·96 | 17·27 | 15·80 | 17·81 |
| Grenville ... | 8·40 | 16·71 | 19·61 | 16·36 | 13·43 | 17·38 |
| Dargo ... | 10·27 | 18·59 | 20·35 | 16·16 | 17·03 | 15·82 |
| *Dalhousie ... | 9·75 | 21·58 | 23·22 | 17·01 | 15·58 | 15·35 |
| Benambra ... | 12·73 | 20·92 | 22·11 | 20·21 | 20·38 | 15·14 |
| Mornington ... | 8·16 | 21·30 | 23·61 | 19·48 | 25·02 | 15·00 |
| *Talbot ... | 10·07 | 16·53 | 18·35 | 16·81 | 15·45 | 14·91 |
| Ripon ... | 12·14 | 15·67 | 17·53 | 15·80 | 14·89 | 14·83 |
| Wonnangatta ... | 4·69 | 18·80 | 19·99 | 11·98 | 11·23 | 14·25 |
| Anglesey ... | 9·49 | 17·99 | 19·42 | 12·55 | 12·96 | 13·55 |
| Normanby ... | 8·14 | 16·81 | 18·09 | 14·90 | 16·07 | 13·40 |
| Hampden ... | 9·31 | 21·02 | 21·37 | 16·99 | 13·91 | 13·25 |
| *Moira ... | 12·71 | 12·91 | 12·17 | 15·57 | 10·53 | 13·09 |
| Dundas ... | 10·11 | 20·01 | 19·20 | 16·88 | 13·78 | 13·04 |
| *Rodney ... | 12·34 | 12·68 | 10·51 | 13·09 | 8·75 | 12·88 |
| *Bogong ... | 9·92 | 13·49 | 16·47 | 13·72 | 13·82 | 12·55 |
| *Delatite ... | 8·29 | 13·90 | 16·10 | 11·74 | 14·33 | 12·32 |
| Follett ... | 8·43 | 12·61 | 16·86 | 16·36 | 14·64 | 11·63 |
| *Bendigo ... | 10·87 | 6·48 | 7·81 | 14·94 | 9·37 | 11·26 |
| Croajingolong ... | 10·41 | 21·51 | 15·15 | 16·79 | 19·77 | 10·98 |
| Tambo ... | 12·52 | 24·51 | 21·39 | 29·60 | 22·14 | 10·91 |
| *Gunbower ... | 9·29 | 4·16 | 3·24 | 12·74 | 4·19 | 9·29 |
| *Lowan ... | 10·01 | 10·65 | 9·00 | 11·76 | 11·09 | 8·63 |
| *Gladstone ... | 9·68 | 5·56 | 8·29 | 14·47 | 9·97 | 7·80 |
| *Kara Kara ... | 9·45 | 7·39 | 6·24 | 14·31 | 8·92 | 5·56 |
| Tatchera ... | 5·85 | 2·37 | 3·08 | 12·28 | 4·01 | 5·06 |
| *Borong ... | 7·92 | 7·00 | 5·66 | 13·75 | 8·75 | 4·22 |
| Karkarooc ... | ... | ... | ... | 15·44 | 6·29 | 2·99 |
| Total ... | 9·95 | 9·40 | 9·03 | 14·10 | 9·52 | 8·99 |

* The principal wheat-producing counties are marked with asterisks.

† In the three years, 1880-81 to 1882-3, the crops were much affected by drought.

Acreable
yield of
wheat, 1885
and 1886.

1009. It will be noticed that, taking the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat fell from 9½ bushels in 1884-5 to 9 bushels in 1885-6, and was lower than in any of the other years named. In Tanjil, Grant, Bourke, Grenville, Evelyn, Wonnangatta, Anglesey, Moira, Rodney, Bendigo, Gunbower, and Tatchera, the produce per acre was higher in the past than in the previous season, but in the other 23 counties it was lower.

Average
yields
in twelve
counties.

1010. It will also be noticed that if Karkarooc and Tatchera, in which the extent of land suitable for wheat cultivation is but small, be omitted, five of the "wheat-producing counties" in 1885-6 were at the bottom of the list in point of average yield, and were the counties in which— whilst, in consequence of the large area placed under wheat, the gross yield was greatest—the yield per acre was least. Talbot and Dalhousie, which stood much higher than the other "wheat-producing counties" in point of average yield, are situated to the south of the others, and thus partially escaped the influences which affected the crops all over the northern portion of the colony. These influences appear also to have been partially escaped by Moira, Rodney, Bogong, and Delatite, which lie to the eastward of the other "wheat-producing counties."

Small gross
yield of
wheat in
some coun-
ties.

1011. It should be mentioned that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus, in 1885-6 only 90 bushels of wheat were grown in Mornington, 406 in Croajingolong, 594 in Polwarth, 969 in Wonnangatta, 1,033 in Evelyn, 1,080 in Tambo, 1,603 in Hampden, and 2,309 in Dargo. In all these counties the yield per acre was above the average of the colony.

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

1012. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

| Counties. | Average Produce to the Acre of— | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Oats. (Bushels.) | | Barley. (Bushels.) | | Potatoes. (Tons.) | | Hay. (Tons.) | |
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Anglesey ... | 28·07 | 25·76 | 19·47 | 19·46 | 3·18 | 3·89 | 1·44 | 1·42 |
| Benambra ... | 29·57 | 18·97 | 24·39 | 18·47 | 3·60 | 3·43 | 1·56 | 1·09 |
| Bendigo ... | 14·79 | 17·51 | 13·29 | 14·21 | 2·16 | 3·52 | ·69 | ·94 |
| Bogong ... | 25·18 | 24·35 | 20·12 | 16·09 | 3·39 | 3·30 | 1·13 | 1·10 |

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1884-5 AND 1885-6—continued.

| Counties. | Average Produce to the Acre of— | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Oats. (Bushels.) | | Barley. (Bushels.) | | Potatoes. (Tons.) | | Hay. (Tons.) | |
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Borong ... | 16·42 | 13·34 | 15·31 | 7·95 | 1·86 | 1·59 | ·65 | ·39 |
| Bourke ... | 31·20 | 28·12 | 30·33 | 28·20 | 4·05 | 4·43 | 1·37 | 1·76 |
| Buln Buln ... | 30·88 | 25·34 | 31·80 | 28·38 | 5·00 | 5·58 | 2·16 | 1·94 |
| Croajingolong | 25·32 | 13·38 | 21·67 | 13·75 | 3·93 | 3·75 | 1·44 | 1·15 |
| Dalhousie ... | 29·66 | 24·88 | 23·69 | 23·24 | 2·64 | 3·39 | 1·69 | 1·44 |
| Dargo ... | 21·89 | 18·60 | 22·70 | 18·42 | 4·28 | 3·71 | 1·63 | 1·15 |
| Delatite ... | 25·93 | 22·16 | 22·94 | 21·66 | 2·61 | 2·78 | 1·31 | 1·27 |
| Dundas ... | 23·49 | 19·72 | 18·58 | 22·10 | 2·27 | 1·67 | 1·64 | 1·38 |
| Evelyn ... | 27·32 | 21·28 | 26·05 | 26·79 | 3·55 | 3·41 | 1·75 | 1·57 |
| Follett ... | 22·54 | 17·44 | 18·30 | 20·93 | 2·29 | 1·98 | 1·38 | ·90 |
| Gladstone ... | 17·00 | 12·85 | 9·56 | 12·51 | ·69 | 3·80 | ·75 | ·66 |
| Grant ... | 34·14 | 29·36 | 30·27 | 28·91 | 4·36 | 4·69 | 1·27 | 1·76 |
| Grenville ... | 25·39 | 23·12 | 24·69 | 22·24 | 3·03 | 2·89 | 1·49 | 1·43 |
| Gunbower ... | 5·44 | 14·53 | 5·08 | 11·77 | 1·00 | 2·00 | ·33 | ·90 |
| Hampden ... | 24·76 | 21·45 | 25·41 | 25·19 | 6·05 | 4·15 | 1·84 | 1·58 |
| Heytesbury ... | 27·18 | 21·42 | 26·70 | 29·61 | 3·85 | 3·00 | 2·10 | 1·33 |
| Kara Kara ... | 16·49 | 12·79 | 12·89 | 9·29 | 1·99 | 2·16 | ·74 | ·45 |
| Karkarooc ... | 7·31 | 4·11 | 21·20 | 19·14 | ... | ... | ·46 | ·22 |
| Lowan ... | 17·25 | 13·63 | 14·92 | 11·44 | 2·31 | 2·62 | ·89 | ·76 |
| Moir ... | 14·93 | 20·66 | 14·32 | 14·83 | 1·54 | 2·06 | ·68 | 1·06 |
| Mornington ... | 27·95 | 20·71 | 28·69 | 15·79 | 4·54 | 4·23 | 2·00 | 1·30 |
| Normanby ... | 21·71 | 18·58 | 20·84 | 19·42 | 3·75 | 3·30 | 1·68 | 1·43 |
| Polwarth ... | 32·73 | 22·54 | 41·28 | 26·85 | 4·91 | 3·65 | 2·30 | 1·17 |
| Ripon ... | 26·22 | 22·39 | 28·36 | 29·82 | 2·43 | 2·63 | 1·77 | 1·69 |
| Rodney ... | 10·64 | 18·81 | 13·31 | 16·24 | 3·46 | 3·50 | ·52 | 1·02 |
| Talbot ... | 30·13 | 24·83 | 24·50 | 21·69 | 3·09 | 3·35 | 1·64 | 1·48 |
| Tambo .. | 30·87 | 13·64 | 21·43 | 13·17 | 4·04 | 3·04 | 2·10 | 1·11 |
| Tanjil ... | 25·50 | 22·31 | 30·02 | 25·58 | 3·03 | 3·49 | 1·57 | 1·21 |
| Tatchera ... | 17·28 | 17·29 | 6·30 | 9·20 | ... | 1·00 | ·26 | ·48 |
| Villiers ... | 25·20 | 19·81 | 24·74 | 34·14 | 5·43 | 3·50 | 2·41 | 1·65 |
| Wonnangatta | 24·19 | 20·48 | 12·00 | ... | 3·50 | 4·44 | 1·48 | 1·34 |
| Total ... | 23·40 | 21·72 | 17·38 | 17·58 | 4·16 | 3·83 | 1·09 | 1·05 |

1013. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1886, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Grant, Bourke, Anglesey, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, Talbot, and Bogong, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, then in Ripon, Heytesbury, Grant, Buln Buln, and Bourke, in the order named (the land covered with barley, however, in Ripon, Heytesbury, and Buln Buln being only 146 acres, 138 acres, and 82 acres); that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Buln Buln, where the average was over 5½ tons; also that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Grant, Wonnangatta, Bourke, Mornington, and Hampden; that the highest yields of hay were in Buln Buln, Bourke, Grant, Ripon, Villiers, Hampden, and

Yield of oats,
barley,
potatoes,
and hay,
1885-6.

Evelyn—those being the only counties in which this crop averaged as much as 1½ tons to the acre.

Yield of principal crops in past two seasons.

1014. Comparing the averages of 1885-6 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the yield per acre of all the crops in Bendigo, Gunbower, Moira, Rodney, and Tatchera; of barley and potatoes in Gladstone and Ripon; of potatoes and hay in Bourke and Grant; of barley in Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Heytesbury, and Villiers; and of potatoes in Anglesey, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, Delatite, Kara Kara, Lowan, Talbot, Tanjil, and Wonnangatta. In all other cases the average yields were below those in 1884-5.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1886.

1015. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat, barley, and hay was below, and that of oats and potatoes above, the average; thus the yield per acre of wheat was lower than in any of the previous fourteen years except 1878-9; that of barley was lower than in any except 1884-5, 1882-3, and 1880-81; and that of hay was lower than in any of the years. On the other hand, the yield per acre of oats was exceeded only in the previous four years and in 1879-80 and 1875-6; and that of potatoes was exceeded only in the two preceding years and in 1879-80. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the yield per acre of those five crops during each of those years, also the average during the whole period:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1886.

| Year ended March. | | | Average Produce per Acre of— | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| | | | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 13·45 | 18·76 | 20·00 | 3·22 | 1·40 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 16·51 | 19·55 | 20·86 | 3·45 | 1·32 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 13·58 | 15·69 | 19·84 | 2·86 | 1·27 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 14·57 | 18·46 | 21·01 | 3·53 | 1·32 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 15·49 | 21·92 | 22·20 | 3·37 | 1·33 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 13·15 | 19·91 | 21·18 | 3·31 | 1·22 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 12·41 | 19·39 | 19·81 | 3·11 | 1·17 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 8·76 | 17·60 | 18·24 | 2·71 | 1·21 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 13·29 | 24·00 | 24·67 | 4·04 | 1·45 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 9·95 | 17·62 | 15·57 | 2·81 | 1·20 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 9·40 | 24·57 | 19·07 | 3·43 | 1·13 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 9·03 | 26·17 | 17·35 | 3·78 | 1·06 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 14·10 | 25·07 | 22·84 | 4·01 | 1·43 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 9·52 | 23·40 | 17·38 | 4·16 | 1·09 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | 8·99 | 21·72 | 17·58 | 3·83 | 1·05 |
| Mean | ... | ... | 12·15 | 20·92 | 19·84 | 3·44 | 1·24 |

Malting and other barley.

1016. In the last two years the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review:—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1885-6.

| Description of Barley. | | | Area under Crop. | Gross Produce. | Average per acre. |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Acres. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Malting | ... | ... | 62,343 | 1,032,473 | 16·56 |
| Other | ... | ... | 11,769 | 270,381 | 22·97 |
| Total | | | 74,112 | 1,302,854 | 17·58 |

1017. Of the total area under barley, 84 per cent. was under malting barley, and of the produce of barley, 79 per cent. was of malting barley. (These proportions have not varied in the last two years.) It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average being only about 16½ bushels to the acre, as against nearly 23 bushels of the other barley.

Yield of
malting
smaller
than of
other
barley.

1018. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies* during each of the thirteen years ended with 1885:—

Average
produce in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1885.

| Year ended March. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queens- land.* | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| WHEAT. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1873 | 16·51 | 16·32 | ... | 11·50 | 6·02 | 18·62 | 24·19 |
| 1874 | 13·58 | 13·43 | ... | 7·87 | 13·44 | 16·17 | 25·61 |
| 1875 | 14·57 | 12·87 | ... | 11·75 | 12·00 | 18·51 | 28·15 |
| 1876 | 15·49 | 14·66 | ... | 11·95 | 11·00 | 16·38 | 31·54 |
| 1877 | 13·15 | 16·43 | ... | 5·40 | 12·00 | 19·30 | 28·63 |
| 1878 | 12·41 | 13·84 | 10·63 | 7·76 | 11·00 | 18·12 | 26·03 |
| 1879 | 8·76 | 14·74 | 13·56 | 7·15 | 9·97 | 16·10 | 22·94 |
| 1880 | 13·29 | 15·48 | 8·11 | 9·78 | 14·94 | 23·22 | 28·16 |
| 1881 | 9·95 | 14·69 | 20·40 | 4·96 | 14·94 | 14·99 | 25·07 |
| 1882 | 9·40 | 15·35 | 8·41 | 4·57 | 7·00 | 18·88 | 22·69 |
| 1883 | 9·03 | 16·35 | 13·89 | 4·21 | 11·00 | 20·27 | 26·28 |
| 1884 | 14·10 | 15·00 | 4·34 | 7·94 | 13·00 | 17·74 | 26·02 |
| 1885 | 9·52 | 15·27 | 16·17 | 7·53 | 13·00 | 19·20 | 25·43 |
| Mean | 12·21 | 15·11 | 11·94 | 7·10 | 12·25 | 18·27 | 26·21 |
| OATS. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1873 | 19·55 | 19·94 | ... | 16·39 | 13·24 | 25·85 | 27·00 |
| 1874 | 15·69 | 18·71 | ... | 10·61 | 19·22 | 20·98 | 29·81 |
| 1875 | 18·46 | 16·31 | ... | 14·61 | 16·00 | 26·82 | 35·22 |
| 1876 | 21·92 | 18·72 | ... | 16·69 | 15·00 | 25·40 | 37·79 |
| 1877 | 19·91 | 21·16 | ... | 10·65 | 15·00 | 24·21 | 31·24 |
| 1878 | 19·39 | 19·31 | 10·11 | 11·96 | 14·00 | 22·32 | 31·68 |
| 1879 | 17·60 | 20·24 | 9·65 | 12·01 | 18·02 | 24·82 | 30·11 |
| 1880 | 24·00 | 21·64 | 24·74 | 15·02 | 19·00 | 28·61 | 36·53 |
| 1881 | 17·62 | 19·87 | 17·94 | 11·50 | 19·00 | 22·13 | 32·05 |
| 1882 | 24·57 | 21·81 | 12·74 | 10·66 | 10·00 | 28·44 | 28·45 |
| 1883 | 26·17 | 24·88 | 16·58 | 11·13 | 15·00 | 27·34 | 32·89 |
| 1884 | 25·07 | 21·15 | 8·90 | 14·65 | 17·00 | 27·39 | 35·11 |
| 1885 | 23·40 | 21·87 | 15·17 | 12·20 | 18·00 | 28·65 | 34·84 |
| Mean | 20·25 | 20·42 | 14·75 | 12·79 | 16·02 | 25·61 | 32·52 |

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1885—continued.

| Year ended March. | Victoria. | New South Wales. | Queensland.* | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| BARLEY. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| 1873 ... | 20·86 | 18·96 | ... | 14·31 | 14·00 | 22·44 | 21·25 |
| 1874 ... | 19·84 | 18·61 | ... | 10·69 | 17·22 | 19·33 | 27·41 |
| 1875 ... | 21·01 | 17·33 | ... | 15·18 | 16·00 | 24·46 | 29·39 |
| 1876 ... | 22·20 | 20·46 | ... | 14·12 | 14·00 | 27·84 | 35·91 |
| 1877 ... | 21·18 | 23·69 | ... | 10·64 | 15·00 | 23·58 | 28·95 |
| 1878 ... | 19·81 | 19·68 | 16·86 | 11·97 | 13·00 | 20·28 | 25·40 |
| 1879 ... | 18·24 | 21·47 | 15·87 | 11·82 | 12·23 | 24·22 | 24·77 |
| 1880 ... | 24·67 | 21·46 | 24·68 | 13·38 | 18·00 | 27·91 | 30·47 |
| 1881 ... | 15·57 | 20·35 | 20·97 | 11·62 | 18·00 | 20·39 | 26·05 |
| 1882 ... | 19·07 | 21·04 | 12·53 | 11·47 | 10·00 | 22·29 | 22·28 |
| 1883 ... | 17·35 | 20·55 | 17·82 | 11·03 | 14·00 | 27·79 | 26·19 |
| 1884 ... | 22·84 | 20·96 | 13·24 | 14·01 | 16·00 | 25·57 | 29·31 |
| 1885 ... | 17·38 | 21·16 | 24·73 | 13·48 | 16·50 | 29·58 | 30·37 |
| Mean ... | 20·00 | 20·44 | 18·34 | 12·59 | 14·92 | 24·28 | 27·52 |
| POTATOES. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1873 ... | 3·45 | 2·98 | ... | 3·28 | 2·34 | 3·92 | 4·92 |
| 1874 ... | 2·86 | 2·98 | ... | 3·41 | 2·67 | 3·16 | 4·46 |
| 1875 ... | 3·53 | 2·83 | ... | 3·72 | 3·00 | 3·75 | 5·24 |
| 1876 ... | 3·37 | 2·98 | ... | 4·52 | 3·00 | 3·54 | 4·89 |
| 1877 ... | 3·31 | 3·03 | ... | 2·84 | 3·00 | 3·43 | 5·36 |
| 1878 ... | 3·11 | 2·52 | 1·91 | 2·51 | 2·00 | 3·25 | 5·38 |
| 1879 ... | 2·71 | 3·20 | 2·33 | 2·67 | 2·49 | 3·37 | 4·98 |
| 1880 ... | 4·04 | 3·23 | 3·03 | 3·80 | 3·50 | 3·18 | 5·62 |
| 1881 ... | 2·81 | 2·73 | 2·65 | 2·89 | 3·50 | 3·12 | 4·94 |
| 1882 ... | 3·43 | 2·78 | 2·36 | 2·96 | 2·00 | 3·47 | 5·41 |
| 1883 ... | 3·78 | 3·00 | 2·90 | 3·05 | 2·50 | 3·88 | 5·10 |
| 1884 ... | 4·01 | 2·47 | 2·60 | 4·22 | 3·00 | 3·59 | 5·36 |
| 1885 ... | 4·16 | 2·52 | 2·92 | 4·10 | 3·00 | 4·37 | 5·78 |
| Mean ... | 3·37 | 2·86 | 2·51 | 3·22 | 2·77 | 3·44 | 5·18 |
| HAY. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1873 ... | 1·32 | 1·61 | ... | 1·21 | 1·51 | 1·39 | 1·25 |
| 1874 ... | 1·27 | 1·54 | ... | 1·02 | 2·00 | 1·08 | 1·43 |
| 1875 ... | 1·32 | 1·37 | ... | 1·26 | 1·50 | 1·35 | ·84 |
| 1876 ... | 1·33 | 1·15 | ... | 1·21 | 1·00 | 1·42 | 1·46 |
| 1877 ... | 1·22 | 1·43 | ... | 1·95 | 1·00 | 1·21 | 1·31 |
| 1878 ... | 1·17 | 1·22 | 1·30 | 1·13 | 1·00 | 1·13 | 1·30 |
| 1879 ... | 1·21 | 1·66 | 1·33 | ·97 | 1·00 | 1·19 | 1·22 |
| 1880 ... | 1·45 | 1·45 | 1·96 | 1·12 | 1·25 | 1·52 | 1·51 |
| 1881 ... | 1·20 | 1·33 | 1·95 | ·96 | 1·25 | 1·13 | 1·27 |
| 1882 ... | 1·13 | 1·35 | 1·16 | ·72 | ·75 | 1·29 | 1·30 |
| 1883 ... | 1·06 | 1·35 | 1·67 | ·75 | 1·00 | 1·30 | 1·24 |
| 1884 ... | 1·43 | 1·28 | 1·39 | 1·06 | 1·00 | 1·29 | 1·39 |
| 1885 ... | 1·09 | 1·24 | 1·40 | ·93 | 1·00 | 1·24 | 1·41 |
| Mean ... | 1·24 | 1·38 | 1·57 | 1·10 | 1·17 | 1·27 | 1·15 |

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the thirteen years ended with 1885-6, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; and for average yields per acre in 1885-6, see Table XVI. of Appendix A post.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

1019. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the whole period, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in

* See footnote to preceding page.

Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia ; and that yield of potatoes is lowest in Queensland. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of potatoes, and fourth in regard to the remaining crops.

1020. It will further be noticed that in the latest year respecting which the table affords information the average produce of oats and potatoes in Victoria was above the mean of the thirteen years to which reference is made ; which was also the case in respect to all the crops except hay in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania; all the crops except wheat in New Zealand; all the crops except potatoes and hay in New South Wales; and all the crops except oats and hay in Queensland.

1021. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents :—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

| Country. | Year. | Number of Acres under— | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Potatoes. |
| The United Kingdom... | 1885 | 2,549, | 4,269, | 2,437, | ... | 1,346, |
| Australasia ... | 1885-6 | 3,471, | 598, | 143, | ... | 106, |
| Ontario ... | 1881 | 1,949, | ... | ... | ... | 181, |
| Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick | 1881 | 311, | ... | ... | ... | 235, |
| Manitoba ... | 1881 | 51, | ... | ... | ... | 4, |
| Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories ... | 1881 | 56, | ... | ... | ... | 43, |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 1875 | 188, | 115, | 29, | ... | 9, |
| Austria ... | 1884 | 2,734, | 4,531, | 2,654, | 4,891, | 2,678, |
| Belgium ... | 1883 | 811, | 616, | 99, | 686, | 492, |
| Denmark ... | 1881 | 127, | 911, | 718, | 607, | 101, |
| France ... | 1884 | 17,419,* | 9,132, | 2,612, | 4,262, | 3,497, |
| Germany ... | 1884 | 5,670,* | 9,308, | 4,286, | 14,403, | 7,182, |
| Holland ... | 1884 | 220, | 295, | 116, | 498, | 351, |
| Hungary ... | 1884 | 6,805,* | 2,457, | 2,459, | 2,728, | 1,017, |
| Italy ... | 1883 | 11,700, | 939, | 1,250,† | ... | 173, |
| Norway ... | 1875 | 11, | 224, | 138, | 37, | 86, |
| Russia in Europe ... | 1881 | 28,947, | 34,890, | 12,454, | 64,609, | 3,713, |
| Sweden ... | 1883 | 1,098,† | 2,502,‡ | ... | ... | 382, |
| United States ... | 1884 | 39,476 | 21,301, | 2,609, | 2,344, | 2,217, |

1022. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels :—

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*). † Including also rye. ‡ Including also barley and mixed corn.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

| Country. | Year. | Number of Bushels * raised of— | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Potatoes. |
| The United Kingdom | 1885 | 79,636, | 160,441, | 85,722, | ... | 271,041, |
| Australasia ... | 1885-6 | 31,683, | 14,472, | 2,772, | ... | 16,497, |
| Ontario ... | 1881 | 27,406, | 40,210, | 14,280, | ... | 18,894, |
| Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick | 1881 | 3,070, | 25,161, | 2,064, | ... | 29,213, |
| Manitoba ... | 1881 | 1,034, | 1,270, | 253, | ... | 556, |
| Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and The Territories ... | 1881 | 840, | 3,852, | 247, | ... | 6,605, |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 1875 | 1,688, | 918, | 448, | ... | 372, |
| — | | | | | | |
| Austria ... | 1884 | 42,432, | 97,308, | 51,220, | 83,982, | 30,070, |
| Belgium ... | 1883 | 21,135,† | 22,634, | 3,292, | 15,912, | 66,876,* |
| Denmark ... | 1884 | 4,784, | 29,127, | 20,456, | 15,724, | 12,395, |
| France ... | 1884 | 314,135,† | 242,216, | 53,464, | 72,204, | 410,600, |
| Germany ... | 1884 | 108,711,† | 233,441, | 98,280, | 240,280, | 945,342, |
| Holland ... | 1884 | 5,737,† | 11,083,‡ | 4,736, | 10,273, | 68,394,‡ |
| Hungary ... | 1884 | 104,045,† | 55,324, | 45,370, | 41,627, | 129,557.* |
| Italy ... | 1884 | 120,575, | 15,137, | 15,049,§ | ... | 22,626,* |
| Norway ... | 1875 | 276, | 8,896, | 4,285, | 1,016, | 19,591, |
| Russia in Europe ... | 1884 | 258,562, | 485,353, | 128,948, | 664,958, | 286,334, |
| Sweden ... | 1884 | 3,676, | 54,662, | 16,218, | 21,461, | 52,159, |
| United States ... | 1884 | 496,740, | 565,390, | 59,294, | 27,743, | 184,318, |

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

1023. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by the official figures for 1884 and 1885, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office.||

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1885.

| Bushels per acre. | | | | Bushels per acre. | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 1866 | ... | ... | 27 | 1876 | ... | ... | 27 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 25 | 1877 | ... | ... | 22 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 34 | 1878 | ... | ... | 30 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 27 | 1879 | ... | ... | 18 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 32 | 1880 | ... | ... | 26 |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 27 | 1881 | ... | ... | 27 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 23 | 1882 | ... | .. | 28 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 25 | 1883 | ... | ... | 26 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 31 | 1884 | ... | ... | 29·9 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 23 | 1885 | ... | ... | 31·2 |

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Austria, where it was stated in tons, Germany in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Besides, the potato crop of Belgium, Hungary, and Italy was stated in cwts. and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to ·969,447 of an Imperial bushel.
† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).
‡ Return for 1883.
§ Including also rye.
|| *Agricultural Produce Statistics*, 1885. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

1024. The average produce in the 20 years was within a fraction of 27 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies. The yield in 1885 (31 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, exceeded in only two previous seasons.

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

1025. The acreable produce during several years in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated, where possible, in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table :—

Average yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Bushels* per Acre of— | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|---------|------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. | Potatoes. |
| The United Kingdom ... | 26·9 | 37·7 | 34·7 | ... | 194·0 |
| Australasia .. | 9·1 | 24·2 | 19·4 | ... | 155·0 |
| Ontario ... | 14·1 | ... | ... | ... | 104·4 |
| Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick ... | 9·9 | ... | ... | ... | 124·3 |
| Manitoba ... | 20·3 | ... | ... | ... | 139·0 |
| Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories ... | 15·0 | ... | ... | ... | 153·6 |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 9·0 | 8·1 | 15·4 | ... | 41·2 |
| — | | | | | |
| Austria ... | 16·4 | 20·9 | 18·0 | 16·2 | 105·7 |
| Belgium ... | 22·8 | 41·8 | 35·1 | 24·9 | 137·8 |
| Denmark ... | 31·1 | 32·3 | 28·8 | 25·3 | 92·9 |
| France ... | 16·9 | 26·0 | 20·1 | 15·9 | 108·6 |
| Germany ... | 18·8 | 21·9 | 23·7 | 15·4 | 125·4 |
| Holland ... | 21·5 | 42·1 | 37·3 | 19·0 | 125·4 |
| Hungary ... | 13·6 | 20·2 | 15·8 | 14·3 | 174·7 |
| Italy ... | 12·1 | 19·3 | 15·3 | ... | 147·9 |
| Norway ... | 25·1 | 39·7 | 31·0 | 27·5 | 227·8 |
| Russia in Europe ... | 4·6 | 12·3 | 6·7 | 6·2 | 76·9 |
| United States ... | 11·7 | 26·0 | 21·9 | 12·8 | 86·3 |

1026. It will be observed that the average yield of wheat is 31 bushels in Denmark, 27 bushels in the United Kingdom, 25 bushels in Norway, 23 bushels in Belgium, 21 bushels in Holland, 20 bushels in Manitoba, 19 bushels in Germany, 17 bushels in France, and 16 bushels in Austria, 15 bushels in British Columbia, 14 bushels in Hungary and Ontario, 12 bushels in Italy, nearly 12 bushels in the United States, and nearly 10 bushels in Quebec, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of the Cape of Good Hope and European Russia were below the average of these colonies.

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

1027. According to the figures, the average yield of oats in Australasia is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, or European Russia, but lower than in any other of the

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Australasia.

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 1022 ante.

countries named; the yield of barley is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Hungary, Italy, or European Russia, but below that in the other countries. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is about equal to that of British Columbia, and above that in any of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Hungary, and Norway.

Wheat crop
of the
world.

1028. According to statistics compiled by the Honorable J. R. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, U.S.A., the wheat crop of various countries in 1885, reduced to bushels, was as follows:—

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1885.

| Countries. | | | | | Bushels. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| EUROPE. | | | | | |
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,725,000 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,573,926 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000,000 |
| France ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 312,912,137 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106,973,750 |
| Great Britain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82,145,888 |
| Greece ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,965,625 |
| Hungary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114,638,868 |
| Italy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118,244,589 |
| Netherlands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,965,625 |
| Portugal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,661,250 |
| Roumania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,629,063 |
| Russia... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209,192,256 |
| Servia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,681,875 |
| Spain ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113,500,000 |
| Sweden and Norway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,837,500 |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,057,188 |
| Turkey in Europe | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,400,000 |
| Other European Countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | 557,500 |
| ASIA. | | | | | |
| Asia Minor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,200,938 |
| India ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 287,955,584 |
| Persia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,743,438 |
| Syria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,457,500 |
| AFRICA. | | | | | |
| Algeria... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,700,000 |
| Egypt ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,187,500 |
| South-East Africa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,228,750 |
| Tunis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,837,500 |
| AMERICA. | | | | | |
| Antilles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411,438 |
| Canada... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,000,000 |
| Central America | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411,438 |
| Chili, Argentine Republic, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,000,000 |
| Mexico ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,114,375 |
| United States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 357,112,000 |
| AUSTRALASIA | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,077,134 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,098,997,635 |

1029. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth four shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's wheat crop in 1885 would be over four hundred millions sterling (£419,799,527). Value of the world's wheat crop.

1030. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874 at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm; but it was not until April, 1877, that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, after which, in May, 1878, a tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted. The existence of the farm, however, really dates from November, 1878, when a manager was appointed, and live stock was placed on the land, and in the following April the first crop of wheat was sown on about 40 acres, which was harvested in due course in the December and January following—producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. Besides this, 20 acres were laid out with experimental crops, and a further area was placed under green stuff. By April 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres had been broken up under the plough, and about 30 acres had been planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees; whilst the experimental grounds already alluded to had been divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each, on which a series of experiments in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c., had been commenced. The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:— Government Experimental Farm.

“The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June 1885 have been paid into the Agricultural College Fund.

“Buildings comprising lecture hall, dining hall, class rooms, instructor's quarters, sleeping accommodation for forty pupils, baths, out-offices, &c., have been erected with a view to a farm school being opened. The required number of pupils have been secured. The instruction will be free, but a charge of £25 per annum for each pupil will be made to cover the cost of maintenance. The course of instruction will comprise chemistry, botany, entomology, and geology, advanced English, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, and bookkeeping, practical work on the farm, instruction in field operations, the use of farm implements and machinery, and the management of live stock.

“A sale of farm stock was held at the farm in October last with satisfactory results. The total of the sales, after deducting charges, was £690 7s. 11d.

“The year 1885–6 included a bad season, the harvest was deficient, and low prices were obtained for grain and wool. The receipts from the sale of produce, &c., were £1,315 6s. 11d., being £380 9s. 6d. less than the receipts for the previous year. The expenditure was £1,058 7s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of receipts of £256 19s.

“The live stock at present comprises:—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|--------|----|---|
| 21 horses | ... | ... | ... estimated value | £695 | 10 | 0 |
| 28 short-horned cattle | ... | ... | ” | 567 | 10 | 0 |
| 14 Hereford | ... | ... | ” | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 104 store cattle and milch cows | ... | ... | ” | 412 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,411 sheep | ... | ... | ” | 930 | 10 | 0 |
| 23 pigs | ... | ... | ” | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | £2,750 | 10 | 0 |

“Additional improvements effected during the year:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|---|
| 400 acres of land cleared | ... | ... | ... | £300 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction of silo | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction of sheep-yards | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | £470 | 0 | 0 |

“The average yield from the wheat crop was 14 bushels per acre, and from oats 34 bushels. Most of the wheat was sold for seed.

“The grape crop produced 1,040 gallons of wine from $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or an average of 233 gallons per acre. The wine realized 5s. per gallon by auction.

“The yield of olive oil from 35 cwt. of berries was 42 gallons of good oil and 10 gallons of an inferior quality. The oil was sold at from 8s. to 8s. 9d. per gallon.

“Experiments were tried in cultivating twenty-six varieties of wheat; at the time they were in flower, however, the hot winds had a deterrent effect. The varieties that succeeded best and appear the best adapted for the northern districts are purple straw, Port McDonnell, Champlain hybrid, and Du Toits, the last two named varieties being bearded.

“Five acres were sown with sugar beet, but the crop was not a good one owing to dry weather extending from January to May.

“An experiment in the cultivation of salt-bush has been very successful. The plants are five feet high, growing luxuriantly, and well worth cultivating by all farmers.

“Six varieties of sorghum have been cultivated, but with only moderate success.

“Of the several varieties of grass the only one which has been successfully tried is the Johnson grass. It keeps green through the summer, and to the middle of March, when it seeds.

“Experiments have been tried in the cultivation of various seeds procured from India, but the results were unsatisfactory.”

Agricultural
colleges.

1031. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges* was passed towards the close of 1884. The following particulars respecting this Act and its operations have been supplied by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:—

“This Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, which, together with other lands reserved as sites for such institutions prior to the passing of the Act, are to be vested in three trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Council of Agricultural Education, consisting of eleven members, three of whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agriculture (who is to be the treasurer of the council) five to be elected annually by the governing bodies of Agricultural Societies in Victoria, and two to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The trustees, subject to regulations made by the Council of Agricultural Education, may lease lands for building purposes for periods not exceeding 33 years, and for other purposes for periods not exceeding 14 years, and upon a requisition of the same council may dedicate, as sites for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, any lands purchased by them or described in the Act. All moneys received by the council from the sale of stock

* The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825).

or farm produce, or as fees from students at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, together with all other money coming to the council, are to form a fund to be called the Agricultural College Fund, which is to be expended in providing instruction for students, or in purchasing stock, seed, agricultural implements, and all other necessities for the education of the students and the proper working of the experimental farms, &c. The council, subject to Ministerial approval, have the appointment of professors, teachers, officers, and servants for the Colleges and Experimental Farms. Most of the proceedings of the trustees and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming into effect. The Act was amended in 1885,* so as to provide for five members being elected by members of Agricultural Societies in lieu of by the governing bodies of such societies; also for the elections to be held once in every three years, instead of being held annually. More than 100,000 acres of the land intended as endowment have been reserved and vested in the trustees. A large portion of the land so vested has been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The first school will shortly be opened at the Experimental Farm, Dookie."

1032. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports, also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1885.

| Year. | Wheat grown in Victoria. | Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.† | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | | Imported after deduct- ing Exports. | Exported after deduct- ing Imports. | Available for Consumption. |
| | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. |
| 1840 | 12,600 | 57,771 | ... | 70,371 |
| 1841 | 50,420 | 116,350 | ... | 166,770 |
| 1842 | 47,840 | 119,004 | ... | 166,844 |
| 1843 | 55,360 | 58,616 | ... | 113,976 |
| 1844 | 104,040 | 98,581 | ... | 202,621 |
| 1845 | 138,436 | 74,699 | ... | 213,135 |
| 1846 | 234,734 | 43,928 | ... | 278,662 |
| 1847 | 345,946 | 36,871 | ... | 382,817 |
| 1848 | 349,730 | 64,726 | ... | 414,456 |
| 1849 | 410,220 | 76,092 | ... | 486,312 |
| 1850 | 525,190 | 55,564 | ... | 580,754 |
| 1851 | 556,167 | 216,811 | ... | 772,978 |
| 1852 | 733,321 | 1,208,006 | ... | 1,941,327 |
| 1853 | 498,704 | 1,499,994 | ... | 1,998,698 |
| 1854 | 154,202 | 1,385,465 | ... | 1,539,667 |
| 1855 | 250,091 | 1,985,496 | ... | 2,235,587 |
| 1856 | 1,148,011 | 2,236,406 | ... | 3,384,417 |
| 1857 | 1,858,756 | 1,958,905 | ... | 3,817,661 |
| 1858 | 1,808,439 | 1,504,760 | ... | 3,313,199 |

NOTE.—In 1885 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 79,080 bushels, valued at £14,892, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 3,825,065 bushels, valued at £772,432. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 3,745,985 bushels, valued at £757,540.

* By the Agricultural Colleges Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 871).

† The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO
1885—*continued.*

| Year. | | Wheat grown in Victoria. | Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.* | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | Imported after deduct- ing Exports. | Exported after deduct- ing Imports. | Available for Consumption. |
| | | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. |
| 1859 | ... | 1,563,113 | 1,957,610 | ... | 3,520,723 |
| 1860 | ... | 2,296,157 | 1,565,423 | ... | 3,861,580 |
| 1861 | ... | 3,459,914 | 1,522,517 | ... | 4,982,431 |
| 1862 | ... | 3,607,727 | 183,106 | ... | 3,790,833 |
| 1863 | ... | 3,008,487 | 191,107 | ... | 3,199,594 |
| 1864 | ... | 1,338,762 | 1,868,990 | ... | 3,207,752 |
| 1865 | ... | 1,899,378 | 1,800,932 | ... | 3,700,310 |
| 1866 | ... | 3,514,227 | 1,754,699 | ... | 5,268,926 |
| 1867 | ... | 4,641,205 | 15,190 | ... | 4,656,395 |
| 1868 | ... | 3,411,663 | 162,038 | ... | 3,573,701 |
| 1869 | ... | 4,229,228 | 719,589 | ... | 4,948,817 |
| 1870 | ... | 5,697,056 | ... | 95,654 | 5,601,402 |
| 1871 | ... | 2,870,409 | 1,179,583 | ... | 4,049,992 |
| 1872 | ... | 4,500,795 | 389,963 | ... | 4,890,758 |
| 1873 | ... | 5,391,104 | ... | 138,088 | 5,253,016 |
| 1874 | ... | 4,752,289 | ... | 40,714 | 4,711,575 |
| 1875 | ... | 4,850,165 | 200,369 | ... | 5,050,534 |
| 1876 | ... | 4,978,914 | 258,931 | ... | 5,237,845 |
| 1877 | ... | 5,279,730 | ... | 384,118 | 4,895,612 |
| 1878 | ... | 7,018,257 | ... | 1,005,968 | 6,012,289 |
| 1879 | ... | 6,060,737 | ... | 957,384 | 5,103,353 |
| 1880 | ... | 9,398,858 | ... | 3,578,733 | 5,820,125 |
| 1881 | ... | 9,727,369 | ... | 3,892,974 | 5,834,395 |
| 1882 | ... | 8,714,377 | ... | 3,321,532 | 5,392,845 |
| 1883 | ... | 8,751,454 | ... | 2,376,530 | 6,374,924 |
| 1884 | ... | 15,570,245 | ... | 8,232,605 | 7,337,640 |
| 1885 | ... | 10,433,146 | ... | 3,745,985 | 6,687,161 |

Population
and bread-
stuffs.

1033. It will be observed that only in the last nine years and three previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these twelve years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, the quantity in 1884, however, being larger than that in any two of the other years. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840-1885.

| Year. | | Mean Popula- tion. | Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.* | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Quantity Available for Consumption. | Probable Manner of Consumption. | |
| | | | | For Seed, &c. | For Food. |
| | | | | | Total. Per Head. |
| | | | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. bushels. |
| 1840 | ... | 8,056 | 70,371 | 3,880 | 66,491 8·25 |
| 1841 | ... | 15,353 | 166,770 | 3,404 | 163,366 10·64 |
| 1842 | ... | 22,107 | 166,844 | 4,864 | 161,980 7·33 |
| 1843 | ... | 23,951 | 113,976 | 9,348 | 104,628 4·37 |
| 1844 | ... | 25,418 | 202,621 | 13,839 | 188,782 7·43 |
| 1845 | ... | 29,007 | 213,135 | 22,933 | 190,202 6·56 |
| 1846 | ... | 34,807 | 278,662 | 31,604 | 247,058 7·10 |
| 1847 | ... | 40,635 | 382,817 | 35,359 | 347,458 8·55 |
| 1848 | ... | 47,163 | 414,456 | 38,775 | 375,681 7·97 |
| 1849 | ... | 58,805 | 486,312 | 48,494 | 437,818 7·45 |
| 1850 | ... | 71,191 | 580,754 | 57,020 | 523,734 7·36 |
| 1851 | ... | 86,825 | 772,978 | 59,247 | 713,731 8·22 |
| 1852 | ... | 132,905 | 1,941,327 | 33,646 | 1,907,681 14·35 |
| 1853 | ... | 195,378 | 1,998,698 | 15,107 | 1,983,591 10·15 |
| 1854 | ... | 267,371 | 1,539,667 | 25,654 | 1,514,013 5·66 |
| 1855 | ... | 338,315 | 2,235,587 | 85,372 | 2,150,215 6·36 |
| 1856 | ... | 380,942 | 3,384,417 | 160,310 | 3,224,107 8·46 |
| 1857 | ... | 430,347 | 3,817,661 | 174,460 | 3,643,201 8·47 |
| 1858 | ... | 483,827 | 3,313,199 | 156,468 | 3,156,731 6·52 |
| 1859 | ... | 517,390 | 3,520,723 | 214,185 | 3,306,538 6·39 |
| 1860 | ... | 534,055 | 3,861,580 | 322,503 | 3,539,077 6·62 |
| 1861 | ... | 539,824 | 4,982,431 | 393,844 | 4,588,587 8·50 |
| 1862 | ... | 548,080 | 3,790,833 | 324,018 | 3,466,815 6·33 |
| 1863 | ... | 562,960 | 3,199,594 | 298,784 | 2,900,810 5·15 |
| 1864 | ... | 586,450 | 3,207,752 | 250,080 | 2,957,672 5·04 |
| 1865 | ... | 611,218 | 3,700,310 | 357,256 | 3,343,054 5·47 |
| 1866 | ... | 629,038 | 5,268,926 | 417,176 | 4,851,750 7·71 |
| 1867 | ... | 644,276 | 4,656,395 | 433,978 | 4,222,417 6·55 |
| 1868 | ... | 663,092 | 3,573,701 | 519,608 | 3,054,093 4·61 |
| 1869 | ... | 687,202 | 4,948,817 | 577,028 | 4,371,789 6·36 |
| 1870 | ... | 713,195 | 5,601,402 | 568,334 | 5,033,068 7·06 |
| 1871 | ... | 737,005 | 4,049,992 | 669,218 | 3,380,774 4·59 |
| 1872 | ... | 753,198 | 4,890,758 | 653,128 | 4,237,630 5·63 |
| 1873 | ... | 765,511 | 5,253,016 | 699,952 | 4,553,064 5·95 |
| 1874 | ... | 777,656 | 4,711,575 | 665,872 | 4,045,703 5·20 |
| 1875 | ... | 787,337 | 5,050,534 | 642,802 | 4,407,732 5·60 |
| 1876 | ... | 796,558 | 5,237,845 | 802,834 | 4,435,011 5·57 |
| 1877 | ... | 808,605 | 4,895,612 | 1,129,128 | 3,766,484 4·66 |
| 1878 | ... | 821,466 | 6,012,289 | 1,383,244 | 4,629,045 5·64 |
| 1879 | ... | 834,030 | 5,103,353 | 1,414,376 | 3,688,977 4·42 |
| 1880 | ... | 850,343 | 5,820,125 | 1,954,570 | 3,865,555 4·55 |
| 1881 | ... | 868,942 | 5,834,395 | 1,853,458 | 3,980,937 4·58 |
| 1882 | ... | 890,470 | 5,392,845 | 1,938,724 | 3,454,121 3·88 |
| 1883 | ... | 917,310 | 6,374,924 | 2,208,784 | 4,166,140 4·54 |
| 1884 | ... | 946,100 | 7,337,640 | 2,192,708 | 5,144,932 5·44 |
| 1885 | ... | 975,040 | 6,687,161 | 2,040,164 | 4,646,997 4·77 |

* See footnote (†) to page 507 ante.

Allowance
for seed,
waste, &c.

1034. The figures in the last column but two (For Seed, &c.) are intended to represent the whole quantity of wheat used otherwise than for the food of human beings. This is estimated arbitrarily at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate. It is known that the proportion actually sown is generally much less than this; but as a certain quantity of wheat is used for feeding swine, poultry, &c., and some is wasted or becomes spoilt, the allowance made has been thought not too high. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity in 1885 left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 5,157,038 bushels, equal to $5\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 5,667,079 bushels, or about $5\frac{4}{5}$ bushels per head.

Consumption
of bread-
stuffs per
head.

1035. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in most recent years; but in only one year, viz., 1882, to less than 4 bushels per head.

Average con-
sumption of
breadstuffs.

1036. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 5.74 bushels over the whole period of forty-six years, but during the last five years it averaged only 4.64 bushels. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption in
United
Kingdom.

1037. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the nineteen harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1884-5; also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1885.

| Year ended 31st August. | Mean Population. | Bushels of Wheat* available for Food. | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Total Number (000's omitted). | Number per Head. |
| 1867 | 30,248,936 | 152,320, | 5·03 |
| 1868 | 30,523,478 | 155,200, | 5·08 |
| 1869 | 30,814,914 | 189,360, | 6·14 |
| 1870 | 31,108,133 | 176,560, | 5·68 |
| 1871 | 31,410,776 | 176,400, | 5·61 |
| 1872 | 31,728,316 | 170,320, | 5·37 |
| 1873 | 32,028,317 | 174,640, | 5·45 |
| 1874 | 32,325,778 | 174,240, | 5·39 |
| 1875 | 32,641,568 | 202,720, | 6·21 |
| 1876 | 32,978,682 | 184,512, | 5·59 |
| 1877 | 33,329,099 | 174,568, | 5·24 |
| 1878 | 33,681,904 | 191,480, | 5·68 |
| 1879 | 34,036,546 | 209,936, | 6·17 |
| 1880 | 34,364,077 | 179,120, | 5·21 |
| 1881 | 34,775,970 | 201,992, | 5·81 |
| 1882 | 35,410,040 | 210,592, | 5·95 |
| 1883 | 35,517,510 | 241,568, | 6·80 |
| 1884 | 35,838,516 | 191,520, | 5·37 |
| 1885† | 36,179,000 | 208,000, | 5·75 |

1038. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the nineteen years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·66 bushels per head, or about a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

1039. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country ranged, during the fourteen years ended with 1880, from 4·08 Winchester bushels‡ in 1867 to 6·09 in 1878, the mean during the period being 5·30 Winchester bushels, or about 5·13 imperial bushels. This result, it will be observed, is much higher than that shown by the Victorian returns for recent years. It should be pointed out, however, that, in the United States returns, no deduction has been made for the wheat required for seed, so that the quantity available for food consumption is considerably less than that shown by the figures.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from an article entitled, "The Harvest of 1883," in the Supplement to the *Statist*, London Journal, of the 26th January, 1884. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† Estimated.

‡ The Winchester bushel is smaller than the imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

Consumption
of bread-
stuffs in
various
places.

1040. Baron Kolb, the eminent German statistician, whilst admitting the imperfections of the data on which he worked, gives the following as the probable consumption of breadstuffs per head in various places,* his estimate for England being nearly double that given for the United Kingdom in the last table :—

CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

| | | | | Lbs. per Head. | | Bushels per Head. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| France | ... | ... | ... | 495 | equal to | 11·00 |
| Baden | ... | ... | ... | 471 | „ | 10·47 |
| England | ... | ... | ... | 450 | „ | 10·00 |
| Paris | ... | ... | ... | 365 | „ | 8·11 |
| Prussia | ... | ... | ... | 345 | „ | 7·67 |
| Frankfort on Main | | | ... | 322·45 | „ | 7·16 |
| Darmstadt | | ... | ... | 321·4 | „ | 7·14 |
| Bremen | ... | ... | ... | 123·7 | „ | 2·75 |

Imports and
exports of
breadstuffs,
1837 to
1885.

1041. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-nine years, 1837 to 1885, are set down in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,† 1837 TO 1885.

| Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit. | | | | Quantity. | Value. |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|------------|
| | | | | bushels. | £ |
| Imported, 1837 to 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 32,854,123 | 13,881,642 |
| Exported, „ „ | ... | ... | ... | 33,971,184 | 8,586,353 |
| Imports in excess of exports ... | | | | ... | 5,295,289 |
| Exports in excess of imports ... | | | | 1,117,061 | ... |

Excess of
quantity ex-
ported, of
value im-
ported.

1042. It will be observed that the breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1885 exceeded those imported during the same period by over a million bushels ; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs received has exceeded that of those sent away by over 5¼ millions sterling.

Net imports
of agricul-
tural pro-
ducts.

1043. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—

* *Condition of Nations*, by G. F. Kolb, translated by Mrs. Brewer, with notes by E. W. Streeter, page 961 : George Bell and Sons, London, 1880.
† The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1885. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :—

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1880 TO 1885.

| Articles. | Balance of Imports over Exports in— | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Oats | 12,938 | 74,924 | 29,621 | 51,739 | 36,249 | 86,474 |
| Barley | 21,000 | ... | 3,033 | 27,356 | ... | 16,677 |
| Pearl barley | 248 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malt | 18,661 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maize | 105,849 | 105,739 | 32,379 | 59,620 | 7,232 | 13,853 |
| Maizena | 4,171 | 7,654 | 5,098 | 4,899 | 8,599 | 5,289 |
| Arrowroot | 1,366 | 1,793 | 1,208 | 2,784 | 2,183 | 2,790 |
| Macaroni and vermicelli | 1,056 | 1,286 | 1,391 | 1,465 | 1,298 | 2,441 |
| Starch | 17,061 | 14,677 | 4,057 | 7,199 | 9,176 | 8,544 |
| Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants and raisins | 111,603 | 154,637 | 166,059 | 144,350 | 113,587 | 152,967 |
| Jams, jellies, and preserves | ... | ... | 2,787 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nuts, almonds, walnuts | 3,208 | 7,349 | 6,722 | 6,725 | 4,582 | 9,429 |
| Ginger | 1,591 | 1,307 | 1,050 | 954 | 2,347 | 3,845 |
| Opium | 75,854 | 36,182 | 66,010 | 43,168 | 37,850 | 28,728 |
| Hops | 24,637 | 28,442 | 31,639 | 43,639 | ... | 6,185 |
| Chicory | ... | ... | 171 | ... | ... | 2,269 |
| Pickles | 295 | 5,508 | 7,371 | 2,554 | 4,688 | 5,570 |
| Oil, olive and salad ... | 15,562 | 12,014 | 17,569 | 12,285 | 11,427 | 18,496 |
| „ linseed | 24,848 | 22,995 | 30,286 | 27,801 | 31,121 | 31,484 |
| Linseed meal | 138 | ... | 104 | 40 | 888 | 446 |
| Tobacco, cigars, and snuff | ... | 31,270 | 96,206 | 66,222 | 101,836 | 116,212 |
| Flax (Phornium) | 9,701 | 6,811 | 10 419 | 6,257 | 6,756 | 8,312 |
| Hemp | 22,551 | 11,550 | 52,750 | 41,702 | 36,208 | 29,927 |
| Jute | 8,058 | 6,117 | 16,030 | 6,057 | 9,716 | 3,449 |
| Broom corn and millet | 4,546 | 5,531 | 6,351 | 7,575 | 6,240 | 6,959 |
| Bark | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,492 | 20,905 |
| Vegetables (preserved) | 717 | ... | ... | 653 | ... | 427 |
| Canary seed | 1,260 | 1,248 | 1,063 | 549 | 1,449 | 2,008 |
| Grass and clover seed | 5,226 | 2,990 | 9,560 | 4,769 | 7,063 | 14,667 |
| Total | 492,145 | 540,024 | 598,934 | 570,362 | 446,987 | 598,353 |

1044. It will be observed that pearl barley and malt are absent from the list for the last five years, and jams and jellies for the last three years. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1885 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange *ante*, chiefly under Order 22.

Net import
of eggs.

1045. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1885 to the value of £15,451, and exported to the value of only £5,251, the difference in favour of the former being £10,200. The value of the imports of eggs in 1884 exceeded that of the exports by £3,958, in 1883 by £4,871, in 1882 by £7,959, in 1881 by £6,926, and in 1880 by £6,693.

Proportion of
land under
each crop.

1046. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 424 acres were placed under wheat; 90 under oats; 30 under barley; 18 under potatoes; 175 under hay; 139 under green forage; and 124 under other kinds of crops. Relatively to the whole area under tillage, the tendency of late years has been to crop a larger extent of land with wheat, and a smaller extent with the remaining crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last nine years :—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1878 TO 1886.

| Land under— | Proportion to Total Land under Tillage. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1877-8. | 1878-9. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | |
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Wheat ... | 39·74 | 42·98 | 41·89 | 48·97 | 50·87 | 47·50 | 49·84 | 47·19 | 42·41 | |
| Oats ... | 7·41 | 8·35 | 9·93 | 6·72 | 8·07 | 8·32 | 8·49 | 8·08 | 8·98 | |
| Barley ... | 1·35 | 1·42 | 2·56 | 3·43 | 2·67 | 2·14 | 2·11 | 2·68 | 3·08 | |
| Potatoes ... | 2·61 | 2·27 | 2·46 | 2·25 | 2·15 | 1·68 | 1·81 | 1·66 | 1·77 | |
| Hay ... | 12·46 | 10·74 | 11·93 | 12·51 | 11·65 | 15·16 | 13·67 | 14·62 | 17·51 | |
| Green forage ... | 27·48 | 24·94 | 18·11 | 13·21 | 13·28 | 14·23 | 12·95 | 14·33 | 13·90 | |
| Other tillage ... | 8·95 | 9·30 | 13·12 | 12·91 | 11·31 | 10·97 | 11·13 | 11·44 | 12·35 | |
| Total ... | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Minor crops.

1047. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years :—

MINOR CROPS,* 1881 TO 1886.

| Nature of Crop. | | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Arrowroot ... | { acres ... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 3 |
| | { tons (root) | 37 | 8 | 32 | 53 | 127 | 41 |
| | { cwt., manfd. | 8 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Artichokes ... | { acres ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | { tons ... | 45 | ... | 16 | 20 | 20 | ... |
| Beet, carrots, parsnips | { acres ... | 348 | 286 | 433 | 424 | 455 | 386 |
| | { tons ... | 2,403 | 2,737 | 3,281 | 3,874 | 3,872 | 4,300 |
| Broom-millet... | { acres ... | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| | { fibre, cwt. | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 29 | 5 |
| | { seed, bush. | ... | 100 | 220 | 40 | 48 | 20 |
| Buckwheat ... | { acres ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | { bushels ... | ... | ... | 65 | 62 | 58 | 30 |
| Canary seed ... | { acres ... | 57 | 127 | 41 | ... | 63 | ... |
| | { bushels ... | 341 | 1,241 | 192 | ... | 724 | ... |
| Cauliflowers and cabbages | { acres ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 27 |
| | { dozens ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | 4,300 | 18,500 |
| Chicory ... | { acres ... | 230 | 207 | 283 | 283 | 219 | 216 |
| | { tons ... | 960 | 781 | 1,209 | 1,626 | 1,309 | 1,239 |
| Coriander seed | { acres ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | { lbs. ... | ... | 1,008 | 810 | ... | ... | ... |
| Currants ... | { acres ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | { bushels ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fenugreek † ... | { acres ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | { lbs. ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... | ... | ... |
| Flax ... | { acres ... | 13 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 7 |
| | { fibre, cwt. | 31 | 21 | 31 | 38 | 7 | 9 |
| | { linseed, bsh. | 67 | 91 | 43 | 152 | 73 | 18 |
| Garden seeds... | { acres ... | 29 | 21 | 14 | 24 | 45 | 7 |
| | { cwt. ... | 812 | 119 | 43 | 62 | 74 | 14 |
| Gooseberries ... | { acres ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | { cwt. ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 28 |
| Grass and clover seeds ... | { acres ... | 2,817 | 2,061 | 2,290 | 2,686 | 2,329 | 2,942 |
| | { bushels ... | 26,320 | 32,085 | 28,740 | 41,964 | 35,559 | 39,793 |
| Green pease ... | { acres ... | ... | 21 | 10 | ... | 108 | 92 |
| | { tons ... | ... | 26 | 25 | ... | 36 | 141 |
| Hops ... | { acres ... | 428 | 564 | 1,034 | 1,758 | 1,737 | 896 |
| | { lbs. ... | 307,328 | 453,040 | 1,035,216 | 1,760,304 | 1,573,936 | 616,112 |
| Kohl-rabi ... | { acres ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | { cwt. ... | ... | ... | 260 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lucerne for seed ... | { acres ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | { bushels ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Maize ... | { acres ... | 1,769 | 1,783 | 2,702 | 2,570 | 3,854 | 4,530 |
| | { bushels ... | 49,299 | 81,007 | 131,620 | 117,294 | 176,388 | 181,240 |
| Mangel-wurzel | { acres ... | 1,284 | 1,044 | 1,087 | 1,056 | 1,413 | 1,346 |
| | { tons ... | 12,640 | 14,989 | 16,656 | 18,906 | 21,935 | 24,129 |
| Medicinal herbs | acres ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Mulberry trees | { acres ... | 14 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| | { number ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Mustard ... | { acres ... | 233 | 97 | 81 | 71 | 61 | 7 |
| | { cwt. ... | 771 | 444 | 379 | 368 | 287 | 15 |
| Olives ... | { acres ... | 17 | † 10 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| | { fruit, cwt. | 17 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| | { oil, gallons | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† *Fœnum græcum*, the *Trigonella* of Linnaeus.

‡ Reported to have failed.

MINOR CROPS,* 1881 TO 1886—*continued.*

| Nature of Crop. | | | 1880-81. | 1881-2. | 1882-3. | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Onions | ... | acres ... | 1,056 | 1,134 | 1,341 | 1,235 | 1,750 | 1,740 |
| | | tons ... | 4,979 | 10,190 | 8,280 | 6,977 | 11,816 | 10,209 |
| Opium poppies | { | acres ... | 15 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| | | lbs. of opium | 171 | 80 | 225 | 120 | 190 | 200 |
| | { | heads ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | acres ... | 20 | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Oranges | ... | cases ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | acres ... | 31 | 4 | 4 | ... | 3 | 5 |
| Osiers | { | tons ... | 1 | 9 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... |
| | | acres ... | 23,378 | 25,937 | 26,832 | 30,443 | 35,288 | 35,460 |
| Pease and beans | { | bushels ... | 403,321 | 621,768 | 689,507 | 791,093 | 846,859 | 761,351 |
| | | acres ... | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Prickly com-frey | ... | tons ... | 100 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | acres ... | 64 | 81 | 35 | 44 | 119 | 153 |
| Pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, &c. | { | tons ... | 416 | 842 | 370 | 355 | 837 | 1,447 |
| | | acres ... | 14 | ... | 30 | 14 | 47 | ... |
| Rape for seed | { | bushels ... | 128 | ... | 468 | 261 | ... | ... |
| | | acres ... | 132 | 155 | 203 | 235 | 261 | 271 |
| Raspberries | ... | cwt. ... | 1,591 | 3,067 | 4,822 | 4,595 | 6,307 | 6,470 |
| | | acres ... | 18 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| Rhubarb | { | tons ... | 81 | 1 | 40 | 43 | 18 | 31 |
| | | acres ... | 1,569 | 972 | 1,137 | 1,260 | 939 | 654 |
| Rye ... | { | bushels ... | 13,978 | 12,653 | 23,244 | 16,727 | 15,505 | 8,278 |
| | | acres ... | 107 | 26 | 16 | 61 | 76 | 55 |
| Strawberries | { | cwt. ... | 1,421 | 165 | 154 | 766 | 1,468 | 941 |
| | | acres ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sugar beet | { | tons ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | | acres ... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Sunflowers for seed | ... | bushels ... | 142 | 77 | 62 | 40 | ... | ... |
| | | acres ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Teazles | { | number ... | 27,000 | ... | ... | ... | 4,000 | ... |
| | | acres ... | 1,990 | 1,461 | 1,313 | 1,325 | 1,402 | 1,866 |
| Tobacco | { | cwt. ... | 17,333 | 12,876 | 5,673 | 9,124 | 7,893 | 13,734 |
| | | acres ... | 5 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 34 |
| Tomatoes | { | cwt. ... | 454 | 1,549 | 2,265 | 1,600 | 1,278 | 4,800 |
| | | acres ... | 460 | 151 | 125 | 148 | 209 | 253 |
| Turnips | { | tons ... | 1,932 | 1,713 | 901 | 1,402 | 1,600 | 2,179 |
| | | acres ... | 23 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 26 | 1 |
| Vetches and tares for seed | { | bushels ... | 201 | 71 | 83 | 194 | 700 | 40 |
| | | acres ... | 4,980 | 4,923 | 5,732 | 7,326 | 9,042 | 9,775 |
| Vines | { | wine, galls. | 484,028 | 539,191 | 516,763 | 723,560 | 760,752 | 1,003,827 |
| | | brandy, „ | 3,038 | 1,453 | 3,377 | 2,646 | 3,623 | 3,875 |

Certain crops of which cultivation increased.

1048. The table shows the cultivation of the following crops, also their produce, to have considerably increased of late years:—Beet, carrots and parsnips, cauliflowers and cabbages, maize, mangel-wurzel, onions, raspberries, vines, and pease and beans.

Hops.

1049. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry,

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, but in 1884-5 there was a slight decline, both in the area under hops and the quantity produced, and a further considerable decline occurred in the year under review.

1050. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. The quantity returned as raised in 1885-6 was 6,470 cwt. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming. Raspberries.

1051. In 1885-6 the area under vines exceeded that returned in 1884-5 by 733 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned exceeded a million gallons, and was more than that in 1884-5 by 243,000 gallons, or about a third. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony, where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines within a district around Geelong extending to distances ranging from 20 to 30 miles from that centre. Vines.

1052. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera, and of the measures taken for its suppression, was originally contributed to this work, and has recently been revised to date by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture :— Phylloxera vastatrix.

“The vine disease caused by the insect known as *phylloxera vastatrix* was discovered in the vineyards at Fyansford, three miles from Geelong, in the year 1877. It is now ascertained to have been present in this district for years before it was recognised as the dreaded phylloxera—probably for about ten years—and its origin was doubtless the importation of diseased plants.

“In order to prevent, if possible, the disease from spreading, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were growing, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the owner of the vines for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were uprooted and the vines burnt; and in 1879, six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were similarly treated.

“In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or mitigating it. The committee reported that there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation other than vines; that so far as experiments had been tried no remedy or cure for the disease was known; that the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the disease was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than the entire eradication of the vines. It was recommended that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong, and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruit, or roots should be removed outside of it; that all vines within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or growing within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be uprooted and burnt, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but upon the estimated value of the crops for the ensuing three years. Consequently upon this report another Act was passed, repealing all

former Acts relating to vines and vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as "Vine Disease Districts," to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines, whether diseased or not, within a radius of three miles thereof, compensation being given to the owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a "Vine Disease District" any vine or part of a vine. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the Intercolonial Conference, held in Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease.

"The *Phylloxera Vine Disease Act* 1880 was amended towards the close of 1881 by the *Geelong District Vine Disease Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 718 (24th December, 1881), which gave power to the Minister to order the destruction of all vines growing within the boundaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District, as described in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th January, 1881. Under the powers given by this statute all vines within the proclaimed district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion. These parishes are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and consequently are not likely to be reached by the insect.

"Under the several statutes above mentioned the vines have been destroyed on about 2,000 separate properties; about half of that number being cottage properties in Geelong and suburbs; and compensation has been awarded in amounts varying from £1,042 to 1s. The disease from first to last was found in 34 properties only, comprising an estimated area of 281 acres. These diseased properties are situated in a district extending from the Leigh road to Germantown, in the valleys of the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers, a distance of about 16 miles. The last of the diseased vineyards was destroyed in 1882. The phylloxera is, however, not yet extinct. Recent examinations show that the insects are alive in several of the infected properties upon the still succulent rootlets which have been left in the ground. In some properties the roots are decayed all over, and consequently the phylloxera are dead; in the others the roots are decayed over portions of the properties only; the area of succulent roots is yearly becoming less. The proclaimed district is still retained in quarantine, special attention being given to the destruction of any vine shoots or re-growths from imperfect eradication.

"In May, 1885, a Board was appointed to inquire as to the advisability or otherwise of permitting the re-planting of vines in the Geelong district. The Board recommended that the diseased lands be trenched, the vine roots removed and burnt, and the soil disinfected. The Board's recommendations have, so far as was practicable, been carried out. In a recent report the Board has recommended that, as soon as the whole of the infected lands shall have been trenched, vine roots eradicated, and the land laid down with grass, that the re-planting of vines be permitted at a distance of not less than 100 yards from all vineyard sites. No decision has yet been arrived at on the subject of re-planting."

Gardens and
orchards.

1053. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following table shows the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | | | | Gardens. | Orchards. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 9,835 | 13,180 | 23,015 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | 9,461 | 15,934 | 25,395 |
| Increase | | | | ... | 2,754 | 2,380 |
| Decrease | | | | 374 | ... | ... |

1054. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1886 was 210,451, or 27,254 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

1055. According to the returns of the past season, irrigation was being practised on a more or less extensive scale in 13 shires, viz.:—Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Beechworth, Bright, Echuca, Glenelg, Gordon, Keilor, Korong, Marong, Oxley, Strathfieldsaye, and Swan Hill. The whole number of farms in these shires was 5,601, upon 250 of which irrigation was carried on. Certain crops in these shires covered 404,406 acres, of which 13,479 acres, or more than 3 per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The following table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished:— Irrigation.

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN SHIRES, 1885-6.

| Crops. | In Shires practising Irrigation. | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Extent under Crop on Land— | | Gross Produce on Land— | | Produce per Acre on Land— | |
| | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. |
| GRAIN CROPS. | acres. | acres. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. | bushels. |
| Wheat | 133,899 | 8,109 | 1,271,922 | 114,655 | 9·50 | 14·14 |
| Oats | 7,972 | 502 | 118,015 | 13,124 | 14·80 | 26·14 |
| Barley | 6,802 | 237 | 105,600 | 3,511 | 15·53 | 14·56 |
| Maize | 52 | 10 | 615 | 240 | 11·83 | 24·00 |
| Pease and Beans | 83 | 11 | 1,178 | 230 | 14·20 | 20·91 |
| ROOT CROPS. | acres. | acres. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| Potatoes | 448 | 22 | 1,142 | 122 | 2·55 | 5·55 |
| Turnips | 2 | 5 | 18 | 20 | 9·00 | 4·00 |
| Mangel-wurzel ... | 26 | 13 | 379 | 234 | 14·58 | 18·00 |
| Beet, Carrots, &c. | 5 | 15 | 65 | 375 | 13·00 | 25·00 |
| Chicory | ... | 28 | ... | 220 | 5·42* | 7·86 |
| HAY, GRASS, &C. | acres. | acres. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| Hay | 51,800 | 3,939 | 39,662 | 6,007 | 0·77 | 1·53 |
| Green Forage ... | 759 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Artificial Grasses | 442 | 206 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| OTHER TILLAGE. | acres. | acres. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| Hops | 132 | 254 | 483 | 2,066 | 3·66 | 8·13 |
| Tomatoes | ... | 2 | ... | 540 | 141·18* | 270·00 |
| Gardens | 102 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Orchards | 2,552 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

1056. The scale on which irrigation has been practised in Victoria up to the present time is too small to admit of comparisons between the results obtained from land which has and which has not been irrigated from being of much value. So far as the figures go, the effect of irrigation in largely increasing the yield has been most beneficial; the only cases where the irrigated land shows worse returns than Yield of irrigated and unirrigated land.

* There being no chicory or tomatoes grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

the land which has not been irrigated, in 1885-6, being turnips (the area under which was very small) and barley.

Irrigation,
1884 to 1886.

1057. The extent of land subjected to irrigation in the year under review was nearly twice that so subjected in the two previous years, the increase being chiefly under the head of cereals. The following table contains a statement of the acreage under the various crops returned as under irrigation in each of the last three years:—

IRRIGATION, 1884 TO 1886.

| Crops Subjected to Irrigation. | Number of Acres Subjected to Irrigation. | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | 1883-4. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Wheat | 4,968 | 3,322 | 8,109 |
| Oats | 94 | 187 | 502 |
| Barley | 49 | 41 | 237 |
| Maize | ... | 19 | 10 |
| Pease and Beans | ... | 3 | 11 |
| Potatoes | 30 | 29 | 22 |
| Turnips | ... | ... | 5 |
| Mangel-wurzel | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| Beet, Carrots, &c. | ... | 18 | 15 |
| Chicory | 18 | 30 | 28 |
| Hay | 781 | 1,924 | 3,939 |
| Green Forage | 16 | 33 | 89 |
| Artificial Grasses | 415 | 1,003 | 206 |
| Hops | 398 | 357 | 254 |
| Tobacco | 7 | ... | ... |
| Tomatoes | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Vines | 103 | 20 | ... |
| Gardens and Orchards | 42 | 48 | 37 |
| Total | 6,935 | 7,046 | 13,479 |

Statute for
promoting
irrigation.

1058. Towards the close of 1883, a measure* was passed with the view of promoting national irrigation on a large scale. To accomplish this object, it was provided that certain areas might, at the request of the residents, be proclaimed “Irrigation Areas,” to which trusts might be appointed to carry out the irrigation scheme proposed for the district. The commissioners of these trusts are to have power, under certain restrictions, to borrow money for the purpose of constructing the works included in the scheme, for the repayment of which a sinking fund is to be provided ; also to levy rates upon all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund ; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust.

* Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).

Up to the time of going to press, six trusts had been constituted under the statute; whilst applications in respect of lands in the Wimmera, Swan Hill, Boort, and Turrumberry districts had been received by the Minister of Water Supply, and were under consideration. The following particulars have been supplied respecting the existing trusts:—

IRRIGATION TRUSTS, 1886.

| Name of Trust. | When Constituted. | Amount of Loan Authorised to be raised. | Extent of Irrigation Area. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | | £ | Acres. |
| Leaghur and Meering ... | 14th Sept., 1885 ... | 650 | 8,127 |
| Tragowel Plains ... | 23rd March, 1886 ... | 165,000 | 228,453 |
| Cohuna ... | 20th April, 1886 ... | 17,000 | 89,309 |
| Koondrook ... | 18th May, 1886 ... | 1,700 | 4,028 |
| Benjeroop and Murrabit ... | 31st May, 1886 ... | 2,000 | 17,893 |
| Twelve-Mile ... | 2nd August, 1886 ... | 3,000 | 9,031 |

NOTE.—The irrigation areas referred to in this table are all situated in the county of Gunbower.

1059. A Bill “To make better provision for the supply of water for irrigation, and also for mining, manufacturing, and other purposes,” was under the consideration of the Legislature at the time of going to press. If this measure should pass into law, it is proposed to raise money by means of Government loans on a large scale in order to give effect to its provisions.

1060. Extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack’s Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, and Caulfield, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. The following table contains a list of these works; also a statement of the estimated capacity of each work, and its actual or estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction. It will be observed that the storage capacity of the whole is nearly thirteen thousand four hundred million gallons, and the cost over four millions sterling:—

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA.
(Corrected to the middle of 1886.)

| Name of Town or District to be supplied. | Reservoir. | | Actual or Estimated Cost. |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Where situated. | Storage Capacity. gallons. | |
| Melbourne and suburbs | Yan Yean ... | 6,400,000,000 | 2,087,000 |
| | Jack's Creek ... | 60,000,000 | |
| | Morang (pipe head) ... | 3,000,000 | |
| | Preston (storage) ... | 15,000,000 | |
| | Essendon (storage 1) ... | 6,000,000 | |
| | " (" 2) ... | 1,000,000 | |
| | Caulfield (") ... | 10,000,000 | |
| Coliban Scheme, includ- ing Reservoirs at— | Malmsbury ... | 2,841,000,000 | 940,218 |
| | Expedition Pass ... | 128,000,000 | |
| | Old Post Office Hill ... | 2,000,000 | |
| | Barker's Creek, Harcourt | 611,500,000 | |
| | Red Hill ... | 1,250,000 | |
| | Spring Gully ... | 149,000,000 | |
| | Crusoe Gully ... | 320,000,000 | |
| | Big Hill ... | 68,000,000 | |
| | Taradale (tank) ... | 65,000 | |
| | Crocodile Gully ... | 5,407,462 | |
| | Spring Gully ... | 7,000,000 | |
| | Solomon's Gully ... | 1,250,000 | |
| Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at— | Big Hill, Pipe Head Re- servoir | 300,000 | 330,298 |
| | Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir | 1,500,000 | |
| | Maldon ... | 17,500,000 | |
| | Stony Creek (Old) ... | 354,000,000 | |
| | " (New) ... | 143,000,000 | |
| Creswick ... | Lovely Banks ... | 6,000,000 | 15,449 |
| | Anakie (pipe head) ... | 900,000 | |
| | Newtown ... | 500,000 | |
| Tarnagulla ... | Bullarook ... | 45,000,000 | 1,430 |
| | Ashwell's Gully ... | 8,000,000 | |
| Inglewood { (Old) (New) | Adekate Creek ... | 18,000,000 | 1,112 |
| | Tarnagulla ... | 8,000,000 | |
| Maryborough ... | Inglewood ... | 5,670,000 | 4,910 |
| | " ... | 13,792,000 | |
| Beechworth ... | Maryborough ... | 21,000,000 | 1,839 |
| Chiltern ... | Lake Kerferd ... | 191,360,000 | 46,417 |
| Wangaratta ... | Barrambogie Springs ... | 4,753,869 | 7,594 |
| | Railway Tank ... | 6,000 | |
| Rutherglen ... | Tank at Railway Station | 40,000 | 345 |
| Ararat ... | Rutherglen ... | 30,000,000 | 4,669 |
| | Oliver's Gully ... | 19,615,554 | 3,647 |
| | Langi-Ghiran ... | 15,200,000 | 5,000 |
| | Mount Cole extension, in connexion with Langi- Ghiran | * | 40,152 |
| Beaufort ... | Opossum Gully ... | 24,621,547 | 2,481 |
| | Beaufort ... | 85,881,110 | |
| | Service Reservoir, Camp Hill | 1,200,000 | |
| Ballarat ... | Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree | 638,960,000 | 7,583 |
| | | | 362,000 |

* No reservoir (running stream).

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

| Name of Town or District to be supplied. | Reservoir. | | Actual or Estimated Cost. |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Where situated. | Storage Capacity. gallons. | |
| Carngham ... | Snake Valley ... | 18,000,000 | £ 760 |
| Clunes ... | Newlyn ... | 265,000,000 | 81,860 |
| Blackwood ... | Lerderderg River ... | 64,441,237 | 1,090 |
| Buninyong ... | Buninyong ... | 10,462,485 | 1,047 |
| Ovens ... | Sandy Creek ... | 70,000,000 | 2,835 |
| Indigo ... | Suffolk Lead ... | 1,701,562 | 437 |
| Sandhurst ... | Grassy Flat (1) ... | 58,860,375 | } 5,821 |
| | " (2) ... | 26,769,369 | |
| Kilmore ... | Kilmore ... | 14,466,000 | 2,986 |
| Myers Creek ... | Myers Creek ... | 13,000,000 | 844 |
| Echuca ... | Echuca (tank No. 1) ... | 68,000 | } 22,038 |
| | " (tank No. 2) ... | 70,000 | |
| Dunolly ... | Dunolly, Old Lead ... | 17,200,000 | 1,912 |
| | " Township ... | 7,500,000 | 3,000 |
| St. Arnaud ... | St. Arnaud ... | 50,000,000 | 14,677 |
| Redbank ... | Redbank ... | 27,100,000 | 2,785 |
| Lamplough ... | Lamplough ... | 9,261,946 | 1,232 |
| Talbot ... | Amherst ... | 13,813,284 | 11,193 |
| | Evansford ... | 182,978,781 | 15,500 |
| Wedderburn ... | Wedderburn ... | 3,100,000 | 2,578 |
| Chewton ... | Commissioner's Gully ... | 7,000,000 | 1,203 |
| Daylesford ... | Wombat Creek ... | 31,284,413 | 2,527 |
| Moyston ... | Campbell's Reef ... | 5,400,000 | 1,143 |
| Orville ... | 'Possum Hill ... | 2,000,000 | 250 |
| | Quartz Reefs ... | 9,725,627 | 1,229 |
| | Pleasant Creek ... | 7,905,750 | 805 |
| | Four Posts ... | 3,100,000 | 802 |
| | Fyan's Creek ... | ... | } 115,830 |
| Woodend ... | Service Reservoir ... | 2,250,000 | |
| | Newham ... | * | 5,163 |
| Great Western ... | Great Western Dam ... | 1,211,662 | 489 |
| Elaine ... | Lal Lal ... | 90,000,000 | † |
| Sebastopol ... | White Horse Ranges ... | 4,830,904 | 2,862 |
| | Linton ... | 8,000,000 | 2,289 |
| | Haddon ... | 3,100,000 | 1,091 |
| | Happy Valley ... | 2,350,995 | 718 |
| | Piggoreet ... | 600,000 | 79 |
| | Kangaroo (Berringa) ... | 1,000,000 | 171 |
| | Cape Clear ... | 400,000 | 68 |
| | Staffordshire Reef ... | 375,000 | 232 |
| | Illabarook ... | 3,069,000 | 408 |
| | Rokewood Junction ... | 480,000 | 198 |
| Shire of Grenville | Lucky Woman's ... | 125,000 | 43 |
| | Rokewood ... | 5,000,000 | 417 |
| | Break-of-Day ... | 4,500,000 | 570 |
| | Teesdale ... | 4,000,000 | 530 |
| Shire of Leigh ... | Chinaman's Flat ... | 2,500,000 | 2,384 |
| Rushworth ... | Rushworth ... | 7,000,000 | 1,800 |
| Homebush ... | Homebush ... | 5,000,000 | 328 |
| Hamilton ... | Hamilton ... | 30,000,000 | 13,741 |
| Melton ... | Melton ... | 2,290,000 | 800 |
| Barry's Reef ... | Barry's Reef ... | 120,000 | 358 |
| Total ... | | 13,382,683,932 | 4,205,269 |

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

Leases and
rental of
farms.

1061. The duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1885-6 as averaging from 2 to 7 years ; the extreme figures being 1 year and 21 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 5d. to 20s. 8d.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 70s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was said to be from 2s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.; the extreme figures being 6d. and 20s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to let for 7s. per acre per annum.

Prices of
agricultural
produce.

1062. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally much lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted in Part Interchange of this work. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last seventeen years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1886.

| During February and March. | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Hay. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Mangolds |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. | per bushel. | per ton. | per ton. | per ton. | per ton. |
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1870 | ... | 4 3 | 3 7 | 4 0 | 4 10 | 77 | 75 0 | ... | 40 0 |
| 1871 | ... | 5 4 | 3 9 | 4 11 | 5 3 | 76 | 70 0 | ... | 36 0 |
| 1872 | ... | 4 8 | 2 11½ | 3 6¼ | 4 2 | 64 | 65 6 | ... | 28 1 |
| 1873 | ... | 4 9 | 3 5 | 4 1 | 3 10 | 81 | 67 4 | ... | 24 5 |
| 1874 | ... | 5 9 | 5 6 | 5 3 | 5 9 | 88 | 118 3 | ... | 31 4 |
| 1875 | ... | 4 5 | 4 3 | 4 6 | 4 8 | 89 | 89 0 | ... | 28 0 |
| 1876 | ... | 4 7 | 3 3 | 3 10 | 4 8 | 82 | 87 0 | ... | 23 8 |
| 1877 | ... | 5 10 | 3 7 | 3 10 | 4 4 | 93 | 114 0 | ... | 31 6 |
| 1878 | ... | 5 1 | 4 6 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 87 | 115 0 | ... | 37 3 |
| 1879 | ... | 4 2 | 3 6 | 4 1 | 4 2 | 75 | 92 4 | ... | 25 6 |
| 1880 | ... | 4 0½ | 2 3½ | 4 8 | 3 6½ | 63 | 69 11 | ... | 24 11 |
| 1881 | ... | 4 1¾ | 2 3 | 4 11¼ | 5 0 | 60 | 46 3 | ... | 24 0 |
| 1882 | ... | 5 0 | 3 3 | 3 6 | 5 4 | 76 | 70 0 | ... | 25 4 |
| 1883 | ... | 4 9 | 3 1 | 4 1 | 4 7 | 81 | 75 4 | ... | 30 5 |
| 1884 | ... | 3 8 | 2 8 | 3 6 | 4 8 | 67 | 74 8 | 35 5 | 29 5 |
| 1885 | ... | 3 4 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 5 | 74 | 80 0 | 40 0 | 34 0 |
| 1886 | ... | 3 10 | 2 10 | 3 3 | 4 1 | 74 | 100 0 | 48 6 | 24 6 |

Prices of
agricultural
produce,
1885-6 and
previous
years.

1063. The prices of articles of agricultural produce, except potatoes and turnips, were remarkably low in 1886, as well as in the two preceding years. Wheat was lower in 1886 than in any previous year named, except 1885 and 1884; that of oats was lower than in any, except 1884, 1881, and 1880; barley was at its lowest price; hay was at the same price as in 1885, but lower than in any other year except 1884, 1881, 1880, and 1872; mangolds were lower than in any other

year except 1881 and 1873. On the other hand, the price of potatoes was higher than in any previous year except 1878, 1877, and 1874, and turnips were higher than in either of the other two years named.

1064. It will be observed that the price of wheat and hay was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, maize, and potatoes in 1874, that of turnips in 1886, and that of mangolds in 1871; also that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885, that of barley in 1886, that of oats, potatoes, hay, and mangolds in 1881, that of maize in 1880, and that of turnips in 1884.

1065. The wholesale price of wheat per imperial quarter* in London during 1885, varied from 35s. in January and 37s. in April, to from 30s. to 31s. in the last four months of the year—the average for the year being 32s. 10d. The price had fallen off considerably since 1882, and in 1885 was remarkable as being the lowest during the last 124 years—no lower price having been recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.† The following statement of the average *Gazette* price (wholesale) during the seven years ended with 1884 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in 1885 has been taken from the London *Statist*:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

| Month. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| January ... | 51 11 | 39 3 | 45 11 | 42 5 | 45 7 | 40 2 | 38 7 | 34 11 |
| February ... | 51 4 | 38 0 | 43 5 | 41 9 | 46 0 | 40 11 | 37 3 | 32 0 |
| March ... | 49 7 | 39 7 | 45 7 | 42 7 | 44 7 | 42 3 | 37 7 | 32 7 |
| April ... | 51 3 | 41 0 | 48 1 | 44 6 | 45 11 | 41 11 | 37 5 | 36 8 |
| May ... | 51 11 | 41 0 | 45 2 | 44 5 | 47 3 | 43 2 | 37 9 | 34 11 |
| June ... | 48 0 | 41 9 | 45 1 | 44 6 | 47 5 | 42 10 | 37 2 | 32 8 |
| July ... | 44 11 | 44 6 | 43 9 | 46 5 | 48 5 | 42 2 | 37 0 | 33 11 |
| August ... | 44 9 | 49 1 | 43 11 | 48 6 | 50 0 | 43 6 | 36 11 | 33 3 |
| September ... | 43 8 | 47 6 | 41 2 | 52 3 | 43 11 | 41 10 | 33 9 | 30 10 |
| October ... | 39 7 | 48 10 | 41 9 | 47 1 | 39 7 | 40 5 | 32 3 | 31 4 |
| November ... | 40 4 | 48 9 | 43 9 | 45 11 | 40 10 | 40 3 | 31 5 | 30 9 |
| December ... | 40 3 | 46 7 | 44 1 | 44 7 | 41 2 | 39 6 | 31 1 | 30 2 |
| The Year .. | 46 5 | 43 11 | 44 4 | 45 4 | 45 1 | 41 7 | 35 8 | 32 10 |

1066. Another official authority§ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats, in England and Wales, as follows, during each of the ten years ended with 1884:—

* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† See Supplement to "The Statist" for 1885.

‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1870 to 1884.

§ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, dated 18th September, 1885, issued from the Privy Council Office, page 110.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Year. | Average Price per Quarter. | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Oats. | | |
| | Highest Weekly. | Lowest Weekly. | The Year. | Highest Weekly. | Lowest Weekly. | The Year. | Highest Weekly. | Lowest Weekly. | The Year. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1875 | 53 10 | 40 11 | 45 2 | 45 6 | 31 4 | 38 5 | 32 11 | 23 4 | 28 8 |
| 1876 | 50 8 | 42 8 | 46 2 | 40 2 | 30 11 | 35 2 | 31 2 | 23 10 | 26 3 |
| 1877 | 68 9 | 50 1 | 56 9 | 44 2 | 32 5 | 39 8 | 29 0 | 23 4 | 25 11 |
| 1878 | 52 4 | 39 0 | 46 5 | 44 8 | 30 9 | 40 2 | 28 5 | 20 7 | 24 4 |
| 1879 | 50 5 | 37 7 | 43 10 | 43 2 | 24 0 | 34 0 | 26 7 | 19 2 | 21 9 |
| 1880 | 48 4 | 39 5 | 44 4 | 37 7 | 25 7 | 33 1 | 28 2 | 20 2 | 23 1 |
| 1881 | 52 2 | 40 9 | 45 4 | 35 8 | 26 11 | 31 11 | 24 6 | 19 5 | 21 9 |
| 1882 | 51 3 | 39 2 | 45 1 | 36 11 | 25 10 | 31 2 | 25 9 | 19 1 | 21 10 |
| 1883 | 43 10 | 39 0 | 41 7 | 35 0 | 25 6 | 31 10 | 24 1 | 19 1 | 21 5 |
| 1884 | 39 0 | 30 5 | 35 9 | 32 8 | 27 1 | 30 8 | 23 5 | 18 10 | 20 3 |

Value of agricultural produce.

1067. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1886, may be estimated at over 7 millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1885-6.

| Name of Crop. | Gross Produce and Price. | | | | Estimated Value. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ |
| Wheat | 9,170,538 bushels @ | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1,757,686 |
| Oats | 4,692,303 „ @ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 664,743 |
| Barley | 1,302,854 „ @ | 0 | 3 | 3 | 211,714 |
| Other cereals | 950,869 „ @ | 0 | 3 | 3 | 154,516 |
| Potatoes | 163,202 tons @ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 816,010 |
| Other root crops | 40,817 „ @ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 204,085 |
| Hay | 442,118 „ @ | 3 | 14 | 0 | 1,635,836 |
| Green forage | 334,399 acres @ | 2 | 10 | 0 | 835,997 |
| Tobacco | 13,734 cwt. @ | 2 | 16 | 0 | 38,455 |
| Grapes, not made into wine | 39,651 „ @ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39,651 |
| Wine | 1,003,827 gallons @ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 200,765 |
| Brandy | 3,875 „ @ | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1,937 |
| Hops | 5,501 cwt. @ | 5 | 2 | 6 | 28,193 |
| Other crops | 4,180 acres @ | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20,900 |
| Garden and orchard produce... | 25,395 „ @ | 20 | 0 | 0 | 507,900 |
| Total | | | | | 7,118,388 |

Specific weight of crops.

1068. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus wheat, during 1885-6, ranged from 55 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 50 lbs. ; barley, from 41 lbs. to 60 lbs. ; and maize,

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post.*

52 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 40 lbs.; of barley, 52 lbs.; and of maize, 57 lbs.

1069. The following figures show an increase in the average rates paid to farm labourers, mowers, and reapers in 1885-6 as compared with the previous year, but a slight decrease in most other cases. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers and hop-pickers :—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,* 1885 AND 1886.

| Description of Labour. | 1884-5. | | 1885-6. | |
|---|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Ploughmen, per week | 21 | 7 | 21 | 7 |
| Farm labourers, „ | 18 | 3 | 19 | 3 |
| Married couples, „ | 26 | 8 | 26 | 1 |
| Females, „ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Mowers, „ | 30 | 6 | 33 | 7 |
| „ per acre | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Reapers, per week | 32 | 0 | 35 | 1 |
| „ per acre | 12 | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ... | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Hop-pickers, „ „ | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Maize-pickers, per bag „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |

1070. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follows for the year under review and the previous one :—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1885 AND 1886.

| | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Steam engines, number | 520 | 535 |
| „ horse-power | 4,164 | 3,990 |
| Value of farming implements and machines... £2,638,933 | £2,638,933 | £2,674,613 |
| „ improvements on farms | £15,394,846 | £16,017,098 |

1071. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last two years. An increase will be observed under most of the heads :—

MACHINE LABOUR, 1885 AND 1886.

| Average Rates Paid for— | 1884-5. | | 1885-6. | |
|--|---------|----|---------|----|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Machine reaping, per acre { With binding ... | 8 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| „ { Without binding ... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| „ mowing, „ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| „ threshing, per 100 bushels :— | | | | |
| With winnowing | 18 | 8 | 23 | 7 |
| Without winnowing | 13 | 7 | 17 | 10 |

* See also table of Wages at the end of Part Interchange *ante*.

Live stock,
1881 and
1886.

1072. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the census of 1881, and since that time the figures have been brought on by estimates furnished by the municipal authorities. The following are the census numbers, and the numbers in March, 1886, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :—

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1886.

| Period. | Horses. | Cattle. | | | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | | Milch Cows. | Exclusive of Milch Cows. | Total. | | |
| 3rd April, 1881 (enumerated) | 275,516 | 329,198 | 957,069 | 1,286,267 | 10,360,285 | 241,936 |
| March, 1886 (estimated) | 304,098 | 333,898 | 956,892 | 1,290,790 | 10,681,837 | 239,837 |
| Increase ... | 28,582 | 4,700 | ... | 4,523 | 321,552 | ... |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | 177 | ... | ... | 2,099 |

Goats, asses,
and mules.

1073. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

Increase or
contrary,
1885.

1074. The estimates for 1886, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase in horses, cattle, and sheep, but a falling-off in pigs. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed on any statement of the numbers of live stock, except such as is derived from the returns of a general census.

Stock per
square mile.

1075. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 121 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 142 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Poultry.

1076. Information respecting the numbers of poultry kept is not obtained except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

POULTRY, 1871 AND 1881.

| Year of Census. | Number of Owners of Poultry. | Geese. | Ducks. | Fowls. | Turkeys. | Pea Fowls. | Guinea Fowls. | Pheasants. | Ostriches. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1871 .. | 81,347 | 83,025 | 137,355 | 1,636,782 | 69,756 | 970 | 3,542 | 199 | 16 |
| 1881 .. | 97,152 | 92,654 | 181,698 | 2,328,521 | 153,078 | 1,701 | 2,307 | 40 | .. |
| Increase | 15,805 | 9,629 | 44,343 | 691,739 | 83,322 | 731 | .. | .. | .. |
| Decrease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,235 | 159 | 16 |

1077. It is seen that in ten years an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881. Increase or decrease of poultry.

1078. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named:— Live stock in British Possessions.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Possessions. | Year. | Number of— | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| The United Kingdom ... | 1885 | 1,909,000 | 10,869,000 | 30,086,000 | 3,687,000 |
| Ceylon ... | 1884 | 3,683 | 963,896 | 53,757 | ... |
| Mauritius ... | 1884 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Cape of Good Hope ... | 1885 | 205,985 | 1,111,713 | 10,976,663 | 116,738 |
| Natal... .. | 1884 | 43,431 | 575,698 | 560,632 | 25,848 |
| Canada ... | 1881 | 1,059,358 | 3,514,989 | 3,048,678 | 1,207,619 |
| Newfoundland ... | 1875 | 4,057 | 13,938 | 28,766 | ... |
| Jamaica ... | 1883 | 45,969 | 84,206 | ... | ... |
| Australasia * ... | 1884-5 | 1,272,020 | 8,178,745 | 74,345,954 | 939,031 |

1079. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in some of the principal Foreign countries. Live stock in Foreign countries.
The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

| Country. | Year. | Number of— | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| Austria ... | 1880 | 1,463, | 8,584, | 3,841, | 2,721, |
| Belgium ... | 1880 | 272, | 1,383, | 365, | 646, |
| Denmark ... | 1881 | 348, | 1,470, | 1,549, | 527, |
| France ... | 1881 | 2,845, | 11,576, | 22,302, | 5,638, |
| Germany ... | 1883 | 3,522, | 15,787, | 19,190, | 9,206, |
| Holland ... | 1883 | 269, | 1,437, | 703, | 421, |
| Italy ... | 1882 | 660, | 4,783, | 8,596, | 1,164, |
| Hungary ... | 1880-83 | 2,068, | 4,597, | 9,252, | ... |
| Norway ... | 1875 | 152, | 1,017, | 1,686, | 101, |
| Russia ... | 1882 | 20,016, | 23,845, | 47,509, | 9,208, |
| Sweden ... | 1883 | 472, | 2,287, | 1,412, | 455, |
| United States ... | 1884 | 11,565, | 43,771, | 50,360, | 45,143, |

* For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Live stock
slaughtered.

1080. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1884 and 1885, those for the latter year being smaller than those for the former in the case of cattle and sheep but larger in the case of pigs :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | | | Cattle and Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|----------|-----|-----|--------------------|------------------|---------|
| 1884 | ... | ... | 234,757 | 1,904,423 | 114,568 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 220,892 | 1,766,167 | 123,315 |
| Increase | | | ... | ... | 8,747 |
| Decrease | | | 13,865 | 138,256 | ... |

Purposes for
which stock
was
slaughtered.

1081. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1885 were returned as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1885.

| Description of Live Stock. | | | Numbers Slaughtered for— | | | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | The Butcher and Private use. | Preserving or Salting. | Boiling down for Tallow or Lard. | |
| Cattle and Calves | ... | ... | 218,387 | 2,460 | 45 | 220,892 |
| Sheep and Lambs | ... | ... | 1,751,635 | 2,000 | 12,532 | 1,766,167 |
| Pigs | ... | ... | 63,170 | 60,078 | 67 | 123,315 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,033,192 | 64,538 | 12,644 | 2,110,374 |

Stock
slaughtered
for
preserving.

1082. In the 10 years ended with 1884, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been, of cattle—1,634, of sheep and lambs 158,286, and of pigs 32,837. These numbers, as regards cattle and pigs, are below, but as regards sheep, are much above the average numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1885.

Wool pro-
duced, 1884
and 1885.

1083. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1885 may be set down as 53,390,100 lbs.,* valued at £2,960,890. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 61,369,000 lbs., valued at £3,879,620.

* The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1885, according to the Customs returns, was 93,353,873 lbs., or considerably more than the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnote to Wool, Order 24, in Table of Imports and Exports, page 366 ante.) There is no doubt, however, that, in order to obtain the higher price generally realized in England and elsewhere for Victorian wool, much wool produced outside the colony is entered at the Customs as Victorian.

1084. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1884 and the two preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes in Victoria during each of the three years, but in the other colonies during 1884 only:—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1884.
(Excess of Exports over Imports.*)

| Colony. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| QUANTITY. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Victoria ... | 56,223,000 | 65,930,000 | 61,369,000 |
| New South Wales ... | 145,035,230 | 182,873,449 | 171,612,279 |
| Queensland ... | 24,763,149 | 43,231,606 | 35,525,977 |
| South Australia ... | 40,150,640 | 42,254,621 | 47,296,784 |
| Western Australia ... | 4,819,758 | 3,861,927 | 4,272,948 |
| Tasmania ... | 7,748,542 | 8,257,765 | 8,215,101 |
| New Zealand ... | 65,306,591 | 68,123,194 | 82,138,718 |
| Total ... | 344,046,910 | 414,532,562 | 410,430,807 |
| DECLARED VALUE. | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 3,321,000 | 4,148,500 | 3,879,620 |
| New South Wales ... | 7,383,898 | 9,470,595 | 8,895,543 |
| Queensland ... | 1,329,019 | 2,277,878 | 1,889,504 |
| South Australia ... | 1,536,689 | 1,745,591 | 1,823,431 |
| Western Australia ... | 301,235 | 225,279 | 249,255 |
| Tasmania ... | 432,768 | 450,367 | 453,567 |
| New Zealand ... | 3,117,805 | 3,012,171 | 3,342,509 |
| Total ... | 17,422,414 | 21,330,381 | 20,533,429 |

1085. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1884, did not produce much more than a third as much wool as New South Wales, and did not produce so much as New Zealand by over 20 million pounds. She, however, produced nearly twice as much as Queensland, and nearly a third more than South Australia; Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced little more than half as much as the island of Tasmania.

1086. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies, in 1884, was less by about 4 million pounds than in 1883, but exceeded by over 66 million pounds that in 1882; and, further, that the value of such wool was less in 1884 than in 1883 by nearly £800,000, but was greater than in 1882 by over £3,000,000.

* The estimated quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has also been taken into account in each of the three years, but that in the other colonies in the last year only.

Fall in price
of wool.

1087. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1885, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was 1s. 1³/₈d., as against 1s. 5³/₄d. in 1884, and 1s. 3³/₈d. in 1883. There was thus a fall of nearly 4¹/₂d. (4³/₈d.) per lb. as compared with 1884, and of 2d. per lb. as compared with 1883. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1885 by nearly a million sterling as compared with a similar quantity in 1884, and by about £445,000 as compared with a similar quantity in 1883.*

Price of
wool in
Melbourne

1088. In the export returns, all descriptions of wool are included in the one total, and it is possible that a variation in the quality may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The fall in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognized by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. (Limited), Melbourne :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL IN MELBOURNE, 1885 AND 1886.

| Description of Wool. | Average Price per lb. at the beginning† of— | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | 1885. | 1886. |
| | d. | d. |
| Greasy— | | |
| Merino | 10 ¹ / ₂ | 8 ¹ / ₂ |
| Crossbred | 9 | 8 |
| Fleece or washed ‡ | 20 | 16 |
| Scoured ‡ | 19 | 15 |

Price of Aus-
tralian wool
in London.

1089. The average price of Australian wool in London has been officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department§ of the Privy Council for the 20 years ended with 1884, with the following result :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1865 TO 1884.

| | | | per lb. | | | | per lb. |
|------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| | | | s. d. | | | | s. d. |
| 1865 | ... | ... | 1 7 ³ / ₈ | 1875 | ... | ... | 1 4 ¹ / ₄ |
| 1866 | ... | ... | 1 8 ¹ / ₁₆ | 1876 | ... | ... | 1 3 ¹ / ₄ |
| 1867 | ... | ... | 1 7 ¹ / ₂ | 1877 | ... | ... | 1 3 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | 1 3 ¹ / ₁₆ | 1878 | ... | ... | 1 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1869 | ... | ... | 1 2 ¹ / ₁₆ | 1879 | ... | ... | 1 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1870 | ... | ... | 1 3 ¹ / ₄ | 1880 | ... | ... | 1 2 ³ / ₄ |
| 1871 | ... | ... | 1 2 ¹ / ₄ | 1881 | ... | ... | 1 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 1 3 | 1882 | ... | ... | 1 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 1 3 ¹ / ₄ | 1883 | ... | ... | 1 0 ¹ / ₂ |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 1 2 ³ / ₄ | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 0 ¹ / ₂ |

* See also paragraphs 795 to 798 *ante*, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.

† Shearing in Victoria takes place about the middle of September in the warmer districts; but in a few of the colder as late as the end of November. The selling season in Melbourne begins about the middle of October and lasts until February. The busiest shipping time is from the last fortnight in November until the New Year.

‡ Comprising both merino and crossbred.

§ Report dated 18th September, 1885, page 111.

1090. The average prices of English wool from sheep of different breeds, and of South African wool, during 1883 and 1884 have been published by the same Department,* the former being got from the prices given weekly in the *Economist* newspaper, and the latter having been computed from the Customs returns of imports. The figures are as follow:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF ENGLISH AND SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL IN
LONDON, 1883 AND 1884.

| Description of Wool. | 1883. | | | 1884. | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----|-------|---------|----|-------|
| | per lb. | | | per lb. | | |
| English Leicester ... | d. 9 | to | d. 9½ | d. 8¾ | to | d. 9¼ |
| „ Half-breds ... | 9½ | „ | 10¼ | 9 | „ | 9½ |
| „ Kent ... | 9½ | „ | 10 | 9 | „ | 9¾ |
| „ Southdown ... | 10¾ | „ | 14 | 10 | „ | 13½ |
| South African ... | | | 14¼ | | | 13½ |

Price of English and Cape wool in London.

1091. The prices of the leading descriptions of wool in London at the close of each of the six years ended with 1885, are thus quoted by Messrs. Helmuth, Swartze, and Co.:—

Price of various wools in London.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL OF DIFFERENT KINDS IN LONDON,
1880 TO 1885.

| Description of Wool. | Average Price per lb. at end of— | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Port Phillip, good to superior combing | 23½ | 22 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 17 |
| „ good average grease ... | 13 | 12 | 12½ | 12½ | 11½ | 9½ |
| Sydney, average grease (short) ... | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 9½ | 8 |
| Adelaide „ ... | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6½ |
| New Zealand, super. grease ... | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| Australian, crossbred super. grease (fine) | 14½ | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 11½ |
| Cape, extra super. snow white ... | 22½ | 21 | 21 | 20½ | 19½ | 16 |
| „ average fleece ... | 12 | 12 | 11½ | 11 | 10½ | 8½ |
| Buenos Ayres, average fleece ... | 7½ | 7 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6 | 4½ |
| Peru, middling ... | 11½ | 11 | 9½ | 10 | 7¼ | 7 |
| Donskoi, average white carding ... | 10½ | 9½ | 8¾ | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| East India, Ferozepore, yellow ... | 9¾ | 10¼ | 9½ | 9 | 7½ | 7¼ |
| Lincoln, hogs ... | 14½ | 13 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10 |

1092. The Supplement to the *Statist* (London journal) of the 30th January, 1886, gives the following quotations of the price of greasy wool produced in four of the Australasian colonies during the six years ended with 1885. The wool is described as “good average greasy”

Price of wool of each Australasian colony in London.

* Report dated 18th September, 1885, page 111.

in the case of Victoria ; “average greasy” in the case of New South Wales ; and “superior greasy” in the case of New Zealand. The average price of “good to superior” Victorian wool is also given :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF THE WOOL OF EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY
IN LONDON, 1880 TO 1885.

| Year. | Prices per lb. on 31st December. | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| | Greasy Wool, the Produce of— | | | | Good to Superior Wool, the Produce of Victoria. |
| | Victoria. | New South Wales. | South Australia. | New Zealand. | |
| | d. | d. | d. | d. | |
| 1880 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 13½ | 23½ |
| 1881 | 12 | 10½ | 9½ | 12½ | 22 |
| 1882 | 12½ | 10½ | 9 | 12½ | 22½ |
| 1883 | 12½ | 10 | 9 | 12½ | 22 |
| 1884 | 11½ | 9½ | 8 | 12 | 22½ |
| 1885 | 9½ | 8 | 6½ | 10 | 17 |

Value of
pastoral
produce.

1093. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1885-6 :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1885-6.

| Nature of Produce. | Value. |
|--|-----------|
| | £ |
| Milk, butter, and cheese, from 333,898 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ... | 2,838,133 |
| Estimated value of stock produced in 1885 :— | |
| Cattle, 333,898, viz., 222,602, @ £8, and 111,296 (calves), @ 30s. | 1,947,760 |
| Sheep, 2,670,460, @ 7s. 6d. | 1,001,422 |
| Pigs, 71,950, @ £2 10s. | 179,875 |
| Horses, 15,200, @ £8 | 121,600 |
| Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value | 2,826,043 |
| Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,797,950 lbs., @ 1s. 6d. | 134,846 |
| Total | 9,049,679 |

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows :—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered for veal, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3¼ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old ; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year’s produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

1094. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the four years ended with 1884:—

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND-KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED IN LONDON, 1881 to 1884.

| | | | | | cwt. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,300 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,540 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93,420 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222,560 |

1095. In the same four years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow†:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON, 1881 to 1884.

| | | Beef per lb. | | Mutton per lb. |
|------|-----|--------------|-----|----------------|
| 1881 | ... | 4½d. to 7¼d. | ... | 5d. to 9d. |
| 1882 | ... | 4¾d. ,, 8d. | ... | 5½d. ,, 9½d. |
| 1883 | ... | 5d. ,, 8d. | ... | 5¾d. ,, 9¾d. |
| 1884 | ... | 4½d. ,, 7¾d. | ... | 5d. ,, 8¾d. |

1096. Tame rabbits were kept in Victoria during the early years of the colony, but rabbits were first turned out upon an extensive scale by a landed proprietor in the Western district. They bred rapidly, and for several years there was much demand for specimens in most districts of the colony for breeding purposes. At that time no one seems to have thought of the nuisance they might eventually become, and of the large expenditure which would be necessary to keep down their numbers. There are now few parts of Victoria which are not infested with them, although, in consequence of the vigorous efforts which have been made by the Government, by Shire Councils, and by private individuals, to suppress the evil, there are not so many as formerly. It is found, however, that if efforts are relaxed they breed so rapidly that they soon become as numerous as ever. Some persons have advocated the introduction of animals hostile to rabbits, such as ferrets, weasels, or the mangouste (Indian ichneumon‡), but where this has been tried it has been found that the introduced animals have been so destructive to poultry that the rabbits were the lesser evil of the two. The most successful way of destroying rabbits has been found to be poisoning either with phosphorized oats or wheat, or with arsenic mixed with bran or chaff, or else with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon, which, being placed in their

* Report dated 18th September, page 100.

† *Ibid.*, pages 106 and 107.

‡ *Herpestes mangos* of Desmarest.

burrows, speedily effects its object if all the entrances are properly stopped. They are also largely trapped and shot, in which case, their flesh is available for food. The following account of the steps which have been taken to exterminate the rabbits has been written specially for this work by Mr. B. Brook, the officer attached to the Department of Crown Lands who is charged with the administration of the Rabbit Suppression Acts:—

RABBIT EXTIRPATION.

The first Rabbit Act came into force on 28th December, 1880. Its principal provisions are:—

Owners or occupiers are liable for destruction of rabbits on their land.

Licensees, part 2 Land Act 1869 and section 49 Land Act 1869, deemed owners.

Pastoral tenants not deemed owners or occupiers, and were exempted (altered by Act 813).

Crown liable for all unoccupied Crown land and land held under pastoral licence, but not liable to be served with notice by shire council to destroy rabbits, nor to be summoned in default of compliance (altered by Act 813).

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act (*re* the destruction of vermin on all private lands) entrusted to the shire councils with power to compel destruction of log, brushwood fencing, and stone walls when deemed to be harbour for vermin. Occupier failing to clear land after notice, council to clear and recover expenses in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The second Act No. 721 in force on 24th December, 1881, repealed section 7 of Act 683 conferred power on inspectors of the councils to serve notices and to enter and destroy (if not complied with after 14 days) and recover costs.

Under the third Act No. 813 in force 12th December, 1884:—

All licensees are owners and liable to be served with notices to destroy and be summoned in default of compliance after 14 days, shire to do the work and recover. It also places the Board of Land and Works in the same position, rendering it liable to be called upon to clear unoccupied Crown lands of rabbits, dead timber, and other harbour.

Gives power to Board of Land and Works to arrange with any shire to destroy rabbits on Crown lands on terms to be agreed upon.

Enables shires to recover expenses incurred in clearing private holdings before two justices in lieu of court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorizes shire council inspector to act on his own authority in lieu of waiting directions of shire council.

Provides that any person having a live rabbit in his possession be liable to a penalty up to £100 on conviction.

Provides that it shall be the duty of every shire council to take simultaneous action to destroy vermin on any day appointed by the Governor in Council, and continue such action till district is certified as clear. Any shire not complying may be proclaimed an infested district by Governor in Council, and a local committee appointed to attend to the matter, with power to perform all duties. Expenses not recoverable from an owner to be a debt due by council, and if not paid may be satisfied out of municipal subsidy.

Gives power to proclaim any animal a natural enemy of the rabbit and protect it.

The foregoing is a brief extract of the principal features of the present Rabbit Acts, and for further information it may be stated there are about 85 shires and boroughs in the colony of Victoria more or less infested with rabbits, but in many of them the pests have not, up to the present, increased to a sufficient extent to cause any damage. Active operations to destroy the vermin on Crown lands were not taken until towards the latter end of 1881. During the first two years the operations extended to only about 20 shires; but to such an extent had the evil spread, that it was early found imperative to extend the scope of operations, and at the present time the Department is working Crown lands in upwards of 60 shires.

The amounts voted by Parliament for rabbit extirpation are as follow :—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---------|---------|-----|----------|
| 1879-80 | ... | £1,280 | 1883-84 | ... | £10,000 |
| 1880-81 | ... | £2,600 | 1884-85 | ... | £12,000 |
| 1881-82 | ... | £10,000 | 1885-86 | ... | £33,000* |
| 1882-83 | ... | £12,000 | 1886-87 | ... | £25,422 |

These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspection, materials, cartage, &c., and for working unoccupied Crown lands; the administration and clerical portion of the work entail in addition a cost of less than £150 per annum.

The pest has during the past two years been largely diminished, and operations on the whole attended with marked success. The greatest obstacle in the way of effectually clearing land of the pest is found in the difficulty of enforcing simultaneous and continuous action; when once this difficulty is overcome by the whole operations being placed in the hands of the Government, with sufficient powers to enforce the working of all the infested lands at one time, the rabbits will soon be effectually destroyed, and a moderate expenditure suffice to keep them within a very small limit.

A few years ago, on one estate alone, upwards of £15,000 was expended in efforts to clear the land from the pest.

During the past ten years it is estimated that, including the expenditure of private individuals, shire councils, and the Government, loss by depreciation in grazing capabilities of land and destruction to crops, the colony has sustained a loss of about three millions by the introduction of these four-footed rodents; but the damage has been immensely reduced during the last three years, and at present is not great, though any relaxation of efforts would in two or three years result in the animals being as numerous as ever. Phosphorized wheat and oats, bran and chaff and arsenic, strychnine water, arsenic and carrots, have been amongst the most successful poisons, but where burrows abound, and can be got at, bisulphide of carbon is the most deadly and effective enemy of the rabbit, and never fails to destroy them when properly used, unless the soil be of too porous a nature to hold the gas; in this case digging out is the best remedy. In concluding, it may interest some persons who are not fully aware of the prolific nature of rabbits, to state that in three years, under favourable circumstances, two pairs of rabbits, if undisturbed in any way and sufficient food abounded, would increase to the enormous number of five millions, which fully shows the necessity that exists for continuous and vigorous action to destroy them.

1097. In 1886, as compared with 1885, a decrease of 5 occurred in the Flour mills. number of mills; the wheat operated upon fell off by 413,000 bushels, and the other grain operated upon by 161,000 bushels. The pairs of stones were fewer by 13, but this was more than made up by an increase of 44 in the sets of rollers in use. The hands employed fell off by 45. An increase of £72,433 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings, and an increase of 76 in the number of hands employed :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Mills. | Mills employing— | | Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Number of Pairs of Stones. | Number of sets of Rollers. |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Steam-power. | Water-power. | | | |
| 1885 ... | 139 | 132 | 7 | 3,093 | 454 | 70 |
| 1886 ... | 134 | 130 | 4 | 3,128 | 441 | 114 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 44 |
| Decrease | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | 13 | ... |

* Including an amount of £11,000 to cover additional expenditure incurred in 1884-5.

FLOUR MILLS, 1885 AND 1886—continued.

| Year ended March. | Number of Hands employed. | Grain operated upon. | | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| | | Wheat. | Other. | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.* | Buildings. |
| | | bushels. | bushels. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1885 ... | 869 | 7,631,963 | 637,448 | 251,420 | 73,013 | 117,300 |
| 1886 ... | 824 | 7,218,805 | 475,997 | 256,170 | 85,126 | 172,870 |
| Increase | ... | ... | ... | 4,750 | 12,113 | 55,570 |
| Decrease | 45 | 413,158 | 161,451 | ... | ... | ... |

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

1098. In 1881 the statistics were collected by the census sub-enumerators, and consequently it was possible to obtain more complete information than is supplied in ordinary years by the collectors employed by the local bodies, especially in regard to the values of materials operated upon and articles produced, which, in the case of the flour mills, were as follow :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1880-81.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Value of materials operated upon | ... | £1,412,099 |
| Value of articles produced | ... | 1,651,351 |
| Increased value | ... | £239,252, or 17 percent. |

Breweries.

1099. The same number of breweries have been returned in the last two years. The hands employed in breweries in 1886, as compared with those in the previous year, increased by 20, and considerable increases took place in the sugar, malt, and hops used. The beer brewed in the year under review exceeded by 352,000 gallons that in the previous year, and a higher value by £25,600 was set down for the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings :—

BREWERIES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Breweries. | Breweries employing— | | | | Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Materials used. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | | Steam- power. | Water- power. | Gas-power. | Manual Labour only. | | | Sugar. | Malt. | Hops. |
| | | | | | | | | lbs. | bushels. | lbs. |
| 1885 ... | 74 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 444 | 955 | 13,413,456 | 604,752 | 752,754 |
| 1886 ... | 74 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 472 | 975 | 13,458,144 | 625,598 | 788,178 |
| Increase | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 28 | 20 | 44,688 | 20,846 | 35,424 |
| Decrease | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. One of the mills in both years was upon Crown lands ; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

BREWERIES, 1885 AND 1886—continued.

| Year ended March. | Beer made. | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| | | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.* | Buildings. |
| | gallons. | £ | £ | £ |
| 1885 | 14,400,749 | 138,660 | 134,595 | 217,700 |
| 1886 | 14,753,152 | 146,265 | 138,693 | 231,620 |
| Increase ... | 352,403 | 7,605 | 4,098 | 13,920 |

1100. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the census year, but not since. The following are the figures given :—

Value of materials used and produced.

BREWERIES, 1880-81.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Value of materials used | ... | ... | ... | £ 442,885 |
| „ of beer made | ... | ... | ... | 780,501 |
| Increased value | ... | ... | ... | 337,616, or 76 per cent. |

1101. The beer made in Victoria during 1885-6 amounted to 14,753,152 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 929,374 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 15,682,526 gallons or an average of 16 gallons per head. In the previous year, the beer brewed and imported amounted to 15,332,128 gallons, or an average of 16 gallons per head.

Consumption of beer per head.

1102. The large amount of building carried on, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, and the great demand for bricks resulting therefrom, led to the opening of nine new brick-making works in 1885-6, and increases occurred in the power of steam engines used, in the number of hands employed, and in the out-put of bricks and pottery. Moreover, the valuation placed upon plant, lands, and buildings was higher by over £76,000 than in the previous year. The following are the comparative figures of the last two years :—

Brickyards and potteries.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Brick- yards and Potteries. | Number of Machines in use. | | Brickyards employing— | | | Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. |
|----------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | For tempering or crushing Clay. | For making Bricks or Pottery. | Machines Worked by— | | Manual Labour. | | |
| | | | | Steam. | Horses. | | | |
| 1885 ... | 218 | 221 | 76 | 41 | 88 | 89 | 743 | 1,937 |
| 1886 ... | 227 | 216 | 90 | 52 | 105 | 70 | 935 | 2,193 |
| Increase | 9 | ... | 14 | 11 | 17 | ... | 192 | 256 |
| Decrease | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... |

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Two of the breweries in 1885 and three in 1886 were on Crown lands.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1885 AND 1886—continued.

| Year ended March. | Number of Bricks made. | Approximate Total Value of— | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Bricks made. | Pottery made. | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.* | Buildings |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1885 | 129,933,000 | 259,866 | 41,532 | 109,539 | 127,466 | 88,672 |
| 1886 | 158,990,150 | 317,981 | 48,130 | 135,959 | 169,575 | 96,288 |
| Increase ... | 29,057,150 | 58,115 | 6,598 | 26,420 | 42,109 | 7,616 |

Tanneries,
fellmon-
geries, &c.

1103. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were fewer by 18 in 1885-6 than in 1884-5, and the returns show a decrease of 63 in the hands employed, but an increase of £8,397 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The work done was greater than in the previous year; the hides and skins tanned being larger in number by 303,000, and the wool washed by over 2,000,000 lbs. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Establishments. | Establishments employing— | | | | | Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Number of Tan Pits. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Steam- power. | Wind- power. | Water- power. | Horse- power. | Manual Labour only. | | | |
| 1885 | 170 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 83 | 801 | 1,863 | 4,018 |
| 1886 | 152 | 63 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 68 | 786 | 1,800 | 3,912 |
| Increase ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Decrease ... | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 15 | 63 | 106 |

| Year ended March. | Number of Hides and Skins Tanned. | Number of Skins Stripped of Wool. | Other Wool Washed. | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.† | Buildings. |
| 1885 | 1,860,341 | 2,810,477 | lbs. 9,378,479 | £ 110,077 | £ 72,772 | £ 149,475 |
| 1886 | 2,162,900 | 2,233,429 | 11,466,859 | 122,622 | 68,483 | 149,616 |
| Increase ... | 302,559 | ... | 2,088,380 | 12,545 | ... | 141 |
| Decrease ... | ... | 577,048 | ... | ... | 4,289 | ... |

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-two of the brickyards in 1885 and thirty in 1886 were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Eight of the establishments in both years were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

1104. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained at the census of 1881, but no later information exists respecting these values. The following are the figures :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880-81.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Value of materials used | ... | ... | £1,008,531 |
| „ articles produced | ... | ... | 1,406,274 |
| Increased value | ... | ... | £397,743, or 39 per cent. |

1105. The number of woollen mills in 1885-6 was the same as in the previous year, but the value of plant, lands, and buildings is set down as £3,000 less than in that year. An increase of 296,000 lbs. occurred in the quantity of wool used, of 36,400 yards in the out-put of tweed, cloth, flannel, &c., of 1,475 in the pairs of blankets made, and 180 shawls appear to have been made against none in the previous year. The number of males employed fell off by 7, and the number of females by 27 :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Total Number of Woollen Mills. | Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Quantity of Wool used. | Goods Manufactured : Quantity of— | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c. | Blankets. | Shawls. |
| | | | lbs. | yards. | pairs. | number. |
| 1885 ... | 9 | 880 | 1,501,960 | 1,077,800 | 1,430 | ... |
| 1886 ... | 9 | 900 | 1,797,947 | 1,114,241 | 2,905 | 180 |
| Increase ... | ... | 20 | 295,987 | 36,441 | 1,475 | 180 |

| Year ended March. | Hands employed. | | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Machinery and Plant. | Lands. | Buildings. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1885 ... | 453 | 361 | 175,299 | 6,382 | 67,900 |
| 1886 ... | 446 | 334 | 163,186 | 8,958 | 74,401 |
| Increase ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,576 | 6,501 |
| Decrease | 7 | 27 | 12,113 | ... | ... |

1106. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned for the census year, but not since, the difference in favour of the manufactured articles being then £79,298. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-81.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Value of materials used | ... | ... | £89,412 |
| „ articles produced | ... | ... | 168,710 |
| Increased value | ... | ... | £79,298, or 89 per cent. |

Soap and
candle
works.

1107. The soap and candle works returned in 1886 were more numerous by 1 than those in 1885, but the hands employed were fewer by 26. The weight of soap made was greater by 12,000 cwt. than in 1885, but—probably in consequence of the Apollo Candle Works having been burned down—the weight of candles manufactured was less by 19,000 cwt. than in that year, and a lower valuation by £10,700 was placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Establishments. | Establish- ments employing— | | Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Soap made. | Candles made. | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Steam- power. | Manual Labour only. | | | | | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.* | Buildings. |
| 1885 ... | 32 | 21 | 11 | 367 | 438 | cwt. 113,190 | cwt. 56,612 | £ 104,525 | £ 23,105 | £ 44,305 |
| 1886 ... | 33 | 22 | 11 | 418 | 412 | 125,578 | 37,245 | 90,873 | 33,121 | 37,242 |
| Increase ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 51 | ... | 12,388 | ... | ... | 10,016 | ... |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 19,367 | 13,652 | ... | 7,063 |

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

1108. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result. No later information exists on these points :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Value of raw materials used ... | ... | £288,340 |
| „ articles produced ... | ... | 450,924 |
| Increased value ... | | £162,584, or 56 per cent. |

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

1109. The number of tobacco manufactories returned in 1885 and 1886 was identical, but the hands employed were fewer in the latter than in the former by 8 ; there was a considerable falling-off in the quantity of tobacco manufactured, but an increase in the quantity of snuff and in the number of cigars made. The value of lands and buildings fell off by £6,050, but the value of plant in use increased by £5,850 :—

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Four of the establishments in 1885 and two in 1886 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Establishments. | Establishments employing— | | | | Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | | Quantity of— | | Number of Cigars Manu- factured. | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Steam- power. | Water- power. | Gas-power. | Manual Labour. | | Males. | Females. | Tobacco Manufactured. | Snuff Manufactured. | | Machinery and Plant. | Lands. | Buildings. |
| 1885 .. | 12 | 4 | 1 | .. | 7 | 54 | 504 | 202 | lbs. 1,254,052 | lbs. 2,213 | 8,044,270 | £ 34,795 | £ 45,400 | £ 32,515 |
| 1886 .. | 12 | 4 | .. | 1 | 7 | 61 | 497 | 201 | 918,066 | 6,345 | 9,172,600 | 40,645 | 42,900 | 28,965 |
| Increase .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 4,132 | 1,128,330 | 5,850 | .. | .. |
| Decrease .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 335,986 | .. | .. | .. | 2,500 | 3,505 |

1110. According to the census returns, the value of the articles produced in tobacco manufactories in 1880–81 showed an excess over that of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per cent. The following are the figures:—

Value of
raw and
manufac-
tured
materials.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1880–81.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Value of materials used | ... | ... | £126,450 |
| „ articles produced | ... | ... | 199,320 |
| Increased value | ... | ... | £72,870, or 58 per cent. |

1111. Seven distilleries were returned in 1886, as against six in 1885; and the hands employed increased by 5, but the quantity of spirits made fell off by 21,000 gallons. An increase of £31,770 occurred in the valuation placed on lands and buildings, but a falling-off of £1,000 in that placed on machinery and plant. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Years ended March. | Number of Distilleries. | Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Spirits made. | Approximate Value of— | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | | Machinery and Plant. | Land. | Buildings and Improve- ments. |
| 1885 ... | 6 | 85 | 65 | gallons. 237,104 | £ 28,500 | £ 30,500 | £ 21,000 |
| 1886 ... | 7 | 93 | 70 | 216,161 | 27,450 | 56,470 | 26,800 |
| Increase ... | 1 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | 25,970 | 5,800 |
| Decrease ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,943 | 1,050 | ... | ... |

Other manu-
factories,
works, &c.

1112. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—were fewer by 16 than those returned in 1885. It will be observed that the establishments employing manual labour decreased by 105, whilst there was an increase of 89 in those worked with the aid of machinery. The males employed increased by 574, but there was a falling-off of 448 in the number of females employed. This is mainly accounted for by a reduction in the number of women and girls employed in clothing manufacturies, chiefly in Melbourne and suburbs. The net value of lands, buildings, and plant shows an increase of nearly £602,000. The totals of the two years are subjoined :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1885 AND 1886.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

| Year ended March. | Number of Manufactories, Works, &c. | Manufactories, &c., employing— | | | | | | Amount of Horse-power employed. |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------|------|------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Steam. | Water. | Gas. | Wind | Horse- power. | Manual Labour only | |
| 1885* ... | 2,181 | 859 | 16 | 139 | ... | 21 | 1,146 | 12,350 |
| 1886 ... | 2,165 | 895 | 17 | 178 | 2 | 32 | 1,041 | 13,367 |
| Increase | ... | 36 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 11 | ... | 1,017 |
| Decrease | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... |

| Year ended March. | Number of Hands employed. | | Approximate Total Value of— | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Machinery and Plant. | Lands. | Buildings. |
| 1885 ... | 33,751 | 7,668 | £ 3,381,882 | £ 2,192,395 | £ 2,327,451 |
| 1886 ... | 34,325 | 7,220 | 3,660,723 | 2,576,083 | 2,266,781 |
| Increase ... | 574 | ... | 278,841 | 383,688 | ... |
| Decrease ... | ... | 448 | ... | ... | 60,670 |

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

1113. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries,

* Excluding stone-crushing and tar-paving works now included under the head of stone quarries, but which were included in the figures given in the last *Victorian Year Book*.

distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that during 1885–6 the total number of establishments decreased by 28 ; those establishments using steam or gas, however, increased by 80; and the amount of horse-power increased by 1,343, the hands employed by 231, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £741,000. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1885 AND 1886.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

| Year ended March. | Total Number of Establish- ments. | Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas Engines. | Horse-power of Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant. |
|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1885 ... | 2,841 | 1,329 | 18,817 | 49,066 | £ 10,166,463 |
| 1886 ... | 2,813 | 1,409 | 20,160 | 49,297 | 10,907,885 |
| Increase ... | ... | 80 | 1,343 | 231 | 741,422 |
| Decrease... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

1114. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880–81 and 1885–6. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant. The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power is used. It is believed that a different system prevails in some of the neighbouring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments which, in Victoria, would not be considered worthy of notice find place in their returns :—

Names of
manufac-
tories.

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 211 in both years.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1886.

| Description of Manufactory, Works, &c. | 1880-81. | | | 1885-6. | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Number of Establishments. | Approximate Value of— | | Number of Establishments. | Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings. |
| | | Materials used. | Articles produced. | | | |
| BOOKS AND STATIONERY. | | | | | | |
| Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers | 7 | £ 62,386 | £ 100,057 | 7 | 697 | £ 180,525 |
| Printing establishments* ... | 89 | 202,475 | 569,797 | 139 | 3,629 | 731,609 |
| MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. | | | | | | |
| Organ-building establishments ... | 2 | 3,500 | 8,050 | 4 | 27 | 10,050 |
| Pianoforte manufactories ... | 5 | 1,700 | 4,150 | 4 | 19 | 4,250 |
| CARVING FIGURES, ETC. | | | | | | |
| Statuary works ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 2,800 |
| DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES. | | | | | | |
| Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers | 6 | 3,350 | 9,200 | 6 | 76 | 22,170 |
| Indiarubber stamp manufactories† ... | 2 | 350 | 1,700 | ... | ... | ... |
| Type foundry ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. | | | | | | |
| Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Philosophical instrument manufactories | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 16 | 5,220 |
| SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. | | | | | | |
| Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories | 6 | 2,400 | 5,600 | 4 | 21 | 6,035 |
| ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC. | | | | | | |
| Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories | 3 | 9,964 | 16,737 | 6 | 65 | 34,260 |
| Fuze manufactory ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Shot manufactories ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 4,810 |
| MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS. | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implement manufactories | 54 | 91,659 | 202,535 | 55 | 1,023 | 139,794 |
| Cutlery, tool—manufactories ... | 3 | 800 | 2,400 | 5 | 24 | 8,215 |
| Domestic implement‡ manufactories | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 64 | 14,365 |
| Iron foundries and engineering establishments§ | 147 | 329,395 | 723,919† | 148 | 5,608 | 1,025,640 |
| Nail manufactories ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 2,975 |
| Pattern-makers ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 15 | 4,345 |
| Sheet-iron and tin works ... | 61 | 143,000 | 247,299 | 50 | 819 | 124,383 |
| CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. | | | | | | |
| Carriage lamp manufactories ... | 3 | 900 | 2,950 | 2 | 24 | 4,450 |
| Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories | 132 | 99,415 | 212,615 | 174 | 2,395 | 288,695 |
| Perambulator manufactories ... | 3 | 1,750 | 5,000 | 4 | 23 | 6,140 |
| Saddle, harness—manufactories ... | 47 | 35,792 | 81,130 | 63 | 579 | 89,905 |
| Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ... | 4 | 2,400 | 6,860 | 4 | 21 | 5,100 |
| Whip manufactories ... | 3 | 940 | 2,950 | 2 | 17 | 1,500 |

* Including paper-bag manufactories.

† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.

‡ Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, &c., makers.

§ Including brass-founders and pattern-makers.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

| Description of Manufactory, Works, &c. | 1880-81. | | | 1885-6. | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Number of Establishments. | Approximate Value of — | | Number of Establishments. | Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings. |
| | | Materials used. | Articles produced. | | | |
| SHIPS AND BOATS. | | | | | | |
| Ship, boat—builders ... | 10 | £ 3,570 | £ 14,614 | 12 | 220 | £ 12,710 |
| Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories | 3 | 505 | 1,100 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Floating-dock ... | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 166 | 436,118 |
| Graving-docks ... | 3 | ... | ... | | | |
| Patent slips ... | 2 | ... | ... | | | |
| HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC. | | | | | | |
| Architectural modelling works ... | 11 | 3,584 | 8,900 | 10 | 68 | 17,450 |
| Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories | 2 | 250 | 1,600 | | | |
| Enamelled mantlepiece manufactories | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 18 | 2,550 |
| Lime works ... | 21 | 6,560 | 17,216 | 35 | 341 | 14,334 |
| Roof-covering composition manufactories | 2 | 944 | 2,180 | ... | ... | ... |
| Venetian blind manufactories ... | 12 | 5,500 | 11,750 | 12 | 119 | 16,100 |
| FURNITURE. | | | | | | |
| Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories | 15 | 13,350 | 26,880 | 25 | 197 | 57,921 |
| Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers | 63 | 131,000 | 258,188 | 75 | 1,264 | 207,143 |
| Bedstead manufactory ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Earth-closet manufactories ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 30 | 5,500 |
| Iron-safe manufactories ... | 2 | 670 | 970 | 2 | 14 | 2,950 |
| Looking-glass manufactories ... | 2 | 400 | 1,300 | 2 | 24 | 8,050 |
| Picture-frame makers, &c. ... | 13 | 5,627 | 11,550 | 7 | 33 | 21,860 |
| Wood-carving and turnery works ... | 10 | 4,965 | 10,800 | 16 | 76 | 15,810 |
| CHEMICALS. | | | | | | |
| Chemical works ... | 6 | 25,160 | 43,600 | 10 | 150 | 85,500 |
| Dye works ... | 6 | 1,130 | 7,150 | 12 | 78 | 17,860 |
| Essential oil manufactories ... | 4 | 1,825 | 3,900 | 7 | 44 | 6,480 |
| Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories | 12 | 37,280 | 58,560 | 7 | 219 | 28,690 |
| Ironfounders—charcoal manufactory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Japanner ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Paint, varnish—manufactories ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Printing ink manufactories ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 32 | 14,100 |
| Salt works ... | 8 | 4,882 | 10,810 | 5 | 29 | 1,580 |
| TEXTILE FABRICS. | | | | | | |
| Woollen mills ... | 10 | 89,412 | 168,710 | 9 | 780 | 246,545 |
| DRESS. | | | | | | |
| Boot manufactories ... | 105 | 355,418 | 686,922 | 91 | 4,100 | 205,773 |
| Clothing factories ... | 63 | 370,181 | 761,401 | 73 | 4,982 | 302,522 |
| Fur manufactories ... | 3 | 4,300 | 6,900 | 5 | 49 | 10,555 |
| Hat, cap—manufactories ... | 22 | 34,753 | 66,264 | 23 | 591 | 89,371 |
| Hosiery manufactories ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 30 | 2,010 |
| Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories | 5 | 900 | 5,700 | 5 | 79 | 6,270 |
| Umbrella and parasol manufactories | 9 | 13,180 | 24,825 | 8 | 120 | 17,815 |
| Wig manufactory ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

| Description of Manufactory, Works, &c. | 1880-81. | | | 1885-6. | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Number of Establishments. | Approximate Value of— | | Number of Establishments. | Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings. |
| | | Materials used. | Articles produced. | | | |
| FIBROUS MATERIALS. | | £ | £ | | | £ |
| Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories | 18 | 66,975 | 102,280 | 14 | 293 | 96,730 |
| Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories | 12 | 28,860 | 47,250 | 13 | 98 | 24,935 |
| ANIMAL FOOD. | | | | | | |
| Cheese factories | 28 | 17,733 | 31,586 | 22 | 74 | 18,021 |
| Meat-curing establishments ... | 16 | 192,150 | 258,790 | 24 | 354 | 43,140 |
| VEGETABLE FOOD. | | | | | | |
| Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories | 5 | 5,620 | 8,000 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Biscuit manufactories | 13 | 106,110 | 181,840 | 7 | 599 | 65,450 |
| Confectionery works | 8 | 61,600 | 88,800 | 12 | 327 | 77,100 |
| Flour mills | 144 | 1,397,099 | 1,637,351 | 134 | 824 | 514,166 |
| Jam, sauce, pickle—manufactories ... | 20 | 75,930 | 117,570 | 26 | 530 | 80,620 |
| Macaroni works | 2 | 125 | 230 | 1 | ... | ... |
| DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.* | | | | | | |
| Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works | 114 | 91,849 | 196,810 | 139 | 922 | 203,254 |
| Breweries | 81 | 442,885 | 780,501 | 74 | 975 | 516,578 |
| Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice—works | 12 | 235,355 | 322,786 | 14 | 310 | 153,405 |
| Distilleries | 6 | 26,368 | 44,500 | 7 | 70 | 110,720 |
| Malthouses | 14 | 67,635 | 98,000 | 15 | 106 | 76,800 |
| Sugar, treacle—refineries | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 196 | 207,100 |
| Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories | 16 | 126,450 | 199,320 | 12 | 698 | 112,510 |
| Vinegar works | 5 | 8,500 | 14,600 | 4 | 17 | 7,150 |
| ANIMAL MATTERS. | | | | | | |
| Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments | 15 | 28,303 | 77,000 | 20 | 116 | 30,844 |
| Bone mills and bone manure manufactories | 15 | 50,225 | 70,845 | 12 | 90 | 32,174 |
| Brush manufactories | 8 | 15,700 | 27,800 | 8 | 139 | 16,727 |
| Comb manufactory | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Catgut manufactories | 2 | 800 | 2,000 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Curled hair manufactories | 3 | 1,700 | 2,565 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Glue, oil—manufactories | 7 | 8,200 | 12,700 | 6 | 33 | 10,715 |
| Leather belting (machinery) manufactory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories | 3 | 2,480 | 4,400 | 4 | 48 | 8,320 |
| Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories | 7 | 5,680 | 9,520 | 8 | 43 | 10,750 |
| Soap, candle—works | 38 | 288,340 | 450,924 | 33 | 412 | 161,236 |
| Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments | 151 | 1,008,531 | 1,406,274 | 152 | 1,800 | 340,721 |
| Ostrich feather factory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1885-6 was 427.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

| Description of Manufactory, Works, &c. | 1880-81. | | | 1885-6. | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Number of Establishments. | Approximate Value of— | | Number of Establishments. | Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings. |
| | | Materials used. | Articles produced. | | | |
| VEGETABLE MATTERS. | | | | | | |
| Bark mills | 8 | £ 17,000 | £ 25,650 | 3 | 17 | £ 3,880 |
| Basket-making works | 9 | 1,670 | 4,560 | 12 | 64 | 12,940 |
| Broom manufactories * | 2 | 6,200 | 13,000 | 2 | 39 | 3,020 |
| Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works† | 165 | 357,232 | 516,623 | 201 | 870 | 217,568 |
| Cooperage works | 24 | 17,829 | 35,243 | 26 | 182 | 30,115 |
| Cork manufactories | 2 | 2,100 | 3,100 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories | 5 | 3,080 | 6,745 | 6 | 105 | 24,050 |
| Paper manufactories | 3 | 24,300 | 47,370 | 2 | 201 | 95,800 |
| Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works | 174 | 552,463 | 973,127 | 256 | 4,832 | 647,108 |
| COAL AND LIGHTING. | | | | | | |
| Gasworks | 19 | 97,392 | 226,116 | 21 | 581 | 1,395,265 |
| Electric-light works | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS. | | | | | | |
| Artificial stone manufactory | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Asbestos works | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Brickyards and potteries | 165 | ... | 137,834 | 227 | 2,193 | 401,822 |
| Filter manufactories | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 2,370 |
| Glass manufactories, works | 9 | 12,705 | 41,150 | 4 | 117 | 22,800 |
| Stone-breaking, asphalte, tar-pavement—works‡ | 9 | 10,640 | 27,783 | ... | ... | ... |
| Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works | 43 | 50,583 | 104,614 | 43 | 675 | 86,342 |
| WATER. § | | | | | | |
| Ice manufactories | 2 | 2,000 | 7,000 | 3 | 53 | 33,000 |
| GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES. | | | | | | |
| Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing) | 28 | 62,020 | 109,650 | 22 | 372 | 124,420 |
| Royal mint | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER. | | | | | | |
| Bell foundry | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brass and copper foundries | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 468 | 88,140 |
| Lead, pewter, and zinc—works | 5 | 17,850 | 23,800 | 2 | 15 | 19,100 |
| Pyrites works | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Smelting works | 7 | 32,396 | 48,610 | 3 | 51 | 20,650 |
| Wire-working establishments | 10 | 3,650 | 9,800 | 9 | 74 | 19,800 |
| Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions | ... | 257,910 | 400,080 | ... | 263 | 169,726 |
| Total | 2,468 | 7,997,745 | 13,370,836 | 2,813 | 49,297 | 10,907,885 |

* See also Brush factories under "Animal Matters" *supra*.

† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered 18,421 in 1885-6.

‡ Now included under the head of Stone Quarries—*post*.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of water-works follows paragraph 1060 *ante*.

|| The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Value of materials used and produced.

1115. The difference between the value of materials used and articles produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over 5½ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures:—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | £ |
| Value of materials operated upon | ... | | | 7,997,745 |
| „ articles produced | ... | ... | | 13,370,836 |
| Increased value | | | | 5,373,091, or 67 per cent. |

Summary of manufactories at three periods.

1116. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1886 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, large increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 10 per cent. between 1876 and 1881, and by 14 per cent. between 1881 and 1886; the hands employed increased by 28 per cent. and 29 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 30 per cent. in the first, and by 46 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to:—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | | Total Number of Establishments. | Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas. | Horse-power of Engines. | Number of Hands employed. | Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant. |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | £ |
| 1876 | ... | 2,241 | 904 | 12,562 | 29,821 | 5,753,491 |
| 1881 | ... | 2,468 | 1,048 | 14,502 | 38,141 | 7,465,328 |
| 1886 | ... | 2,813 | 1,409 | 20,160 | 49,297 | 10,907,885 |

Stone quarries.

1117. The stone quarries, stone crushing, and tar pavement works returned in 1886 were fewer by 5 than in 1885, and the out-put of stone fell off by 156,000 cubic yards, but the hands employed by 209. The following are the figures for the two years:—

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1885 AND 1886.

| Year ended March. | Number of Quarries, &c. | Cubic Yards of Stone raised. | | | | | Steam Engines in use. | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | Bluestone. | Slate and Flagging. | Sandstone and Freestone. | Granite. | Other. | Number. | Horse-power. |
| 1885 | 162 | 326,153 | 1,307 | 12,120 | 1,632 | 13,900 | 18 | 250 |
| 1886 | 157 | 488,901 | 1,750 | 11,150 | 860 | 8,537 | 20 | 352 |
| Increase | ... | 162,748 | 443 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 102 |
| Decrease | 5 | ... | ... | 970 | 772 | 5,363 | ... | ... |

* Including stone crushing and tar pavement works formerly included in the table of "Manufactories, works, &c."

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1885 AND 1886—continued.

| Year ended March. | Number of Hands employed. | Approximate Total Value of— | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|
| | | Stone raised. | Machinery and Plant. | Lands.† | Buildings. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1885 | 1,057 | 92,305 | 34,972 | 25,318 | 12,573 |
| 1886 | 1,266 | 140,724 | 42,617 | 40,597 | 10,330 |
| Increase | 209 | 48,419 | 7,645 | 15,279 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,243 |

1118. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1885 was 735,218 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1884 by 43,400 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a diminished value of £173,600. The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | | | Gold raised in Victoria. | |
|----------|-----|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Estimated Quantity. | Value, at £4 per oz. |
| | | | oz. | £ |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 778,618 | 3,114,472 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 735,218 | 2,940,872 |
| Decrease | ... | | 43,400 | 173,600 |

1119. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, was not sustained in the following three years, the yield in the last of these being less than in any other year since 1851. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year:—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1885.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----------|------|-----|---------|
| | | oz. | | | oz. |
| 1871 | ... | 1,355,477 | 1879 | ... | 758,947 |
| 1872 | ... | 1,282,521 | 1880 | ... | 829,121 |
| 1873 | ... | 1,241,205 | 1881 | ... | 858,850 |
| 1874 | ... | 1,155,972 | 1882 | ... | 898,536 |
| 1875 | ... | 1,095,787 | 1883 | ... | 810,047 |
| 1876 | ... | 963,760 | 1884 | ... | 778,618 |
| 1877 | ... | 809,653 | 1885 | ... | 735,218 |
| 1878 | ... | 775,272 | | | |

1120. Carrying on to the end of 1885 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery

* See footnote to preceding page.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Fifty-two of the stone quarries in 1885 and thirty in 1886 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

in 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,535,000 oz., which is more than twice the quantity raised in 1885:—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN
VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1885.*

| Gold raised in Victoria. | | Estimated Quantity. | Value, at £4 per oz. |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | oz. | £ |
| Prior to 1885 | ... | 52,992,768 | 211,971,072 |
| During 1885 | ... | 735,218 | 2,940,872 |
| Total | ... | 53,727,986 | 214,911,944 |

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1121. The quantity of gold raised in all the Australasian colonies, from the period that deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 to the end of 1884, is estimated to have amounted to over 78 million ounces, valued at over 306½ million pounds sterling. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, contains particulars of the quantity and value of the gold produced in each colony during that period. Western Australia is absent from the list, since, up to the period to which the table relates, little, if any, gold had been discovered there:—

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.†

| Colony. | Gold produced. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Prior to 1884. | | During 1884. | | Total. | |
| | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Estimated Quantity. | Value. | Estimated Quantity. | Value. |
| | oz. | £ | oz. | £ | oz. | £ |
| Victoria ... | 52,214,150 | 208,856,600 | 778,618 | 3,114,472 | 52,992,768 | 211,971,072 |
| New South Wales | 9,432,759 | 34,971,319 | 105,933 | 390,229 | 9,538,692 | 35,361,548 |
| Queensland ... | 4,221,476 | 14,775,166 | 307,804 | 1,077,314 | 4,529,280 | 15,852,480 |
| South Australia | 133,181 | 529,771 | 21,455 | 80,893 | 154,636 | 610,664 |
| Total of Aus- tralia | 66,001,566 | 259,132,856 | 1,213,810 | 4,662,908 | 67,215,376 | 263,795,764 |
| Tasmania ... | 335,728 | 1,291,826 | 42,340 | 160,404 | 378,068 | 1,452,230 |
| New Zealand ... | 10,276,547 | 40,275,532 | 246,393 | 988,953 | 10,522,940 | 41,264,485 |
| Total Austral- asia | 76,613,841 | 300,700,214 | 1,502,543 | 5,812,265 | 78,116,384 | 306,512,479 |

NOTE.—The estimated quantity raised in 1885 was as follows:—Victoria, 735,218 oz.; New South Wales, 100,667 oz.; South Australia, 24,298 oz.; Tasmania, 41,241 oz.; New Zealand, 237,371 oz.

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the estimated quantity and value of all the gold raised in those colonies since the period of its discovery; those for South Australia express the quantity and value of gold from that colony received at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from that colony; and those for Tasmania express the quantity raised since 1866, there being no record of the quantity of gold raised prior to that period.

1122. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the value of the gold produced in the different countries of the world during the 50 years ended with 1880 was as follows:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1880.

| Countries. | Value of Gold raised. (000,000's omitted.) | Percentage. |
|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | £ | |
| Spanish America ... | 310, | 21·5 |
| United States ... | 286, | 19·7 |
| Australia ... | 258,† | 17·8 |
| Russia ... | 173, | 12·0 |
| Brazil ... | 145, | 10·0 |
| Africa ... | 104, | 7·1 |
| Austria ... | 65, | 4·4 |
| Other countries ... | 107, | 7·5 |
| Total ... | 1,448, | 100·0 |

1123. This would give an average of nearly £29,000,000 per annum, which is higher than the following estimate of the world's produce of gold between the years 1851 and 1882, taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*‡:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1851 TO 1882.

| | oz. | £ |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1851 to 1860 ... Annual average ... | 6,485,838 | or 25,943,352 |
| 1861 to 1870 ... „ ... | 6,059,153 | „ 24,236,612 |
| 1871 to 1880 ... „ ... | 5,512,353 | „ 22,049,412 |
| 1881 ... Year ... | 5,204,176 | „ 20,816,704 |
| 1882 ... „ ... | 4,988,438 | „ 19,953,752 |

1124. By the following table, which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1885 of Mr. James P. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint, it appears that during the three years ended with 1884 the value of the world's annual production of gold has averaged about 20 millions sterling, the largest quantity being produced in the United States, the next largest in Australasia, and the next in Russia:—

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 220.
† According to an estimate made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the value of gold raised in Australia during the period named amounted to £282,980,000, or about 25 millions sterling in excess of this estimate.
‡ Page 1078, where only the quantities have been given, in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 2·6785 lbs. troy. The values have been calculated at a uniform rate of £4 per oz.

GOLD PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1884.

| Countries. | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | £ | oz. | £ | oz. | £ | oz. |
| Australasia ... | 1,553,542 | 6,086,860 | 1,430,501 | 5,358,613 | 1,502,543 | 5,812,265 |
| United States ... | 1,572,199 | 6,770,833 | 1,451,251 | 6,250,000 | 1,489,928 | 6,416,666 |
| Russia ... | 1,154,603 | 4,972,486 | 1,154,603 | 4,972,486 | 1,055,452 | 4,545,480 |
| Mexico ... | 45,299 | 195,046 | 46,232 | 199,091 | 57,227 | 246,487 |
| Germany ... | 12,088 | 52,060 | 14,693 | 63,275 | 17,843 | 76,833 |
| Austria-Hungary ... | 50,797 | 218,764 | 52,662 | 226,795 | 53,305 | 229,522 |
| Sweden ... | 547 | 2,354 | 1,190 | 5,123 | 611 | 2,630 |
| Italy ... | 3,504 | 15,078 | 3,504 | 15,078 | 3,504 | 15,078 |
| Turkey ... | 322 | 1,385 | 321 | 1,385 | 322 | 1,384 |
| Argentine Republic | 3,794 | 16,364 | 3,794 | 16,364 | 3,794 | 16,363 |
| Colombia ... | 186,534 | 803,333 | 186,534 | 803,333 | 186,534 | 803,333 |
| Bolivia ... | 3,504 | 15,078 | 3,504 | 15,078 | 3,504 | 15,078 |
| Chili ... | 7,877 | 33,958 | 7,877 | 33,958 | 7,877 | 33,977 |
| Brazil ... | 35,879 | 154,520 | 8,230 | 35,473 | 8,230 | 35,473 |
| Japan ... | 30,607 | 131,775 | 30,607 | 131,775 | 30,607 | 131,774 |
| Africa ... | 96,450 | 415,375 | 96,450 | 415,375 | 96,450 | 415,376 |
| Venezuela ... | 125,514 | 540,641 | 161,457 | 695,429 | 161,457 | 695,429 |
| Dominion of Canada | 52,983 | 228,110 | 46,135 | 198,750 | 46,135 | 198,750 |
| Peru ... | 5,755 | 24,844 | 5,755 | 24,844 | 5,755 | 24,842 |
| The World ... | 4,941,798 | 20,678,864 | 4,705,300 | 19,462,225 | 4,731,078 | 19,716,740 |

Silver pro-
duce of each
country.

1125. The next table has also been taken from Mr. Kimball's report for 1885, and shows that the average annual value of the world's production of silver during the three years ended with 1885 was nearly 24 millions sterling, or a fifth more than that of gold, the largest quantity being raised in the United States, the next largest in Mexico, and the next in Bolivia :—

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1884.

| Countries | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | oz. | £ | oz. | £ | oz. | £ |
| Australasia ... | 79,571 | 21,433 | 69,155 | 18,629 | 89,634 | 24,158 |
| United States ... | 36,203,568 | 9,750,000 | 35,733,343 | 9,625,000 | 37,750,691 | 10,166,667 |
| Russia ... | 250,159 | 67,381 | 250,159 | 67,381 | 300,152 | 80,834 |
| Mexico ... | 22,617,782 | 6,091,208 | 22,869,806 | 6,160,120 | 21,086,156 | 5,678,726 |
| Germany.. | 6,911,671 | 1,861,386 | 7,416,812 | 1,997,771 | 7,976,897 | 2,148,262 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,514,844 | 407,963 | 1,565,962 | 421,801 | 1,588,982 | 427,931 |
| Sweden ... | 48,225 | 12,990 | 50,893 | 13,709 | 58,384 | 15,724 |
| Norway ... | 189,460 | 51,032 | 181,487 | 48,884 | 205,342 | 55,310 |

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1885, pages 130 and 131, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes and the values in dollars. The former have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 2·6785 lbs. troy, and the latter into pounds sterling on the assumption that £1 is equal to 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ dollars.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1884—*continued*.

| Countries. | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | oz. | £ | oz. | £ | oz. | £ |
| Italy | 13,889 | 3,739 | 13,889 | 3,739 | 13,889 | 3,739 |
| Spain | 2,395,175 | 645,046 | 2,395,175 | 645,046 | 114,518 | 30,834 |
| Turkey | 69,573 | 18,733 | 69,573 | 18,733 | 69,573 | 18,733 |
| Argentine Republic | 325,004 | 87,547 | 325,004 | 87,547 | 325,004 | 87,547 |
| Colombia... .. | 587,798 | 158,333 | 587,798 | 158,333 | 587,798 | 158,333 |
| Bolivia | 8,509,366 | 2,291,666 | 12,377,268 | 3,333,333 | 12,377,268 | 3,333,333 |
| Chili | 4,118,608 | 1,109,375 | 4,118,608 | 1,109,375 | 4,118,608 | 1,109,375 |
| Japan | 679,040 | 182,869 | 679,040 | 182,869 | 679,040 | 182,869 |
| Dominion of Canada | 52,758 | 14,209 | 52,758 | 14,209 | 52,758 | 14,209 |
| France | 459,456 | 123,761 | 204,345 | 55,057 | 204,345 | 55,057 |
| Peru | 1,475,974 | 397,500 | 1,475,974 | 397,500 | 1,475,974 | 397,500 |
| The World † ... | 86,501,921 | 23,296,171 | 90,437,049 | 24,359,036 | 89,075,013 | 23,989,141 |

1126. Of the gold which was raised in Victoria during 1885, 453,400 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 281,818 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of 17,685 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and of 25,715 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 60 and 40 per cent. in 1884, and 62 and 38 per cent. in 1885. Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

1127. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work ‡ fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head ; but since then it has been increasing, and in 1885 reached to £108 15s. 9d. per head, which is the highest average in 26 years. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last fifteen years :— Value of gold per miner.

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER, § 1871 TO 1884.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------|-----|----|-----|-------------|-----|----|-----|
| 1871 | 93 | 6 | 1½ | 1879 | 76 | 1 | 2¼ |
| 1872 | 93 | 17 | 1½ | 1880 | 81 | 18 | 11¾ |
| 1873 | 93 | 16 | 2½ | 1881 | 95 | 11 | 9½ |
| 1874 | 99 | 8 | 3 | 1882 | 95 | 19 | 7¾ |
| 1875 | 104 | 4 | 4 | 1883 | 95 | 6 | 3½ |
| 1876 | 89 | 19 | 6¾ | 1884 | 106 | 14 | 6¼ |
| 1877 | 82 | 6 | 1¾ | 1885 | 108 | 15 | 9¼ |
| 1878 | 82 | 12 | 11½ | | | | |

* See footnote to preceding page.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

‡ For the number of gold miners at work in 1885, see paragraph 110 *ante*.

§ These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see table following paragraph 945 *ante*.

Value of gold
per alluvial
and quartz
miner.

1128. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last nine years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1877 TO 1885.

| | | | Alluvial Miners. | | | Quartz Miners. | | |
|------|-----|-----|------------------|----|----|----------------|-----|-------|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 47 | 8 | 0¼ | ... | 139 | 12 0¼ |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 47 | 3 | 6¾ | ... | 138 | 7 7¼ |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 48 | 10 | 1½ | ... | 118 | 8 7 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 49 | 14 | 2 | ... | 129 | 11 7¾ |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 62 | 0 | 9¾ | ... | 141 | 19 2½ |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 68 | 14 | 1½ | ... | 131 | 19 5½ |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 66 | 4 | 4 | ... | 132 | 13 2 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 76 | 4 | 2 | ... | 144 | 9 10 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 75 | 17 | 2 | ... | 148 | 19 11 |

Estimated
gold yield,
1886.

1129. The estimated yield of gold in the first half of 1886 was 322,199 oz., as against 377,476 oz. in the first half of 1885.* Twice the first quoted amount would give 644,398 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1886, or 90,820 oz. less than the quantity actually raised in 1885.

Steam
engines
used in
mining.

1130. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a fifth are used on alluvial and four-fifths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last twelve years :—

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1885.

| | | | Number. | | Horse-power. | |
|------|-----|-----|---------|-------|--------------|--------|
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | 1,141 | ... | 24,866 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | 1,101 | ... | 24,224 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | 1,081 | ... | 23,947 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 1,067 | ... | 23,416 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 1,036 | ... | 22,711 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | 1,024 | ... | 22,509 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 1,030 | ... | 22,499 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 1,034 | ... | 23,379 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 1,074 | ... | 24,692 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | 1,087 | ... | 25,933 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | 1,104 | ... | 26,228 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 1,085 | ... | 26,627 |

Mining
machinery.

1131. The value of gold mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,888,214 in 1884 to £1,837,452 in 1885. In the latter year, the value of them used in quartz mining was £1,511,547, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £325,905.

* See " Mining Registrars' Reports " for first two quarters of 1886.

1132. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, as returned by the mining surveyors and registrars, was 3,768 in 1884, and 3,793 in 1885. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Auriferous reefs.

1133. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon during the last quarter of 1885 was stated to be 315 square miles. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the different gold-workings are abandoned by the miners, they are excluded from the returns, which only take into account the ground on which gold mining operations are actually being carried on.

Extent of auriferous ground.

1134. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 876,692 tons in 1884, and 843,251 tons in 1885. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 21·07 gr. in the former, and 10 dwt. 1·28 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over the last ten years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 9,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of about 9 dwt. 12·19 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Average yield of quartz.

1135. The most productive gold mine in the colony has undoubtedly been that of the Long Tunnel Company at Walhalla, respecting which the manager, Mr. Ramsay Thomson, reports that "it was opened in 1867, and, since it became dividend-paying, up to the present date, there have been declared dividends equal to £417 per share or £1,000,800 in all. The total quantity of stone crushed was 302,670½ tons, yielding 473,275¼ oz. of gold, or an average of 1 oz. 11 dwt. 6·56 gr. per ton." This is the only mining company in Victoria which has paid over £1,000,000 in dividends.

Richest gold mine in Victoria.

1136. The ten deepest shafts in the colony* are those of the Magdala (now Moonlight) Company, Stawell, 2,409 feet; Lansell's 180 mine, Sandhurst, 2,040 feet; Victory and Pandora Company, Sandhurst, 2,000 feet; Newington Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,940 feet (not working); North Old Chum Company, Sandhurst, 1,841 feet; Prince

Deep shafts.

* See Reports of Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1886.

Patrick Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,830 feet (not working); Great Extended Hustler's Company, Sandhurst, 1,820 feet; Crown Cross United Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,815 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz Company, Sandhurst, 1,793 feet; Prince Alfred Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,770 feet. The four deepest shafts in the world* are said to be the shaft at Spesenberg, near Berlin, 4,175 feet (rock salt); that at Viviers, in Belgium, 3,542 feet (coal); that at Adalbert, in Bohemia, 3,288 feet (coal); and that at Ashton Moss, in England, 2,850 feet (coal). These are the deepest shafts, but a bore for artesian water has been put down at Potsdam, in the state of Missouri, U.S.A., to a depth of 5,500 feet, or 1 mile and 220 feet. This is believed to be the greatest depth to which the crust of the earth has yet been pierced.

Yield from
deep mines.

1137. The yield of gold from 2,306 tons of quartz obtained at Stawell, from a depth of 1,200 feet, averaged 8 dwt. per ton; 8,273 tons at Ballarat, at depths varying from 590 to 1,205 feet, averaged from 5 dwt. to 8 dwt. 19 gr. per ton; 87,347 tons at Sandhurst, at various depths between 500 and 1,306 feet, averaged from 7 dwt. 1 gr. to 2 oz. 6 dwt. 14 gr. per ton; 20,521 tons at Castlemaine, at depths varying from 300 to 745 feet, gave a yield of from 6 dwt. 11 gr. to 6 oz. 18 dwt. 1 gr. per ton; 31,987 tons at Maryborough, at depths varying from 300 to 820 feet, gave a yield of from 5 dwt. to 3 oz. per ton; 22,727 tons at Stringer's Creek, in Gippsland, at depths varying from 300 to 723 feet, yielded from 17 dwt. 23 gr. to 1 oz. 17 dwt. 7 gr. per ton; and 5,224 tons at Beechworth, at depths varying from 300 to 600 feet, yielded from 4 dwt. 17 gr. to 17 dwt. 2 gr. per ton.*

High
chimneys.

1138. It is said† that the highest mining chimney in the colony (125 feet) is that of Koch's Pioneer Company at Sandhurst, and the next highest (110 feet) that of the Band and Albion Company at Ballarat. It is believed that the highest chimney in the colony (175 feet) is that at the Hoddle-street engine-house of the Melbourne Omnibus and Tramway Company, and the highest in the world (441½ feet) is that of the Mechernich Lead Mining Company, the next highest (435 feet) being that of Tennant's Chemical Works in Glasgow.

Gold-mining
leases.

1139. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 14,633, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 273,212 acres. Of these leases, 427, for 8,066 acres, were granted in 1885, and 1,275, for 23,353 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

* See Reports of the Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1885.

† See Reports of the Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1886.

1140. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, and iron have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but, with the exception of a little lead, none of these ores were raised in 1885. Some silver was obtained in that year, but only such as was extracted at the mint during the process of refining the gold. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but the seams hitherto worked have been too thin to yield a profit; a seam 5 feet in thickness, however, has been discovered at Mirboo, in Gippsland, and it is anticipated that with improved means of communication a valuable coal-field will be opened up there. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying qualities :—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.*

Minerals other than gold existing in Victor

1141. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.† In these 3,604,958 tons of coal were raised in 1885, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

Coal raised in Australasian colonies.

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Tons of Coal raised in— | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | New South Wales. | Queensland. | Tasmania. | New Zealand. |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 1,319,918 | 50,627 | 6,100 | ... |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 1,444,271 | 60,918 | 9,470 | ... |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 1,575,497 | 52,580 | 12,311 | 162,218 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 1,583,381 | 55,012 | 9,514 | 231,218 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 1,466,180 | 58,052 | 12,219 | 299,923 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 1,769,597 | 65,612 | 11,163 | 337,262 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 2,109,282 | 74,436 | 8,803 | 378,272 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 2,521,457 | 104,269 | 8,872 | 421,764 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 2,749,109 | 129,980 | 7,194 | 480,831 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 2,878,863 | 209,698 | 5,334 | 511,063 |

1142. At the end of 1885, the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force in Victoria :—

Leases for other minerals.

* See Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1885, page 11 *et seq.*
† Only 13,068 tons of coal has been produced in Victoria up to the present time.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1885.

| Metals and Minerals. | Leases in force at end of 1885. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Number. | Area. |
| | | acres. |
| Antimony | 13 | 223 |
| Coal | 11 | 5,642 |
| Copper and the ores of copper | 9 | 539 |
| Copper, galena, and coal | 1 | 176 |
| Copper, silver, and lead | 1 | 93 |
| Ironstone | 1 | 320 |
| Kaolin | 1 | 26 |
| Lead | 1 | 154 |
| Lignite | 1 | 471 |
| Marble | 1 | 38 |
| Red ochreous clay | 1 | 2 |
| Slate | 8 | 354 |
| Slate and flagging | 1 | 14 |
| Tin and the ores of tin | 8 | 508 |
| Total | 58 | 8,560 |

Leases for other minerals, 1884 and 1885.

1143. The leases in force at the end of 1885, as shown in the table, were fewer by 16, and the area comprised therein was smaller by 6,343 acres, than at the end of 1884. The leases for antimony mining fell off by 3, those for coal mining by 8, and those for tin mining by 6.

Minerals other than gold raised.

1144. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1885 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1885.

| Name. | Estimated Value. | | |
|--|------------------|------------|---------|
| | 1851 to 1884. | Year 1885. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Silver | 66,251 | 5,790 | 72,041 |
| Tin | 362,974 | ... | 362,974 |
| Copper | 105,559 | ... | 105,559 |
| Antimony | 169,295 | ... | 169,295 |
| Lead | 4,922 | 404 | 5,326 |
| Iron | 15,636 | ... | 15,636 |
| Coal | 17,399 | ... | 17,399* |
| Lignite | 3,184 | 54 | 3,238 |
| Kaolin | 7,444 | ... | 7,444 |
| Flagging | 62,836 | 2,458 | 65,294 |
| Slates | 1,790 | 942 | 2,732 |
| Gypsum | 7 | ... | 7 |
| Magnesite | 12 | ... | 12 |
| Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c. | 10,901 | ... | 10,901 |
| Diamonds | 108 | ... | 108 |
| Sapphires, &c. | 630 | ... | 630 |
| Total | 828,948 | 9,648 | 838,596 |

* The quantity of coal raised was 13,068 tons.

1145. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1885. The total shows a falling-off of 67 as compared with 1884 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

| | | | | | | | Number of Miners. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Antimony ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Coal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Galena ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Granite ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Iron ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Kaolin ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Lignite ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Slate and flag ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 215 |

1146. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £21,045 in 1883-4, and £20,147 in 1884-5. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1884-5.

| | | | | | | | £ |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Miners' rights ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,358 |
| Business licences ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 339 |
| Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,728 |
| Water-right and searching licences... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 722 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,147 |

1147. A statement is subjoined of the amounts advanced from the revenue on loan to companies and individuals in order to assist in the development of the mining industry in the years named; also, of the amount repaid to the end of June, 1885 :—

| | | | | | | | £ |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Amount advanced, 1875-6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| „ „ 1877-8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| „ „ 1878-9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,800 |
| „ „ 1879-80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,050 |
| Amount repaid, 1880-81 | ... | ... | £737 | ... | ... | ... | 977 |
| „ „ 1881-2 | ... | ... | 240 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Balance outstanding | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,073 |

1148. In 1883-4, £12,540, and in 1884-5, £17,115, was expended on the purchase and working (including office expenses) of diamond drills, as against which no amount appears in the revenue returns of the former, and only six shillings—for the use of boring rods—in those of the latter, year.

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 110 ante.

Mining on private property.

1149. An Act to legalize mining for gold and silver on private property,* and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884, and between that date and the 31st December, 1885, 318 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 63,896 acres.

Value of mining produce.

1150. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1885 is summarized as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1885.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| | | | | | | £ |
| Gold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,940,872 |
| Other metals and minerals | | | ... | ... | ... | 9,648 |
| Stone from quarries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140,724 |
| Total | | | | | | £3,091,244 |

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

1151. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last twelve years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuate from year to year.† In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | | Estimated Value of— | | | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Agricultural Produce. | Pastoral Produce.‡ | Mining Produce. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1874 | ... | 4,410,436 | 9,840,562 | 4,740,679 | 18,991,677 |
| 1875 | ... | 4,835,894 | 9,541,551 | 4,475,876 | 18,853,321 |
| 1876 | ... | 5,574,239 | 10,069,570 | 3,949,135 | 19,592,948 |
| 1877 | ... | 5,792,898 | 8,652,471 | 3,322,264 | 17,767,633 |
| 1878 | ... | 4,912,745 | 8,360,265 | 3,211,990 | 16,485,000 |
| 1879 | ... | 5,875,313 | 6,375,965 | 3,136,527 | 15,387,805 |
| 1880 | ... | 5,395,021 | 9,855,800 | 3,397,661 | 18,648,482 |
| 1881 | ... | 5,893,874 | 8,684,218 | 3,533,658 | 18,111,750 |
| 1882 | ... | 6,439,972 | 9,297,812 | 3,681,245 | 19,419,029 |
| 1883 | ... | 7,372,143 | 10,203,914 | 3,357,252 | 20,933,309 |
| 1884 | ... | 6,565,527 | 9,887,229 | 3,228,738 | 19,681,494 |
| 1885 | ... | 7,118,388 | 9,049,679 | 3,091,244 | 19,259,311 |

* The Mining on Private Property Act 1884 (48 Vict No 796).
† For prices of agricultural produce in different years; see table following paragraph 1065 ante.
‡ The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.
Including the value of stone raised from quarries.

1152. The census taken on the 3rd April, 1881, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £5,373,091.* On the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce has increased since the census in the same proportion as the number of establishments, or by 14 per cent., the value in 1885 would be £6,125,300, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for that year, amounting in the aggregate to £25,384,611.

Agricultural
pastoral,
mining, and
manufac-
turing pro-
duce.

1153. The patents for inventions applied for in 1885 numbered 459, or half as many again as in 1884 when they numbered 295, which was a larger number than in any previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 4,404.

Patents.

1154. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights for literary productions have been unusually numerous during the last three years, during which period they averaged about 400 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 158. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the Act:—

Copyrights.

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1885.

| Subject of Copyright. | Copyrights Registered. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Prior to 1885. | During 1885. | Total. |
| DESIGNS. | | | |
| Articles of manufacture, chiefly of— | | | |
| Metals | 224 | 12 | 236 |
| Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ... | 47 | 3 | 50 |
| Glass | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Earthenware | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ... | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| Woven fabrics | 15 | ... | 15 |
| Miscellaneous | 16 | ... | 16 |
| LITERARY PRODUCTIONS. | | | |
| Literary works | 1,876 | 421 | 2,297 |
| Dramatic „ | 71 | 17 | 88 |
| Musical „ | 82 | 5 | 87 |
| WORKS OF ART. | | | |
| Paintings | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Drawings | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| Engravings | 910 | 87 | 997 |
| Photographs | 950 | 18 | 968 |
| Sculpture | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Total | 4,266 | 567 | 4,833 |

* See paragraph 1115 ante.

Trade-
marks.

1155. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the Trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539), which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1885, 1,190 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 851 were registered. During the year 1885, the number submitted was 195—or 14 less than in 1884, and the number registered 110—or 35 less than in 1884.

PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of
Land
Statute.

1156. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

Lands under
the Statute.

1157. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case, the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance
fund.

1158. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute, to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1885, was £93,900, of which £65,743 had been invested in Government stock. Seven claims upon the fund, of which one for £1,586 was in 1884-5, have been substantiated since its first formation, and £2,870 has been paid to claimants.

Transactions
under the
Land
Statute,
1884 and
1885.

1159. In 1885, as compared with 1884, a large increase took place in the extent and value of land brought under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) by application, but a decrease in that brought under it by purchase from the Crown; moreover, a large increase

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's system." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

took place in the fees received and in most of the other business done. The following were the transactions in the two years :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1884 AND 1885.

| | | | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|--------------------|--|----------|----------|
| Applications to bring land under the Act | ... number | | 1,393 | 1,532 |
| Extent of land included | ... acres | | 99,722 | 55,463 |
| Land brought under the Statute— | | | | |
| By application | ... acres | | 74,775 | 90,232 |
| By grant and purchase from the Crown | ... acres | | 469,482 | 427,093 |
| | ... purchase money | | £585,099 | £519,422 |
| Certificates of title issued | ... number | | 19,021 | 23,051 |
| Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c. | ... | | 28,241 | 33,343 |
| Registering proprietors | ... | | 33 | 16 |
| Other transactions* | ... | | 29,561 | 35,142 |
| Forms and extras | ... | | 555 | 597 |
| Fees received | ... | | £42,129 | £49,685 |

1160. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1885 was 10,224,843 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £30,829,835. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1885 was 14,425,610 acres. It, therefore, follows that at that period nearly three-fourths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

1161. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 996,619 acres, valued at about 18½ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 9,655,317 acres, valued at 12½ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.†

1162. In 1884 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the “amendment required in the Transfer of Land Statute, the working of the Titles Office, and the state of the Surveys,” and their Report, dated the 10th June, 1885,‡ contains a number of recommendations for the amendment of the Act. One of the most important of these is to abolish the practice of issuing a fresh certificate of title on the transfer of an entire block or parcel of land, and, instead, for the Registrar to endorse the Crown grant or certificate to the new proprietor. Such transfers, it is stated, “might easily be registered within 24 hours, and

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

† See paragraph 1157 *ante*.

‡ Parliamentary Paper No. 18, Session 1885.

the fee of £1 for every certificate, now payable, be saved to the public." Another important recommendation is, that power be given to the Registrar to adjust boundaries, overlaps, &c.; any person injured to have his remedy against the assurance fund. For the improved working of the Titles Office, and obviating the delays complained of as occurring therein, several practical suggestions are made. With regard to the state of the territorial surveys, the Commissioners found that "the surveys made in the early days of the colony were, for the most part, extremely faulty and unreliable, and that, as a rule, the dimensions of allotments as marked out by the surveyors on the ground differ from the dimensions of the same as given in the grants," the effect of which has been "the creation or development of endless complications and difficulties from the apparent overlapping of boundaries," &c. With the view of remedying these defects, it is, amongst other things, suggested, "that an Act should be passed declaring that the boundaries as originally set out on the ground, and that are represented by the original marks, buildings, fences, or other improvements, are the true boundaries of allotments, notwithstanding any discrepancies in the measurements that may be found to exist between the boundaries so marked and the description of same in the titles"; also, that a skeleton survey, establishing permanent marks near the corners of all public streets and roads in Melbourne and suburbs, should be undertaken forthwith, so as to supply data for the accurate definition of properties, and for the preparation of proper record plans for the use of the Titles Office, as well as for the alignment of streets"; the cost to be defrayed out of the interest on the accumulated assurance fund, which fund now amounts to nearly £94,000.

New Acts
connected
with Titles
to Land.

1163. In order to give effect to these recommendations, two Acts were passed in 1885, viz.:—The Survey Boundaries Act 1885,* and the Transfer of Land Statute Amendment Act.† The first of these provided for adjusting discrepancies between surveys and titles, and proving boundaries after the original survey marks had been removed or obliterated; and the second, amongst other matters, provided for recovering damages against the assurance fund by persons suffering loss by the inaccuracy of Crown surveys, and for transferring land by means of a simple endorsement made by the Registrar-General upon the certificate of title. Moreover, a model form of "General Conditions of Sale," and an amended table of fees to be charged by the Titles Office, are given in schedules to the Act.

* Act 49 Vict. No. 855. Published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 24th December, 1885.

† Act 49 Vict. No. 872 came into operation on the 1st January, 1886.

1164. The business in Equity was very much lighter in 1885 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Transactions
in Equity.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1884 AND 1885.

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|--|-------|-------|
| Suits by bill number | 38 | 1 |
| Petitions filed | 8 | 5 |
| Commissions issued | 4 | ... |
| Decrees issued | 37 | 14 |
| Orders issued | 106 | 71 |
| Reports issued | 20 | 10 |
| Writs of injunction issued | ... | ... |
| Writs of <i>ne exeat coloniâ</i> issued | ... | ... |
| Conveyances settled by Master | ... | ... |
| Recognizances entered into | 2 | ... |
| Rolls filed | 29 | 2 |

1165. In 1885, as compared with 1884, there was an increase in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, but a decrease of 16 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1884 was £2,706, and in 1885, £2,218. The following are the figures for those years :—

Probates and
letters of
administra-
tion.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Probates. | | Letters of Administration.* | | Both. | |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Number. | Property sworn under— | Number. | Property sworn under— | Number. | Property sworn under— |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ |
| 1884 ... | 1,160 | 4,507,609 | 730 | 606,078 | 1,890 | 5,113,687 |
| 1885 ... | 1,239 | 3,753,103 | 699 | 544,816 | 1,938 | 4,297,919 |
| Increase | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 754,506 | 31 | 61,262 | ... | 815,768 |

1166. During the twenty-one years ended with 1885, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to forty-eight millions sterling (£48,040,127).

Value of
property
bequeathed.

1167. According to the present law,† duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale (half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren) :—

Scale of
probate, &c.,
duties.

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| Estates of less than | £1,000 in value | ... | 1 per cent. |
| „ | £1,000 to £5,000 | ... | 2 „ |
| „ | £5,000 to £10,000 | ... | 3 „ |
| „ | £10,000 to £20,000 | ... | 4 „ |
| „ | £20,000 to £30,000 | ... | 5 „ |
| „ | £30,000 to £40,000 | ... | 6 „ |
| „ | £40,000 to £60,000 | ... | 7 „ |
| „ | £60,000 to £80,000 | ... | 8 „ |
| „ | £80,000 to £100,000 | ... | 9 „ |
| „ | £100,000 and upwards | ... | 10 „ |

* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.
† The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

Amount of probate, &c., duties.

1168. The amount realized by the State in 1885 from duties on estates of deceased persons was less than in 1884 by about £40,000, and less than in 1883 by £10,500, but was higher than that in any of the previous twelve years. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last fifteen years :—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1885.

| £ | | | | £ | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|-----|---------|
| 1871 | ... | ... | 17,069 | 1879 | ... | ... | 47,607 |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 37,643 | 1880 | ... | ... | 48,697 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 39,026 | 1881 | ... | ... | 78,914 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 67,998 | 1882 | ... | ... | 78,547 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 50,057 | 1883 | ... | ... | 96,427 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 33,638 | 1884 | ... | ... | 125,697 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 82,201 | 1885 | ... | ... | 85,979 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 45,470 | | | | |

Intestate estates.

1169. The number of new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1884 numbered 212; those in 1885 numbered 224. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £36,048 in the former and to £34,698 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £50,333 in 1884 and £44,668 in 1885. In the fifteen years ended with 1885, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 3,324, and their estimated value £606,880. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the fifteen years was £622,457.

Divorce and matrimonial.

1170. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were as many as 21 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1885 as against only 10 in 1884. There were also 2 decrees for judicial separation in 1884, and 1 in 1885. The following was the business done in the two years :—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1884 AND 1885.

| | | | 1884. | | 1885. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| Petitions for dissolution of marriage | ... | number | 25 | ... | 34 |
| „ judicial separation | ... | „ | 11 | ... | 9 |
| „ alimony | ... | „ | 9 | ... | 4 |
| Decrees for dissolution of marriage | ... | „ | 10 | ... | 21 |
| „ judicial separation | ... | „ | 2 | ... | 1 |
| „ alimony | ... | „ | 5 | ... | 2 |

Divorces in twenty-four years.

1171. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 208 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 43 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

1172. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages over a

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1165 ante.

series of years being 3·81 in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, much more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 17·8 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, somewhat higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being 50 per cent. in the former, but not quite 47 per cent. in the latter.

1173. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £797 in 1884, ^{Fees in Equity, &c.} and to £646 in 1885; those on Probates amounted to £1,554 in 1884, and to £1,644 in 1885; those in Divorce amounted to £191 in 1884, and to £161 in 1885. The total amount of fees was thus £2,542 in 1884, and £2,451 in 1885.

1174. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of ^{Collections in Lunacy.} the Master-in-Lunacy, on behalf of patients (including “percentage” and fees) increased from £10,928 in 1884 to £15,273 in 1885.*

1175. In the eighteen years ended with 1885, thirteen thousand ^{Insolvencies.} insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to 11 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to nearly 5½ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former:—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1885.

| Year. | | Number of Insolvencies. | As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules. | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|
| | | | Liabilities. | Assets. | Deficiency. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1868 | ... | 863 | 617,764 | 167,226 | 450,538 |
| 1869 | ... | 818 | 653,614 | 194,251 | 459,363 |
| 1870 | ... | 996 | 479,491 | 150,170 | 329,321 |
| 1871 | ... | 631 | 444,117 | 217,841 | 226,276 |
| 1872 | ... | 804 | 696,868 | 222,770 | 474,098 |
| 1873 | ... | 672 | 330,337 | 188,351 | 141,986 |
| 1874 | ... | 776 | 543,157 | 269,130 | 274,027 |
| 1875 | ... | 773 | 641,390 | 389,330 | 252,060 |
| 1876 | ... | 712 | 551,814 | 280,962 | 270,852 |
| 1877 | ... | 715 | 462,651 | 272,720 | 189,931 |
| 1878 | ... | 781 | 677,364 | 408,677 | 268,687 |
| 1879 | ... | 1,007 | 1,655,485 | 1,204,051 | 451,434 |
| 1880 | ... | 768 | 526,130 | 298,384 | 227,746 |
| 1881 | ... | 620 | 303,892 | 161,386 | 142,506 |
| 1882 | ... | 500 | 536,194 | 311,186 | 225,008 |
| 1883 | ... | 603 | 782,116 | 423,528 | 358,588 |
| 1884 | ... | 495 | 479,700 | 264,286 | 215,014 |
| 1885 | ... | 467 | 591,957 | 282,502 | 309,455 |
| Total | ... | 13,001 | 10,974,041 | 5,706,751 | 5,266,890 |

* The corresponding amounts in previous issues of this work were incorrect, the moneys paid direct into the Treasury having been entered twice over. The mistake did not occur in the office of the Government Statist.

Proportion
of liabilities
to assets.

1176. The proportion of the assets to the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, fluctuates considerably from year to year. In the year under review, the former amounted to 48 per cent. of the latter; in 1884 also to 48 per cent., in 1883 to 54 per cent., in 1882 to 58 per cent., in 1881 to 53 per cent., in 1880 to 57 per cent., and in 1879 to 70 per cent. In the whole period of eighteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 52 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Insolvencies,
1885 and
previous
years.

1177. It will be observed that in 1885 insolvencies were fewer by 28 than in 1884, and were also fewer than in any previous year; but the declared liabilities were greater by £110,000, and the apparent deficiency was greater by £94,000, in 1885 than in 1884, the former being also greater than in nine and the latter than in ten of the other years named. Comparing the year under review with 1879, when insolvencies were at their maximum, the number fell off by 53 per cent., the declared liabilities by 64 per cent., and the apparent deficiency by 31 per cent.

Failures in
United
Kingdom.

1178. According to statistics issued by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.G.S.,* the following are the number of failures in the United Kingdom during the seven years ended with 1885:—

FAILURES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879-1885.

| Year. | | | Number of Failures. | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | In Wholesale Trades.† | In Retail Trades.‡ | Total. |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 2,546 | 14,091 | 16,637 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 1,478 | 11,669 | 13,147 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 1,325 | 10,680 | 12,005 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 1,314 | 9,705 | 11,019 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 1,361 | 9,238 | 10,599 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 607 | 3,787 | 4,394 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 586 | 4,503 | 5,089 |
| Total | ... | ... | 9,217 | 63,673 | 72,890 |

Insolvencies
in England
and Victoria
compared.

1179. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in the last two years, when the numbers were fewer by about 50 per cent. than that in any of the five preceding years. This experience was very similar to that recorded in

* See Annual Supplement to *The Statist*, 30th January, 1886, page 18.
† Embraces the “financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade.”
‡ Consisting of “retail traders, professional men, builders, publicans, the working classes, &c.”

Victoria, for during the last eighteen years the maximum number of insolvencies occurred in 1879; and in 1884 and 1885, notwithstanding the increase of population, the numbers were absolutely the lowest in the last eighteen years.

1180. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. Under all the principal heads much more business was done in 1885 than in 1884, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the number of transactions and the amount of fees received in the last two years:—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1884 AND 1885.

| Nature of Transaction. | Transactions. | | Fees. | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. |
| | | | £ | £ |
| Registry | 16,632 | 18,235 | 5,106 | 5,586 |
| Companies Statute | 3,914 | 7,629 | 1,060 | 1,623 |
| Bills and contracts of sale | 6,620 | 6,963 | 331 | 348 |
| Births, deaths, and marriages certificates | 2,178 | 3,005 | 535 | 739 |
| Patents | 708 | * | 2,218 | 1,012 |
| Copyrights | 528 | 567 | 68 | 73 |
| Trade-marks | 547 | * | 699 | 390 |
| Searches in connexion with the above | 16,647 | 17,533 | 1,330 | 1,433 |
| Miscellaneous fees | ... | ... | 109 | 73 |
| Total | 47,774 | 53,932 | 11,456 | 11,277 |

1181. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1884 and 1885 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates† up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. An increase will be observed in the number of apprehensions, but a decrease under the other heads, resulting in a net increase during the year in the total number of offences of 1,000, or about 2 per cent.:—

* Information not furnished.

† It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or on other charges, even prior to that period.

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1884 AND 1885.

| Offences in respect to which — | 1884. | 1885. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons | 23,894 | 23,711 | ... | 183 |
| 2. „ „ apprehended by the police | 27,503 | 28,855 | 1,352 | ... |
| 3. The offenders were still at large * ... | 4,049 | 3,879 | ... | 170 |
| Total | 55,446 | 56,445 | 999† | ... |

Summons cases.

1182. Nearly half the offences consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons but are not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels ; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property ; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1884 and 1885:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,† 1884 AND 1885.

| — | 1884. | 1885. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Offences against the person | 1,549 | 1,993 | 444 | ... |
| „ „ property | 948 | 771 | ... | 177 |
| Other offences | 21,397 | 20,947 | ... | 450 |
| Total | 23,894 | 23,711 | ... | 183† |
| Cases dismissed by magistrates | 7,346 | 7,944 | 598 | ... |
| Offender summarily convicted or held to bail | 16,548 | 15,767 | ... | 781 |

Charges counted as persons.

1183. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police ; but, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time

* It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.
† Net figures.
‡ This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.*

1184. The persons† who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1885, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:—

Arrests, 1875,
1880, and
1885.

PERSONS† ARRESTED, 1875, 1880, AND 1885. ‡

| Number of Persons— | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Taken into custody | 25,247 | 23,983 | 28,855 |
| Discharged by magistrates... .. | 7,674 | 7,432 | 9,674 |
| Summarily convicted or held to bail | 16,829 | 15,871 | 18,413 |
| Committed for trial | 744 | 680 | 768 |

1185. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were more numerous than at the first period, and much more so than at the middle period, when the number of arrests made was the smallest in the last 10 years ; but, if the numbers of the population be taken into account, the arrests at the last period will be found to have been much lower than at the first period, although still somewhat higher than at the middle period. The estimated average population in 1875 was 787,337; in 1880, 850,343 ; and in 1885, 975,040. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 31 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 35 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 34 persons living at the third period.

Arrests :
proportion
to popula-
tion.

1186. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 70 per cent. at the first period, 69 per cent. at the second period, and of 66 per cent. at the third period.

Proportion
of times
charge was
sustained.

1187. The diminution in the number of serious offences is illustrated by the fact that, as compared with the arrests, the commitments for trial were fewer at the last two periods than at the first period. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 34 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 35 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 38 arrests at the third period.

Serious
offences.

1188. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :—

Males and
females
arrested.

* For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraph 1212 *et seq. post.*
† See preceding paragraph.
‡ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| | 1875. | | 1880. | | 1885. | |
|---|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Taken into custody ... | 19,967 | 5,280 | 18,857 | 5,126 | 23,155 | 5,700 |
| Discharged by magistrates ... | 5,936 | 1,738 | 5,763 | 1,669 | 7,717 | 1,957 |
| Summarily convicted or held to bail ... | 13,373 | 3,456 | 12,469 | 3,402 | 14,773 | 3,640 |
| Committed for trial ... | 658 | 86 | 625 | 55 | 665 | 103 |

Cases in which charge was sustained.

1189. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 70 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1875; of 69 per cent. and 67¼ per cent. in 1880; and of 67 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1885.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

1190. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods :—

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| | Number of Females to 100 Males. | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| Taken into custody ... | 26·44 | 27·19 | 24·62 |
| Discharged by magistrates ... | 29·28 | 28·96 | 25·36 |
| Summarily convicted or held to bail ... | 25·84 | 27·28 | 24·64 |
| Committed for trial ... | 13·07 | 8·80 | 15·49 |

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

1191. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former periods. The proportion of females committed for trial, however, was nearly twice as high at the last as at the middle period, as well as much higher than at the first period. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population; at the first period the females in the colony were in the proportion of 88, and at the second of 90, and at the third period of about 87, to every 100 males.

* See paragraph 1183 ante.

1192. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Offence. | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Murder and attempt at murder | 15 | 26 | 20 |
| Manslaughter | 16 | 10 | 11 |
| Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm | 43 | 65 | 63 |
| Assault | 1,710 | 1,767 | 1,867 |
| Rape and indecent assault on females | 38 | 81 | 57 |
| Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit | 11 | 16 | 9 |
| Other offences against the person | 119 | 119 | 139 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. | 212 | 245 | 287 |
| Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. | 220 | 171 | 149 |
| Other offences against property | 3,395 | 3,534 | 3,026 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency | 110 | 56 | 80 |
| Drunkenness | 11,541 | 10,056 | 13,580 |
| Other offences against good order | 5,741 | 6,111 | 8,016 |
| Offences relating to carrying out laws | 426 | 329 | 210 |
| Smuggling and other offences against the revenue | 89 | 79 | 93 |
| Offences against public welfare | 1,561 | 1,318 | 1,248 |
| Total | 25,247 | 23,983 | 28,855 |

1193. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were assaults, minor offences against the person, robbery with violence or burglary, drunkenness, and other offences against good order; smuggling and other offences against the revenue. But, for unnatural offences, miscellaneous offences against property, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, offences relating to carrying out laws, and offences against public welfare, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. It is a noteworthy fact that at the middle period, which was preceded by a year of great commercial depression, although the total arrests and the arrests for drunkenness were much fewer than at the first or last period, yet the arrests for all the more serious offences, involving personal violence, viz., murder and manslaughter, shooting at or wounding, and rape and other assaults against females, were much more numerous than at either the preceding or succeeding period; the only other class of offences which was most numerous at the middle period being miscellaneous offences against property. At the first period arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, forgery, offences relating to carrying out

laws, and offences against public welfare were more numerous than at either of the subsequent periods.

Drunken-
ness.

1194. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but, supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|----|---|---|
| „ 1875, | „ | „ | 68 | „ | „ |
| „ 1876, | „ | „ | 69 | „ | „ |
| „ 1877, | „ | „ | 65 | „ | „ |
| „ 1878, | „ | „ | 69 | „ | „ |
| „ 1879, | „ | „ | 77 | „ | „ |
| „ 1880, | „ | „ | 85 | „ | „ |
| „ 1881, | „ | „ | 79 | „ | „ |
| „ 1882, | „ | „ | 76 | „ | „ |
| „ 1883, | „ | „ | 74 | „ | „ |
| „ 1884, | „ | „ | 73 | „ | „ |
| „ 1885, | „ | „ | 72 | „ | „ |

Increase of
drunken-
ness.

1195. It will be observed that 1879, 1880, and 1881, embracing the year in which the colony was in a depressed condition, as already stated, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceeding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, have been steadily increasing.

Efforts to
promote
sobriety in
criminals.

1196. Mr. W. G. Brett, the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, in his Report for 1885,* page 8, mentions that “intemperance being a fertile source of crime, the favourable attention of the governors of gaols and the chaplains has been directed to encourage, in every gaol, prisoners taking the pledge before leaving the prison, and they can hardly render more effectual benefit in this direction than by persuading offenders to avoid, by total abstinence, the chief cause of downfall.”

Licensing Act
1885.

1197. As bearing upon the subject of drunkenness it should be mentioned that an Act for the better regulating and restricting the numbers of public-houses was passed in 1885,† and came into operation on the 1st February, 1886. The principal provisions of this Act are as follow :—

Licensing Districts are created of convenient area, each of which has a Licensing Court which is presided over, in the Metropolitan, Ballarat, and Sandhurst Districts, by a County Court Judge and two Police Magistrates, and in the other districts by three Police Magistrates. The number of public-houses which may be licensed in each district is limited to 1 to each full 250 of the first

* Parliamentary Paper, No. 50, Session 1886.

† *The Licensing Act* 1885 (49 Vict. No. 857).

1,000 inhabitants, and a further 1 to each subsequent 500 inhabitants. This is denominated the "statutory number." Licences which existed at the time of passing the Act are not affected, but no new licences are to be issued in any district unless the number existing is below the statutory number. In cases where the number of licences does not reach the standard, they may be increased. For the purposes of determining the statutory number for each licensing district five times the number of ratepayers on the roll of the electoral division forming such district in the month of June preceding is considered to be the population, and one-fifth of these may petition for determination, by a poll, either for a reduction of licences to the statutory number or an increase to its limit. Grocers' licences follow the same rule, with the exception that no increase may exceed one for every 500 inhabitants, which, in the case of grocers' licences, is the statutory limit. The determination arrived at either with regard to the increase or decrease of licences is to be in force for three years, and thereafter until a fresh petition is presented. In every case of an application for a new licence the District Inspector has to furnish his report containing full description of the premises, &c., the position and distance from other licensed premises, the fitness of the applicant, and the requirements of public convenience, &c. On Sunday, liquors are not permitted to be consumed on licensed premises by, or sold to, any except lodgers and *bonâ fide* travellers, under a penalty ranging from £2 to £10 for the first offence, from £10 to £20 for a second offence, and forfeiture of licence and disqualification to hold one for twelve months for a third offence. Travellers must reside not less than ten miles in a direct line from the licensed premises, and must have travelled the distance on the same day. The burden of proof as to the person served being either lodger or *bonâ fide* traveller is cast upon the licensee, but proof is allowed that reasonable precautions are taken by him to ascertain the *bona fides*. The licensed victualler is not compelled to serve any person on Sunday; and the bar of every licensed house is to be kept locked during prohibited hours. Only one bar is allowed on any licensed premises except under the sanction of the Licensing Court. No permit for the removal of spirit manufactured in Victoria for human consumption may be granted by any inspector of distilleries or other officer until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of manufacture, and no spirit imported into Victoria is allowed to go into consumption within six months from the date of first shipment. All spirits are subject to examination by an analytical chemist, and all beer by an inspector of liquor. All licence and other fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures are to be paid to the Treasurer, and by him placed to the credit of a Trust Fund, called the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund," to be applied to the purposes of the Act, and, if insufficient, a special appropriation is to be made. The equivalent of licence fees payable to each municipal body under the previous Licensing Act* is to be paid to such municipalities out of this fund, during the month of March in each year, such sums being made a first charge thereupon.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENCES UNDER THE "LICENSING ACT 1885."

| Victualler's Licence— | | | | | Per Annum. |
|---|--|--|--|--|------------|
| In respect of premises assessed at the annual value of £50 ... | | | | | £15 |
| Of more than £50 and up to £200 ... | | | | | 25 |
| Of more than £200 ... | | | | | 50 |
| Roadside licence ... | | | | | 5 |
| Packet licence ... | | | | | 20 |
| Grocer's licence ... | | | | | 10 |
| Colonial wine licence ... | | | | | 5 |
| Railway refreshment-room licence ... | | | | | 25 |
| Brewer's licence ... | | | | | 25 |
| Spirit merchant's licence ... | | | | | 25 |
| Billiard-table licence, for any number of tables not greater than four, per table ... | | | | | 5 |
| " " for any number of tables greater than four, for the whole number ... | | | | | 20 |
| Temporary licence ... | | | | | 2 |

* The Licensing Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 566).

Minor offences.

1198. Drunkenness, "other offences against property," "other offences against good order," and "offences against public welfare," may be considered as, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 22,238 in 1875, 21,019 in 1880, and 25,870 in 1885; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first and second periods, and 90 per cent. at the third period. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first and middle periods, and 10 per cent. at the last period, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

Smuggling and other offences against revenue.

1199. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests in Victoria. Only 93 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1885, which, however, is somewhat more than the number in 1880 or in 1875.

Age and education of arrested persons.

1200. The ages of those taken into custody in 1885, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1885.

| Ages. | | Superior Instruction. | Read and Write well. | Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly. | Unable to Read. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|--------|
| Under 10 years | ... | ... | 2 | 97 | 255 | 354 |
| 10 „ 15 „ | ... | ... | 33 | 395 | 125 | 553 |
| 15 „ 20 „ | ... | ... | 284 | 1,580 | 162 | 2,026 |
| 20 „ 25 „ | ... | 6 | 805 | 3,379 | 270 | 4,460 |
| 25 „ 30 „ | ... | 24 | 731 | 2,853 | 284 | 3,892 |
| 30 „ 40 „ | ... | 45 | 957 | 4,188 | 517 | 5,707 |
| 40 „ 50 „ | ... | 41 | 755 | 4,002 | 717 | 5,515 |
| 50 „ 60 „ | ... | 22 | 440 | 2,910 | 585 | 3,957 |
| 60 years and upwards | ... | 16 | 195 | 1,753 | 427 | 2,391 |
| Total | ... | 154 | 4,202 | 21,157 | 3,342 | 28,855 |

Education of children arrested.

1201. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1885, according to the table, was 907, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 35, or 1 in 26, could read and write well; and 380, or about three-sevenths, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 3—all males—all of whom could read, but not one could write.

Education of adults.

1202. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 27,948, and of these, 4,321, or less than a sixth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,962, or nearly a ninth,

* See paragraph 1183 ante.

could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 765, of whom 233, or less than a third, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 46, or a seventeenth, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

1203. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1885, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1885.

| Birthplace and Religion. | Persons Arrested. | | Persons Committed for Trial. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| | Number. | Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. † | Number. | Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. † |
| BIRTHPLACE. | | | | |
| Victoria ‡ ... | 8,271 | 14·67 | 301 | ·53 |
| Other Australasian colonies ‡ | 1,514 | 33·62 | 65 | 1·44 |
| Australian Aborigines ... | 48 | ... | 1 | ... |
| England and Wales ... | 6,994 | 41·87 | 200 | 1·20 |
| Scotland ... | 2,378 | 43·63 | 37 | ·68 |
| Ireland ... | 7,714 | 78·79 | 98 | 1·00 |
| China ... | 213 | 15·73 | 2 | ·15 |
| Other countries ... | 1,723 | ... | 64 | ... |
| Total ... | 28,855 | 29·60 | 768 | ·79 |
| RELIGION. | | | | |
| Protestants ... | 15,979 | 22·86 | 482 | ·69 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 12,142 | 52·81 | 255 | 1·11 |
| Jews ... | 133 | 27·18 | 23 | 4·70 |
| Pagans ... | 214 | 16·70 | 2 | ·16 |
| Others ... | 387 | ... | 6 | ... |

1204. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, is mainly due

* See paragraph 1183 ante.
† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 56 and 68 ante.
‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers ; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number arrested is becoming larger. In 1875, only 3,558, and in 1880, 5,688 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 8,271. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1885, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 720, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by about 69,000, or 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the latter committed for trial bore a higher proportion to the numbers in the population ; the proportion of Scotch arrested was slightly above that of the English, but that of those committed for trial was below that of any others except Victorians and Chinese. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality except Victorians ; and the proportion committed for trial was much lower than that of any other nationality. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality.

Relative
numbers of
each reli-
gion.

1205. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly two and a half times as many arrested persons as the Protestants, nearly twice as many as the Jews, and more than three times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were nearly twice as numerous as the Protestants, but not nearly so numerous as the Jews. It should be stated, however, that in the previous year the proportion committed for trial of Roman Catholics was only a fourth higher than, whilst that of Jews was three times as high as, that of Protestants. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Religions of
persons con-
victed and
sentenced.

1206. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand, it may be maintained that many of those discharged had been unjustly accused, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—

which shows the number of the various religions tried and the number convicted together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that in 1885 a somewhat larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants; which, however, is just the reverse of the experience of previous years; also that, in 1885, a smaller proportion of Jews, but a larger proportion of Pagans, were unjustly accused than in the case of either Protestants or Roman Catholics. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* TRIED† AND CONVICTED, 1885.

| Religions. | Number Tried in 1885.† | Convictions in 1885. | | Percentage in Year 1884. | Five Years, 1879-1883. |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Total Number. | Percentage of Number Tried. | | |
| Protestants ... | 424 | 285 | 67·1 | 63·1 | 65·8 |
| Roman Catholics | 221 | 142 | 64·3 | 66·5 | 68·8 |
| Jews | 7 | 7 | 100·0 | 57·1 | 77·3 |
| Pagans | 4 | 2 | 50·0 | 37·5 | 54·8 |
| Others | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 665 | 444 | 66·8 | 6·43 | 66·7 |

1207. The religions of the persons* taken into custody in 1885 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

Causes of arrest, and religions.

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1885.

| Offence. | Religions. | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Pagans. | Others. | Total. |
| Murder and attempt at murder | 14 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 20 |
| Manslaughter | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm ... | 32 | 28 | ... | 2 | 1 | 63 |
| Assault | 967 | 843 | 4 | 20 | 33 | 1,867 |

* See paragraph 1183 ante.
† Exclusive of those not prosecuted, who numbered 102 in 1885. The number “tried,” moreover, differs from the number “committed for trial,” since the former is inclusive of those awaiting trial at the beginning, but exclusive of those awaiting trial, at the end of the year. In previous issues of the *Victorian-Year Book* the numbers “not prosecuted” were not eliminated.

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1885—continued.

| Offence. | Religions. | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Pagans. | Others. | Total. |
| Rape and indecent assault on females | 37 | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | 57 |
| Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Other offences against the person | 84 | 51 | 1 | ... | 3 | 139 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. | 168 | 116 | ... | 1 | 2 | 287 |
| Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. | 98 | 49 | ... | 1 | 1 | 149 |
| Other offences against property | 1,745 | 1,160 | 50 | 35 | 36 | 3,026 |
| Forgery and offences against the currency | 68 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Drunkenness | 7,552 | 5,816 | 16 | 11 | 185 | 13,580 |
| Other offences against good order | 4,276 | 3,493 | 43 | 116 | 88 | 8,016 |
| Offences relating to the carrying out of laws | 123 | 81 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 210 |
| Smuggling and other offences against the revenue | 40 | 27 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 93 |
| Offences against public welfare | 764 | 433 | 17 | 5 | 29 | 1,248 |
| Total | 15,979 | 12,142 | 133 | 214 | 387 | 28,855 |

Causes of arrest of each sect compared.

1208. It will be observed that 14 Protestants, 5 Roman Catholics, and 1 Pagan, were arrested for murder and attempt at murder ; 37 Protestants, 34 Roman Catholics, and 2 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding ; 37 Protestants and 19 Roman Catholics and 1 Pagan were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 7,600 Protestants, over 5,800 Roman Catholics, 16 Jews, and 11 Pagans were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or a sexual offence.

Religions of drunkards.

1209. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 77 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 45 per cent. of those of Jews, of 59 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 71 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions, except in the case of Pagans, the arrests of whom for drunkenness amounted to only 40 per cent. of the total arrests of Pagans in 1884, vary but little from year to year.

Occupations of persons arrested.

1210. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1885 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1885.

| Occupations. | Males. | Females. |
|---|--------|----------|
| CLASS I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL. | | |
| Government officer ... | 6 | ... |
| Police, penal officer ... | 4 | ... |
| Officer of local body ... | 5 | ... |
| Army, navy—officer, man ... | 13 | ... |
| Clergyman ... | 3 | ... |
| Lawyer ... | 28 | ... |
| Medical man, student ... | 21 | ... |
| Dentist ... | 7 | ... |
| Chemist and druggist ... | 31 | ... |
| Midwife ... | ... | 2 |
| Others connected with medicine ... | 1 | ... |
| Author, editor, reporter ... | 18 | ... |
| Science, connected with ... | 7 | ... |
| Education, engaged in ... | 28 | 10 |
| Fine arts, engaged in ... | 22 | ... |
| Photographer ... | 1 | ... |
| Music, teacher of, musician ... | 51 | 2 |
| Theatres and exhibitions, connected with ... | 20 | 2 |
| CLASS II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING. | | |
| Hotelkeeper ... | 80 | ... |
| Board and lodging, connected with ... | 5 | ... |
| Domestic servant, cook ... | 243 | 669 |
| Hotel, boarding-house, &c., servant ... | 70 | 2 |
| Charitable institution servant ... | ... | ... |
| Nurse (not servant) ... | 1 | 9 |
| Attendance, engaged in ... | 1 | 21 |
| CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS. | | |
| Merchant, capitalist ... | 12 | ... |
| Auctioneer, &c. ... | 9 | ... |
| Broker, agent, &c. ... | 137 | ... |
| Commercial clerk, &c. ... | 332 | ... |
| Commercial traveller, salesman ... | 122 | ... |
| Other mercantile persons ... | 13 | ... |
| Shopkeeper ... | 56 | ... |
| Pawnbroker ... | 2 | ... |
| Hawker, pedlar ... | 313 | 14 |
| General dealer ... | 234 | 5 |
| Railway service ... | 13 | ... |
| Omnibus, cab—driver, owner ... | 260 | ... |
| Draymen, carter, carrier ... | 326 | ... |
| Others connected with conveyance ... | 4 | ... |
| Harbour, pier, pilot, lighthouse—service ... | ... | ... |
| Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy) ... | 962 | ... |
| Steamship—engineer ... | ... | ... |
| Ship—servant, steward, &c. ... | 29 | 2 |
| Boatman, waterman, &c. ... | 3 | ... |
| Stevedore and others connected with ships ... | 3 | ... |
| Storage, engaged in ... | 1 | ... |
| Messenger, porter, errand boy ... | 22 | ... |
| Telegraph service ... | 1 | ... |

* See paragraph 1183 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1885—*continued*.

| Occupations. | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|----------|
| CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC. | | |
| Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, &c. ... | 748 | 1 |
| Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, &c. ... | 78 | ... |
| Land surveyor and assistants ... | 13 | ... |
| Others connected with selection ... | 2 | ... |
| Horse dealer, proprietor, &c. ... | 6 | ... |
| Veterinary surgeon, farrier ... | 6 | ... |
| Horse-breaker, groom, jockey ... | 280 | ... |
| Live stock salesman ... | 3 | ... |
| Game, rabbit catcher ... | 3 | ... |
| Fisherman ... | 27 | ... |
| Drover and others engaged about animals ... | 59 | ... |
| CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL. | | |
| Bookseller, newsvendor, &c. ... | 38 | ... |
| Bookbinder ... | 10 | ... |
| Printer ... | 145 | ... |
| Musical instrument tuner ... | 2 | ... |
| Prints and pictures, connected with ... | 6 | ... |
| Carving and figures, connected with ... | 12 | ... |
| Designs and medals, connected with ... | ... | ... |
| Watch and clock maker, dealer ... | 49 | ... |
| Philosophical instrument maker, dealer ... | ... | ... |
| Optician ... | 1 | ... |
| Gunsmith, &c. ... | 8 | ... |
| Mechanical or undefined engineer ... | 176 | ... |
| Toolmaker, cutler, &c. ... | 12 | ... |
| Carriagemaker, wheelwright ... | 71 | ... |
| Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer ... | 117 | ... |
| Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder ... | 20 | ... |
| Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c.... | 19 | ... |
| Builder, contractor, architect... | 79 | ... |
| Carpenter, joiner ... | 643 | ... |
| Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater ... | 551 | ... |
| Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c. ... | 377 | ... |
| Others connected with buildings ... | 3 | ... |
| Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer ... | 78 | ... |
| Undertaker ... | 1 | ... |
| Chemicals, working or dealing in ... | 5 | ... |
| Draper and assistants ... | 56 | 1 |
| Wool-classer ... | 36 | ... |
| Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver ... | 19 | 1 |
| Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c. ... | 29 | ... |
| Hat and cap maker ... | 21 | 2 |
| Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing ... | 207 | 27 |
| Milliner, dressmaker ... | ... | 40 |
| Clothing manufacture, engaged in ... | 5 | 21 |
| Boot and shoe maker ... | 753 | ... |
| Shoeblack ... | 1 | ... |
| Umbrella—maker, mender ... | 12 | ... |
| Laundryman .. | 1 | ... |
| Rope, mat, sack, maker ... | 18 | ... |
| Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer ... | 1 | ... |
| Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman ... | 16 | ... |
| Butcher, &c. ... | 232 | ... |
| Poulterer, fishmonger ... | 37 | 1 |

* See paragraph 1183 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1885—*continued.*

| Occupations. | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|----------|
| CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—continued. | | |
| Other dealers in animal food... | 1 | ... |
| Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants | 8 | ... |
| Baker, confectioner | 191 | ... |
| Greengrocer, fruiterer | 5 | 1 |
| Others dealing in vegetable food | ... | ... |
| Brewing, connected with | 12 | ... |
| Gingerbeer and sodawater maker | 4 | ... |
| Sugar refiner | 1 | ... |
| Grocer and assistants | 61 | 2 |
| Tobacco manufacture, engaged in | 37 | 2 |
| Tobacconist | 10 | 2 |
| Opium shopkeeper | 2 | ... |
| Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter | 8 | ... |
| Tanner, fellmonger, currier | 52 | ... |
| Leather articles, maker of | 1 | ... |
| Brush and broom maker | 5 | ... |
| Animal matters, working or dealing in | 9 | ... |
| Japanner, french polisher | 58 | ... |
| Timber merchant and assistant | 2 | ... |
| Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer | 45 | ... |
| Cooper, turner | 70 | ... |
| Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker | 40 | ... |
| Basketmaker | 6 | ... |
| Chaffcutter | ... | ... |
| Papermaker | 1 | ... |
| Rag and bottle gatherer | 60 | ... |
| Billsticker | 10 | ... |
| Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in | 10 | ... |
| Mining, engaged in | 680 | ... |
| Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in | 5 | ... |
| Chimney sweep | 17 | ... |
| Quarryman, limeburner, &c. | 32 | ... |
| Brickmaker, potter | 86 | ... |
| China, glass, &c., maker, dealer | 1 | ... |
| Navvy, platelayer | 22 | ... |
| Nightman, scavenger | 5 | ... |
| Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in | 23 | ... |
| Dealing in water or ice | 1 | ... |
| Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller | 24 | ... |
| Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith | 418 | ... |
| Ironmonger | 16 | ... |
| Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter | 64 | ... |
| Other metals, working or dealing in | 119 | ... |
| CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE. | | |
| Labourer | 10,657 | ... |
| Indefinite—Mechanic, manager, apprentice, &c. | 124 | ... |
| Engine-driver, undescribed | 81 | ... |
| Independent means | 6 | ... |
| Prostitute, brothel-keeper | ... | 1,546 |
| No stated occupation, over 15 years of age | 809 | 3,118 |
| „ „ under „ „ | 644 | 197 |
| Total | 23,155 | 5,700 |

* See paragraph 1183 *ante*.

Chief occu-
pations of
persons
arrested.

1211. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers; and that, of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, shoemakers, miners, farmers and farm labourers, carpenters, and bricklayers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,453 cases, but of these 644 were youths, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than a fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. Nearly three-fifths, including 197 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations more than four-fifths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers and tailoresses.

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

1212. It has been already stated that, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge,* but it is possible to ascertain approximately the actual numbers passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, occupations, residences, &c., of the individuals in question. This is too tedious and laborious—and consequently expensive—an investigation to be attempted every year, but it has been done for 1884, so far as the sexes and birthplaces of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1884.

| Sex and Birthplace of Arrested Persons. | | | Number of Charges on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|--|--|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | Number of Charges on which Arrests were made. | Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| SEX. | | | | | 19 | 20 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | .. | .. | 21,908 | 16,229 | 12,822 | 2,231 | 698 | 238 | 110 | 52 | 33 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Females | .. | .. | 5,595 | 3,628 | 2,682 | 518 | 191 | 118 | 38 | 34 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | .. | .. | 27,503 | 19,857 | 15,504 | 2,749 | 889 | 356 | 148 | 86 | 46 | 28 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| BIRTHPLACE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | .. | .. | 7,441 | 5,413 | 4,206 | 764 | 260 | 92 | 49 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Other Australasian Colonies | .. | .. | 1,386 | 1,020 | 801 | 144 | 48 | 16 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| England and Wales | .. | .. | 6,726 | 4,951 | 3,951 | 640 | 197 | 72 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Scotland | .. | .. | 2,607 | 1,883 | 1,460 | 274 | 82 | 40 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Ireland | .. | .. | 7,538 | 5,180 | 3,931 | 752 | 250 | 119 | 46 | 32 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Other British possessions | .. | .. | 153 | 113 | 84 | 24 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | .. | .. | 112 | 83 | 67 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | .. | .. | 326 | 277 | 240 | 30 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States | .. | .. | 363 | 266 | 209 | 36 | 13 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| China | .. | .. | 195 | 169 | 152 | 10 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Countries and Unknown.. | .. | .. | 656 | 502 | 403 | 68 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* See paragraph 1183 ante.

1213. The total number of charges shown in the table (27,503) corresponds with the number of persons set down as arrested in the returns for 1884, but it is seen that only 19,857 were distinct individuals, or nearly a fourth less than that number. Of these, 15,504, or 78 per cent., were only arrested once; 2,749, or 14 per cent., were arrested or charged twice; 889, or 4 per cent., three times; 356, or 2 per cent., four times; and 359, or 2 per cent., more than four times, 2 having being arrested or charged as many as twenty, and 1 as many as twenty-eight times.

Individuals
arrested
more than
once.

1214. It appears that the tendency of females to be arrested over and over again, or on several charges, is greater than that of males, for whereas, in 1884, only 21 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were apprehended more than once, or were charged with more than one offence, as many as 26 per cent. of the females who fell into the hands of the police were so apprehended or charged.

Sexes of
those
arrested
more than
once.

1215. Twenty-six per cent. of the natives of British Possessions outside of the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies were taken into custody or charged with an offence more than once during the year, as also were 24 per cent. of the Irish, 22 per cent. of the Victorians, the other Australians, and the Scotch, 21 per cent. of the Americans, 20 per cent. of the English, 19 per cent. of the French, 13 per cent. of the Germans, and 10 per cent. of the Chinese.

Countries
of those
arrested
more than
once.

1216. The distinct persons taken into custody for drunkenness during 1884 numbered 10,287 and, of these 1,520, or 15 per cent., were apprehended more than once, viz. :—994 twice, 288 thrice, 112 four times, 51 five times, 25 six times, 19 seven times, 11 eight times, 7 nine times, 1 ten times, 4 eleven times, 1 twelve times, 2 thirteen times, 1 fourteen times, 2 fifteen times, 1 twenty times, and 1 twenty-six times.

Individuals
arrested
more than
once for
drunken-
ness.

1217. Whilst the number of individuals arrested for drunkenness was 10,287, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,938; but these persons were charged with 2,622 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,560, as against 27,503 charges of all descriptions. Thus 57 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested, during 1884, were committed by persons who were arrested, during the same year for drunkenness.

Drunkards
charged
with other
offences.

1218. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1885 were as follow :—

Results of
summary
disposal.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1885.

| Sentence. | | | | | Males. | Females. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| Imprisonment for 2 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| „ 1 year and under 2 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 94 |
| „ 6 months and under 1 year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 211 | 126 |
| „ 5 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| „ 4 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 3 |
| „ 3 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | 768 | 400 |
| „ 2 months and under 3 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208 | 45 |
| „ 1 month and under 2 months | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,014 | 454 |
| „ 15 days and under 1 month | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 11 |
| „ 8 days and under 15 days | ... | ... | ... | ... | 594 | 199 |
| „ 7 days and under | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,044 | 1,286 |
| Fined | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,829 | 697 |
| Ordered to find bail | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 | 57 |
| Sent to lunatic asylum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 231 | 129 |
| Sent to industrial school or reformatory | ... | ... | ... | ... | 264 | 135 |
| Otherwise dealt with | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 4 |
| Total sentenced | | | | | 14,773 | 3,640 |
| Discharged | | | | | 7,717 | 1,957 |
| Total summarily disposed of | | | | | 22,490 | 5,597 |

Sentences by magistrates.

1219. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1885, 46 per cent. of the males, and 19 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 32 per cent. of the former, and 41 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 15 and 28 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 3 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment ; the balance, or 6 per cent. of the males and 9 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, or were otherwise disposed of.

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

1220. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. No offenders were so sentenced in 1885 or 1884 ; but in 1883 two offenders were so sentenced, one of whom was to receive one whipping of fourteen lashes, and the other two whippings of twenty-five lashes each. These were the only occasions during the last six years that whipping was ordered by magistrates.

Whipping recommended for youths.

1221. Mr. Inspector-General Brett in his report for 1885,† page 7, recommends the substitution of whipping for imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders. The following are Mr. Brett's words :—

“As to the most suitable punishment for juvenile offenders, the difficulty is greatly enhanced by the palpable and serious evils arising from the imprisonment of youths either together or with adults, even for short periods of time. The inevitable tendency is to sink the younger offenders to the level of the worst of

* See paragraph 1183 ante. † Parliamentary Paper No. 50, Session 1886.

those amongst whom they are confined. Punishment of a summary kind, in the shape of personal chastisement, would be the most efficacious, and should be administered, not once only, but again and again for repeated offences, rather than to send youths to gaol. It should only be inflicted with a birch rod, never with the lash; and in no case should any sentence be for more than twenty-five stripes, all to be inflicted at one time, and in the prisoners' room of the court-house, or in the police lock-up, and the youthful offender discharged whilst smarting from the effects; or this punishment might be held over, and the youth allowed to go on probation, and be liable to undergo the chastisement on a future occasion, if brought up for a subsequent offence during the period of probation.

"It is a matter of vital importance to this colony how young offenders are managed, and when we have learned satisfactorily to dispose of such youths, there will be in the future a scarcity of adult criminals by natural consequence. An important step towards the solution of the problem may be found in making their offences appear contemptible and unpopular by the use of the birch rod, thus depriving crime of the halo which surrounds its exploits in the youth's mind."

1222. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

Results of committals for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.*

| — | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number for trial | 656 | 664 | 767 |
| Convicted and sentenced... .. | 427 | 398 | 444 |
| Acquitted | 170 | 208 | 221 |
| Not prosecuted | 59 | 58 | 102 |

1223. Of those committed for trial, 597 were eventually tried in 1875, 606 in 1880, and 665 in 1885. At the first period 72 per cent., at the second period 66 per cent., and at the third period 67 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

1224. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

Sentences in superior courts.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1885.

| Sentence. | Males. | Females. |
|--|--------|----------|
| Death | 6 | 1† |
| Hard labour on roads or public works for 10 years and under 15 years ... | 1 | ... |
| " " " 7 years and under 10 years ... | 4 | ... |
| " " " 4 years and under 7 years ... | 19 | ... |
| Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years | 101 | 2 |
| " 1 year and under 2 years | 98 | 5 |
| " 6 months and under 1 year | 72 | 7 |
| " 1 month and under 6 months | 73 | 15 |
| " under 1 month | 23 | 9 |
| Fined | 3 | ... |
| Recognizances estreated | 3 | ... |
| To find bail to appear when called upon | 2 | ... |
| Total tried and convicted | 405 | 39 |

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

† Death recorded.

Length of
sentences in
superior
courts.

1225. Of males convicted in superior courts, 6 were sentenced to death, and all but 8 of the remainder to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, more than two-thirds were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and only one-sixteenth to more than four years. Of the females, 7 were sentenced to over one, and 31 to under one, year's imprisonment. Only one male was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. No female was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Solitary confinement
ordered
by superior
courts.

1226. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 94 persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 12 weeks in the year. Ten of these had been convicted of murder, attempt to murder, or manslaughter; 2 of assault; 1 of rape; 24 of robbery under arms or burglary; 6 of sheep or cattle stealing, &c.; 34 of other offences against property; 16 of forgery; and 1 of offences relating to carrying out laws. In some instances the sentences of this kind were very severe; thus, one offender convicted of robbery with violence, sentenced to between 2 and 4 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be placed in solitary confinement for 15 periods of 2 weeks each and to receive one whipping of 20 lashes; another, convicted of forgery, sentenced to between 4 and 7 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for various periods amounting altogether to 60 weeks; another, also convicted of robbery with violence, was sentenced to 10 months, with solitary confinement for a period of 14 days in each month; and another, for a similar offence, was sentenced to between 2 and 4 years with solitary confinement for 36 periods of 4 days each.

Separate and
solitary
confinement

1227. In his report for 1885, already alluded to,* Mr. Inspector-General Brett states, at page 8, his opinion upon the relative merits of separate and solitary confinement, giving his verdict decidedly in favour of the former. The following are his words:—

“By regulations of the Governor in Council, the separate system is applicable to all first convicted prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and although limited in its operation (by want of a sufficient number of separate cells to men of short sentences in the Melbourne Gaol, and not applied to the women there at all, for the same reason, but more extensively to both male and female prisoners in the country gaols), it is nevertheless a step towards the education of the officers in working this system, and the devices resorted to by first offenders to escape the punishment speaks well for its efficacy. The great drawback of separation in this colony is the want of profitable or suitable work for prisoners in separate cells, and the costly character of the system; but as compared with association, and the many evils inseparable from it, the advantages are all in favour of the former, bearing in mind the primary objects of penal discipline, as tending to the diminution of crime. Solitary confinement differs so much from separate confinement, that the features of the two systems are distinctly and prominently brought forward. “Solitary confinement” is a condition of as positive

* See paragraph 1221 *ante*.

seclusion from human society as is practicable. The prisoner's diet is restricted to mere bread and water, and no employment of any kind interferes with the unbroken seclusion of his cell. The privations are both bodily and mental, the object being to punish by the operation of pain and fear, and not to effect a lasting moral benefit for himself, but to employ harsh measures to attain a temporary purpose. In "separate confinement" the prisoner is provided with sufficient food and given employment in his cell and not consigned to torpor and other bad consequences of idleness, the permanent moral benefit of the prison is the object which he can plainly see the system has in view, because an appeal is made to his moral sense and understanding. Contrasting these two systems, it is worthy of consideration whether the separate system does not contain in itself the elements of penal and reformatory discipline judiciously combined, and in due proportions, being more humane and salutary on the whole, and in accord with the tendencies of the age, which demand that criminals are to be regarded as rational and responsible beings, and that those placed in authority over them are not merely their legal custodians, but responsible for using the most effectual means to punish and restore them to society as better and more useful members of the community."

1228. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped was 6. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of two of these, for one of whom 2 whippings, for another 1 whipping, of 10 lashes each, were ordered. Robbery with violence was the crime of the four remaining offenders, one of whom were sentenced to receive 2 whippings on each occasion, and three 1 whipping; one of the latter was to receive 20 lashes, but the number in the other cases was not stated. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered by
superior
courts.

1229. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; the number in 1879 was 9, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1880 was 5, 17 in 1881, 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; the number in 1883 was 14, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; the number in 1884 was 17, and the number in 1885 was 6, all by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the twelve years was 189, of which 27 were ordered by magistrates, and 162 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1885 was

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1885.

thus larger than that in 1875 or 1880, but much smaller than in any other year of the period. The average number of whippings per individual in the twelve years was 1·5.

Executions. 1230. Three criminals, all Englishmen, and claiming to be members of the Church of England, were executed in 1885, the offences of 2 being murder and the offence of 1 shooting with intent to murder. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 140 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. No execution took place in 1882, or in 1878, 1874, 1850, 1849, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, or any year prior to 1842, but one or more executions took place in all the other years. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold :—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1885.

| Birthplace, Religion, and Offence. | | | | | | | | | Nnnumber. |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|
| Total number executed | | | | | | | | | 140 |
| Birthplace—Victoria | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| " Other Australian colonies | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| " England | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| " Wales | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| " Ireland | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| " Scotland | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| " West Indies | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| " Belgium | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " France | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Switzerland | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Germany | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Sweden | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Sicily | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " United States of America | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| " China | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| " At sea | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Religion—Church of England | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| " Presbyterian | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| " Wesleyan | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| " Baptist | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Lutheran | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| " Protestant undefined | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| " Roman Catholic | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| " Pagan | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| " No Religion | | | | | | | | | 5* |
| Offence—Murder | | | | | | | | | 104 |
| " Attempt to murder | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| " Rape | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| " Unnatural offence on a child | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| " Robbery with violence | | | | | | | | | 9 |

* Aborigines.

1231. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 3,879 in 1885, or 170 less than in 1884, and 1,510 less than in 1883. As compared with 1884, those against property decreased by 249, but those against the person increased by 41, and other offences by 38. The following are the undetected offences in the last eleven years. It will be noticed that, whilst the total number in 1883 was higher, the number in 1885 was lower, than in any previous year:—

Undetected crime.

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Offences. | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Against the Person. | Against Property. | Other Offences. | Total. |
| 1875 | 321 | 3,830 | 493 | 4,644 |
| 1876 | 381 | 3,968 | 378 | 4,727 |
| 1877 | 457 | 4,431 | 463 | 5,351 |
| 1878 | 496 | 4,011 | 385 | 4,892 |
| 1879 | 503 | 3,763 | 364 | 4,630 |
| 1880 | 613 | 3,935 | 350 | 4,898 |
| 1881 | 461 | 3,770 | 400 | 4,631 |
| 1882 | 572 | 3,980 | 433 | 4,985 |
| 1883 | 596 | 4,209 | 584 | 5,389 |
| 1884 | 450 | 3,249 | 350 | 4,049 |
| 1885 | 491 | 3,000 | 388 | 3,879 |

1232. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Offender perhaps arrested on other grounds.

1233. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the nine years 1876 to 1884, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies:—

Crime in Australasian colonies.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884.

| Name of Colony. | | | | Number of Offences for which Persons were— | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | Apprehended or Summoned.* | Summarily Convicted or held to Bail. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. |
| Victoria ... | ... | ... | 1876 | 42,297 | 27,505 | 680 | 384 |
| | | | 1877 | 45,844 | 29,528 | 594 | 340 |
| | | | 1878 | 44,742 | 29,452 | 658 | 458 |
| | | | 1879 | 43,936 | 28,266 | 628 | 397 |
| | | | 1880 | 41,778 | 26,950 | 680 | 398 |
| | | | 1881 | 44,730 | 29,131 | 591 | 332 |
| | | | 1882 | 47,234 | 31,542 | 616 | 402 |
| | | | 1883 | 48,974 | 33,480 | 606 | 350 |
| | | | 1884 | 51,397 | 34,456 | 695 | 407 |
| New South Wales † | ... | ... | 1876 | 45,105 | 30,404 | 1,391 | 822 |
| | | | 1877 | 47,739 | 33,003 | 1,517 | 829 |
| | | | 1878 | 53,325 | 37,924 | 1,803 | 959 |
| | | | 1879 | 53,870 | 38,828 | 1,743 | 1,090 |
| | | | 1880 | 57,784 | 42,205 | 1,717 | 1,148 |
| | | | 1881 | 66,600 | 51,130 | 1,626 | 1,058 |
| | | | 1882 | 65,936 | 50,126 | 1,724 | 1,065 |
| | | | 1883 | 72,231 | 55,463 | 1,606 | 1,008 |
| | | | 1884 | 75,680 | 57,897 | 1,550 | 928 |
| Queensland † | ... | ... | 1876 | 10,180 | 6,126 | 285 | 132 |
| | | | 1877 | 9,929 | 6,444 | 312 | 177 |
| | | | 1878 | 9,563 | 6,153 | 344 | 197 |
| | | | 1879 | 9,058 | 5,762 | 377 | 185 |
| | | | 1880 | 9,133 | 6,051 | 316 | 170 |
| | | | 1881 | 10,063 | 7,253 | 264 | 126 |
| | | | 1882 | 11,649 | 8,025 | 308 | 144 |
| | | | 1883 | 13,804 | 9,788 | 427 | 193 |
| | | | 1884 | 15,518 | 11,620 | 555 | 274 |
| South Australia ... | ... | ... | 1876 | 9,375 | 7,929 | 239 | 129 |
| | | | 1877 | 10,314 | 8,696 | 240 | 156 |
| | | | 1878 | 13,682 | 11,685 | 369 | 229 |
| | | | 1879 | 12,843 | 10,970 | 384 | 223 |
| | | | 1880 | 15,063 | 12,814 | 353 | 199 |
| | | | 1881 | 15,347 | 13,258 | 342 | 213 |
| | | | 1882 | 14,672 | 12,634 | 339 | 211 |
| | | | 1883 | 13,104 | 11,378 | 305 | 166 |
| | | | 1884 | 11,988 | 10,425 | 293 | 127 |
| Western Australia... | ... | ... | 1876 | 7,509 | 5,847 | 95 | 47 |
| | | | 1877 | 6,855 | 5,272 | 83 | 27 |
| | | | 1878 | 6,126 | 4,552 | 102 | 45 |
| | | | 1879 | 6,471 | 4,853 | 85 | 53 |
| | | | 1880 | 5,577 | 4,221 | 50 | 25 |
| | | | 1881 | 5,460 | 4,134 | 109 | 61 |
| | | | 1882 | 5,089 | 3,683 | 90 | 46 |
| | | | 1883 | 4,739 | 3,450 | 72 | 46 |
| | | | 1884 | 4,831 | 3,477 | 64 | 40 |

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales, 814 lunatics during 1876, 955 during 1877, 879 during 1878, 863 during 1879, 879 during 1880, 867 during 1881, 835 during 1882, 647 during 1883, and 665 in 1884; and in Queensland, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, 317 during 1879, 387 during 1880, 357 during 1881, 434 during 1882, 508 during 1883, and 384 during 1884; and in Tasmania, 65 lunatics in 1884, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884—*continued*.

| Name of Colony. | | | | Number of Offences for which Persons were— | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | Apprehended or Summoned.* | Summarily Convicted or held to Bail. | Committed for Trial. | Convicted after Commitment. |
| Tasmania† | ... | ... | 1876 | 7,523 | 5,659 | 96 | 51 |
| | | | 1877 | 6,606 | 5,140 | 102 | 49 |
| | | | 1878 | 6,644 | 5,131 | 113 | 54 |
| | | | 1879 | 7,184 | 5,641 | 110 | 67 |
| | | | 1880 | 6,908 | 5,418 | 117 | 73 |
| | | | 1881 | 6,229 | 4,799 | 90 | 51 |
| | | | 1882 | 7,615 | 5,942 | 93 | 36 |
| | | | 1883 | 8,039 | 5,394 | 88 | 33 |
| | | | 1884 | 6,273 | 4,843 | 70 | 39 |
| New Zealand ‡ | ... | ... | 1876 | 22,141 | 16,100 | 414 | 249 |
| | | | 1877 | 21,953 | 16,293 | 405 | 250 |
| | | | 1878 | 22,237 | 16,370 | 415 | 292 |
| | | | 1879 | 22,492 | 16,088 | 734§ | 296 |
| | | | 1880 | 21,181 | 15,025 | 592 | 370 |
| | | | 1881 | 19,796 | 14,079 | 474 | 235 |
| | | | 1882 | 22,659 | 16,573 | 467 | 219 |
| | | | 1883 | 23,090 | 16,944 | 459 | 231 |
| | | | 1884 | 23,572 | 17,968 | 509 | 241 |
| Australasia† | ... | ... | 1876 | 144,130 | 99,570 | 3,200 | 1,814 |
| | | | 1877 | 149,240 | 104,376 | 3,253 | 1,828 |
| | | | 1878 | 156,319 | 111,267 | 3,804 | 2,234 |
| | | | 1879 | 155,854 | 110,408 | 4,061 | 2,311 |
| | | | 1880 | 157,424 | 112,684 | 3,825 | 2,383 |
| | | | 1881 | 168,225 | 123,784 | 3,496 | 2,076 |
| | | | 1882 | 174,854 | 128,525 | 3,637 | 2,123 |
| | | | 1883 | 183,981 | 135,897 | 3,563 | 2,027 |
| | | | 1884 | 189,259 | 140,686 | 3,736 | 2,056 |

1234. By this table it would appear that crime is so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population, there has been, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales considerably more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. Some improvement, however, in regard to offences of this character has taken place in the former colony during the last two years. In 1884, the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 47 per cent., and the summary convictions by 68 per cent. It must,

Large
amount of
crime in
New South
Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† The figures for Tasmania in the first two columns, and consequently also those for Australasia, differ from those given last year, owing to the exclusion from the Tasmanian returns of charges of lunacy and those civil cases for non-payment of rates and taxes, which had previously been included.

‡ Maoris are included. In 1884, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 467—in 296 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 113 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 58 cases committed for trial.

§ This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

moreover, be remembered that the returns of the latter are swelled by the apprehensions of lunatics, whilst these are not included in the returns of the former.

Proportion of
crime in
each colony.

1235. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last nine years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1884.

| Name of Colony. | | Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of— | | Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of— | | Proportion per Cent. of— | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|-------|
| | | Apprehensions and Summons Cases.* | Summary Convictions. | Commitments for Trial. | Convictions after Commitment. | Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.* | Convictions after Commitment to Commitments. | |
| Victoria | ... | 1876 | 53·10 | 34·53 | 8·54 | 4·82 | 65·03 | 56·47 |
| | | 1877 | 56·69 | 36·52 | 7·35 | 4·20 | 64·40 | 57·24 |
| | | 1878 | 54·47 | 35·85 | 8·01 | 5·58 | 65·82 | 69·60 |
| | | 1879 | 52·68 | 33·89 | 7·53 | 4·76 | 64·33 | 63·22 |
| | | 1880 | 49·13 | 31·69 | 8·00 | 4·68 | 64·51 | 58·53 |
| | | 1881 | 51·48 | 33·52 | 6·80 | 3·82 | 65·13 | 56·18 |
| | | 1882 | 53·04 | 35·42 | 6·92 | 4·51 | 66·78 | 65·26 |
| | | 1883 | 53·39 | 36·50 | 6·61 | 3·82 | 68·36 | 57·76 |
| | | 1884 | 54·33 | 36·42 | 7·35 | 4·30 | 67·04 | 58·56 |
| New South Wales | { | 1876 | 72·96 | 49·18 | 22·50 | 13·30 | 67·40 | 59·10 |
| | | 1877 | 73·90 | 51·09 | 23·48 | 12·83 | 69·13 | 54·65 |
| | | 1878 | 78·65 | 55·94 | 26·59 | 14·15 | 71·12 | 53·19 |
| | | 1879 | 75·45 | 54·38 | 24·41 | 15·27 | 72·08 | 62·54 |
| | | 1880 | 80·11 | 58·52 | 23·81 | 15·92 | 73·04 | 66·86 |
| | | 1881 | 87·29 | 67·01 | 21·31 | 13·87 | 76·77 | 65·07 |
| | | 1882 | 82·49 | 62·71 | 21·57 | 13·32 | 76·02 | 61·77 |
| | | 1883 | 85·64 | 65·76 | 19·04 | 11·95 | 76·79 | 62·76 |
| | | 1884 | 84·53 | 64·67 | 17·31 | 10·37 | 76·50 | 59·87 |
| Queensland | { | 1876 | 55·27 | 33·26 | 15·47 | 7·17 | 60·18 | 46·32 |
| | | 1877 | 50·89 | 33·03 | 15·99 | 9·07 | 64·90 | 56·73 |
| | | 1878 | 46·24 | 29·75 | 16·63 | 9·53 | 64·34 | 57·27 |
| | | 1879 | 42·29 | 26·90 | 17·60 | 8·64 | 63·61 | 49·07 |
| | | 1880 | 41·15 | 27·26 | 14·24 | 7·66 | 66·25 | 53·80 |
| | | 1881 | 45·53 | 32·82 | 11·95 | 5·70 | 72·08 | 47·73 |
| | | 1882 | 49·03 | 33·77 | 12·96 | 6·06 | 68·89 | 46·75 |
| | | 1883 | 51·53 | 36·54 | 15·94 | 7·20 | 70·90 | 45·20 |
| | | 1884 | 51·95 | 38·89 | 18·58 | 9·17 | 74·88 | 49·38 |

* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1876 TO 1884—*continued*.

| Name of Colony. | | Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of— | | Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of— | | Proportion per Cent. of— | |
|--------------------|------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Apprehensions and Summons Cases.* | Summary Convictions. | Commitments for Trial. | Convictions after Commitment. | Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.* | Convictions after Commitment to Commitments. |
| South Australia | 1876 | 42.99 | 36.36 | 10.96 | 5.92 | 84.58 | 53.97 |
| | 1877 | 44.60 | 37.60 | 10.38 | 6.75 | 84.31 | 65.00 |
| | 1878 | 56.34 | 48.12 | 15.20 | 9.43 | 85.40 | 62.06 |
| | 1879 | 50.50 | 43.17 | 15.11 | 8.77 | 85.48 | 58.07 |
| | 1880 | 57.16 | 48.63 | 13.40 | 7.55 | 85.07 | 56.43 |
| | 1881 | 53.18 | 45.94 | 11.81 | 7.38 | 86.39 | 62.28 |
| | 1882 | 50.61 | 43.58 | 11.69 | 7.28 | 86.11 | 62.24 |
| | 1883 | 43.82 | 38.05 | 10.20 | 5.55 | 86.82 | 54.43 |
| | 1884 | 38.83 | 33.78 | 9.49 | 4.11 | 86.96 | 43.34 |
| Western Australia | 1876 | 277.95 | 216.43 | 35.17 | 17.40 | 77.87 | 49.47 |
| | 1877 | 248.55 | 191.16 | 30.09 | 9.79 | 76.90 | 32.53 |
| | 1878 | 218.77 | 162.56 | 36.43 | 16.07 | 74.31 | 44.11 |
| | 1879 | 227.72 | 170.78 | 29.91 | 18.65 | 75.00 | 62.35 |
| | 1880 | 193.35 | 146.34 | 17.33 | 8.67 | 75.69 | 50.00 |
| | 1881 | 182.93 | 138.50 | 36.52 | 20.44 | 75.71 | 55.96 |
| | 1882 | 167.46 | 121.19 | 29.62 | 15.14 | 72.37 | 51.11 |
| | 1883 | 151.73 | 110.46 | 23.05 | 14.72 | 72.80 | 63.89 |
| | 1884 | 149.43 | 107.55 | 19.80 | 12.37 | 71.97 | 62.50 |
| Tasmania† ... | 1876 | 71.94 | 54.11 | 9.18 | 4.88 | 78.29 | 53.12 |
| | 1877 | 62.15 | 48.37 | 9.60 | 4.61 | 79.97 | 48.04 |
| | 1878 | 61.22 | 47.28 | 10.41 | 4.98 | 79.00 | 47.78 |
| | 1879 | 64.60 | 50.73 | 9.89 | 6.02 | 81.08 | 60.91 |
| | 1880 | 60.80 | 47.69 | 10.30 | 6.43 | 80.19 | 62.40 |
| | 1881 | 53.11 | 40.91 | 7.67 | 4.35 | 78.64 | 56.67 |
| | 1882 | 63.09 | 49.23 | 7.70 | 2.98 | 78.73 | 38.71 |
| | 1883 | 64.65 | 43.37 | 7.08 | 2.65† | 80.80 | 37.50 |
| | 1884 | 48.86 | 37.72 | 5.45 | 3.04 | 77.20 | 55.71 |
| New Zealand ... | 1876 | 57.14 | 41.55 | 10.68 | 6.43 | 72.72 | 60.14 |
| | 1877 | 53.76 | 39.90 | 9.92 | 6.12 | 74.22 | 61.73 |
| | 1878 | 52.74 | 38.82 | 9.84 | 6.92 | 73.62 | 70.36 |
| | 1879 | 50.19 | 35.90 | 16.38§ | 6.61 | 71.53 | 40.33 |
| | 1880 | 44.66 | 31.68 | 12.48 | 7.80 | 70.94 | 62.50 |
| | 1881 | 40.11 | 28.52 | 9.60 | 4.76 | 71.12 | 49.58 |
| | 1882 | 44.49 | 32.54 | 9.17 | 4.30 | 73.14 | 46.90 |
| | 1883 | 43.62 | 32.01 | 8.67 | 4.36 | 73.38 | 50.33 |
| | 1884 | 42.66 | 32.51 | 9.21 | 4.36 | 76.23 | 47.35 |
| Total Australasia† | 1876 | 60.81 | 42.03 | 13.50 | 7.77 | 69.35 | 56.70 |
| | 1877 | 60.55 | 42.35 | 13.20 | 7.54 | 70.10 | 56.19 |
| | 1878 | 61.18 | 43.54 | 14.89 | 8.91 | 71.32 | 58.73 |
| | 1879 | 58.62 | 41.53 | 15.28 | 8.93 | 71.06 | 56.91 |
| | 1880 | 58.87 | 42.15 | 14.33 | 8.91 | 71.73 | 62.30 |
| | 1881 | 60.46 | 44.49 | 12.62 | 7.46 | 73.68 | 59.38 |
| | 1882 | 60.70 | 44.64 | 12.64 | 7.37 | 73.57 | 58.37 |
| | 1883 | 61.07 | 45.11 | 11.83 | 6.73 | 74.50 | 56.80 |
| | 1884 | 59.85 | 44.49 | 11.81 | 6.47 | 74.33 | 55.06 |

* Not including civil cases.

† The figures for Tasmania, and, consequently, those for Australasia, in the first two columns, have been revised. See footnote (†) on page 595 *ante*.

‡ This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.

§ See footnote (§) on page 695 *ante*.

|| This small proportion of convictions is owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
apprehen-
sions, &c.

1236. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list throughout the nine years named, and Tasmania stood next until 1884, when Victoria and Queensland rose above that colony. New Zealand stood lowest on the list until 1884, when that place was occupied by South Australia. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1884, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR
SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1884.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
summary
convictions.

1237. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania have usually been at the top of the list; but, in 1884, the proportion in Queensland, where it had considerably increased, was somewhat higher than in Tasmania, where it had fallen off. Victoria generally occupies the fifth position, showing a smaller proportion of summary convictions than the four colonies referred to. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN
PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1884.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. New Zealand. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
commit-
ments for
trial.

1238. In every year until 1884 Victoria has shown, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, and it may, therefore, be inferred that the proportion of serious offences perpetrated there is comparatively small. In 1884, however, the proportion in Tasmania, being much below the average, fell below that in Victoria. Western Australia has been at the head of the list throughout the period, and New South Wales stood second until 1884, when, for the first time, Queensland rose above it.

In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1884:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1884.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. New Zealand. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

1239. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Victoria has usually had the smallest number in proportion to population, with the exception of Tasmania, but, in 1884, South Australia also stood below Victoria. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland were at the top of the list, a position they have occupied during most of the nine years.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR
COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1884.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

1240. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1884, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary conviction obtained.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY
CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1884.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. Tasmania. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. Victoria. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

1241. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Western Australia and New South Wales were at the head of the list in 1884, and Victoria stood third, whilst South Australia,

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

which in 1883 occupied the fourth place, fell, in 1884, to the bottom of the list, and changed places with Tasmania. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1884, bore the highest proportion to commitments being placed first :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS
IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1884.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

Incomplete
returns in
some
colonies.

1242. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from “other offences,” is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, &c.,
for various
offences in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1243. Notwithstanding that New South Wales possesses a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions are much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1884, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 98 against only 39 in Victoria ; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 119 against 70 ; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,842 against 3,539 ; arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., numbered 263, as against 205 ; arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c., numbered 482 against 130 ; arrests for other offences against property numbered 6,415 against 4,038 ; and arrests for drunkenness numbered 25,428* against 12,938. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the nine years 1876 to 1884, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

* Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies, a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Arrests or Summonses for— | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter. | Rape, and other Offences against Females. | Other Offences against the Person. | Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c. | Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c. | Other Offences against Property. | Drunkenness.* | Other Offences. |
| Victoria | 1876 | 34 | 86 | 4,083 | 136 | 178 | 3,956 | 11,624 | 22,200 |
| | 1877 | 50 | 48 | 4,316 | 155 | 195 | 4,167 | 12,447 | 24,466 |
| | 1878 | 36 | 54 | 4,456 | 187 | 173 | 4,274 | 11,825 | 23,737 |
| | 1879 | 29 | 60 | 4,174 | 203 | 154 | 4,160 | 10,859 | 24,297 |
| | 1880 | 36 | 81 | 4,376 | 245 | 171 | 3,880 | 10,056 | 22,933 |
| | 1881 | 32 | 71 | 4,526 | 195 | 153 | 4,383 | 11,065 | 24,305 |
| | 1882 | 33 | 66 | 4,340 | 206 | 169 | 4,853 | 11,749 | 25,818 |
| | 1883 | 38 | 52 | 3,785 | 262 | 158 | 4,146 | 12,408 | 28,125 |
| | 1884 | 39 | 70 | 3,539 | 205 | 130 | 4,038 | 12,938 | 30,438 |
| New South Wales | 1876 | 7,578 | | | 5,898 | | | 16,171 | 15,458 |
| | 1877 | 8,539 | | | 6,130 | | | 16,696 | 16,374 |
| | 1878 | 9,398 | | | 6,807 | | | 17,224 | 19,896 |
| | 1879 | 63 | 85 | 9,102 | 266 | 472 | 6,126 | 17,713 | 20,043 |
| | 1880 | 75 | 95 | 9,364 | 245 | 469 | 6,154 | 18,777 | 22,605 |
| | 1881 | 68 | 104 | 9,031 | 231 | 465 | 6,237 | 22,560 | 27,904 |
| | 1882 | 54 | 110 | 9,080 | 274 | 529 | 6,643 | 22,280 | 26,966 |
| | 1883 | 76 | 109 | 10,484 | 203 | 348 | 6,343 | 23,178 | 31,490 |
| | 1884 | 98 | 119 | 9,842 | 263 | 482 | 6,415 | 25,428 | 33,033 |
| Queensland | 1876 | 1,226 | | | 1,238 | | | 3,679 | 4,037 |
| | 1877 | 1,550 | | | 1,201 | | | 3,019 | 4,159 |
| | 1878 | 1,273 | | | 1,191 | | | 3,215 | 3,884 |
| | 1879 | 1,238 | | | 1,175 | | | 2,997 | 3,648 |
| | 1880 | 1,320 | | | 1,186 | | | 2,867 | 3,760 |
| | 1881 | 1,304 | | | 1,146 | | | 3,275 | 4,338 |
| | 1882 | 1,532 | | | 1,140 | | | 3,771 | 5,206 |
| | 1883 | 2,369 | | | 1,327 | | | 4,505 | 5,603 |
| | 1884 | 2,543 | | | 1,687 | | | 5,117 | 6,171 |
| South Australia | 1876 | 5 | 19 | 735 | 30 | 27 | 544 | 2,837 | 5,178 |
| | 1877 | 11 | 31 | 810 | 24 | 31 | 636 | 2,890 | 5,881 |
| | 1878 | 10 | 32 | 941 | 50 | 12 | 824 | 4,166 | 7,647 |
| | 1879 | 5 | 29 | 857 | 46 | 15 | 890 | 3,840 | 7,161 |
| | 1880 | 13 | 37 | 1,026 | 52 | 51 | 971 | 4,325 | 8,588 |
| | 1881 | 7 | 33 | 862 | 45 | 23 | 1,009 | 5,298 | 8,070 |
| | 1882 | 5 | 16 | 934 | 55 | 19 | 963 | 4,713 | 7,967 |
| | 1883 | 5 | 17 | 767 | 61 | 15 | 652 | 4,533 | 7,054 |
| | 1884 | 24 | 41 | 711 | 45 | 13 | 653 | 3,938 | 6,563 |
| Western Australia | 1876 | 515 | | | 537 | | | 6,457 | |
| | 1877 | 470 | | | 493 | | | 5,892 | |
| | 1878 | 619 | | | 515 | | | 4,992 | |
| | 1879 | 462 | | | 387 | | | 5,622 | |
| | 1880 | 331 | | | 355 | | | 4,891 | |
| | 1881 | 418 | | | 354 | | | 4,688 | |
| | 1882 | 365 | | | 459 | | | 4,265 | |
| | 1883 | 455 | | | 372 | | | 3,912 | |
| | 1884 | 410 | | | 335 | | | 4,086 | |

* See footnote to preceding page.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884—*continued.*

| Colony. | Year. | Number of Arrests or Summonses for— | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter. | Rape, and other Offences against Females. | Other Offences against the Person. | Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c. | Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c. | Other Offences against Property. | Drunkenness.* | Other Offences. |
| Tasmania† | 1876 | 13 | 11 | 876 | 61 | 18 | 903 | 1,807 | 3,834 |
| | 1877 | 25 | 16 | 636 | 58 | 26 | 854 | 1,345 | 3,646 |
| | 1878 | 6 | 30 | 693 | 60 | 35 | 862 | 1,374 | 3,584 |
| | 1879 | 2 | 54 | 616 | 45 | 35 | 998 | 1,504 | 3,930 |
| | 1880 | 2 | 14 | 651 | 103 | 37 | 723 | 1,543 | 3,835 |
| | 1881 | 5 | 8 | 528 | 35 | 17 | 691 | 1,446 | 3,499 |
| | 1882 | 5 | 20 | 621 | 36 | 27 | 842 | 1,827 | 4,237 |
| | 1883 | 2 | 17 | 701 | 25 | 28 | 702 | 1,890 | 4,674 |
| | 1884 | 3 | 21 | 533 | 22 | 25 | 616 | 1,577 | 3,476 |
| New Zealand | 1876 | 31 | 51 | 1,743 | 54 | 43 | 1,776 | 7,153 | 11,290 |
| | 1877 | 18 | 41 | 1,899 | 66 | 61 | 1,855 | 7,429 | 10,564 |
| | 1878 | 16 | 43 | 1,890 | 38 | 44 | 1,684 | 7,105 | 11,417 |
| | 1879 | 14 | 51 | 1,869 | 100 | 67 | 2,563 | 6,672 | 11,156 |
| | 1880 | 29 | 56 | 1,909 | 99 | 65 | 2,272 | 6,371 | 10,380 |
| | 1881 | 13 | 59 | 1,937 | 73 | 85 | 2,146 | 5,770 | 9,713 |
| | 1882 | 10 | 47 | 1,920 | 93 | 62 | 2,226 | 6,996 | 11,305 |
| | 1883 | 16 | 46 | 1,605 | 71 | 50 | 2,358 | 7,494 | 11,450 |
| | 1884 | 25 | 35 | 1,652 | 102 | 66 | 2,270 | 7,154 | 12,268 |

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

1244. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same nine years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1884.

| Colony. | Year. | Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for— | | | |
|----------|-------|---|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness.* | Other Offences. |
| Victoria | 1876 | 5·28 | 5·36 | 14·60 | 27·87 |
| | 1877 | 5·46 | 5·59 | 15·39 | 30·26 |
| | 1878 | 5·53 | 5·64 | 14·40 | 28·90 |
| | 1879 | 5·11 | 5·42 | 13·02 | 29·13 |
| | 1880 | 5·28 | 5·05 | 11·83 | 26·97 |
| | 1881 | 5·33 | 5·44 | 12·73 | 27·97 |
| | 1882 | 4·99 | 5·87 | 13·19 | 28·99 |
| | 1883 | 4·22 | 4·97 | 13·53 | 30·66 |
| | 1884 | 3·86 | 4·62 | 13·68 | 32·17 |

* See footnote on page 600 ante.
† The figures for Tasmania in the last column differ from those given last year. See footnote(†) on page 595 ante.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1884—*continued*.

| Colony. | Year. | Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for— | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunken- ness.* | Other Offences. |
| New South Wales ... | 1876 | 12·26 | 9·54 | 26·16 | 25·00 |
| | 1877 | 13·21 | 9·50 | 25·84 | 25·35 |
| | 1878 | 13·86 | 10·04 | 25·40 | 29·35 |
| | 1879 | 12·95 | 9·61 | 24·80 | 28·07 |
| | 1880 | 13·22 | 9·52 | 26·03 | 31·34 |
| | 1881 | 11·99 | 9·09 | 29·57 | 36·57 |
| | 1882 | 11·56 | 9·31 | 27·87 | 33·73 |
| | 1883 | 12·65 | 8·17 | 27·48 | 37·34 |
| Queensland ... | 1884 | 11·23 | 8·00 | 28·40 | 36·90 |
| | 1876 | 6·66 | 6·72 | 19·97 | 21·92 |
| | 1877 | 7·94 | 6·16 | 15·47 | 21·32 |
| | 1878 | 6·16 | 5·76 | 15·55 | 18·78 |
| | 1879 | 5·78 | 5·49 | 13·99 | 17·03 |
| | 1880 | 5·95 | 5·34 | 12·92 | 16·94 |
| | 1881 | 5·90 | 5·19 | 14·82 | 19·63 |
| | 1882 | 6·45 | 4·80 | 15·87 | 21·91 |
| South Australia ... | 1883 | 8·84 | 4·95 | 16·81 | 20·92 |
| | 1884 | 8·51 | 5·65 | 17·13 | 20·66 |
| | 1876 | 3·48 | 2·76 | 13·01 | 23·75 |
| | 1877 | 3·68 | 2·99 | 12·50 | 25·43 |
| | 1878 | 4·05 | 3·65 | 17·16 | 31·49 |
| | 1879 | 3·54 | 3·74 | 15·11 | 28·14 |
| | 1880 | 4·08 | 4·08 | 16·41 | 32·59 |
| | 1881 | 3·12 | 3·66 | 18·36 | 27·97 |
| Western Australia ... | 1882 | 3·29 | 3·58 | 16·26 | 27·48 |
| | 1883 | 2·64 | 2·44 | 15·16 | 23·59 |
| | 1884 | 2·51 | 2·30 | 12·76 | 21·26 |
| | 1876 | 19·06 | 19·88 | 239·01 | |
| | 1877 | 17·04 | 17·87 | 213·63 | |
| | 1878 | 22·13 | 18·39 | 178·27 | |
| | 1879 | 16·26 | 13·62 | 197·84 | |
| | 1880 | 11·48 | 12·31 | 169·57 | |
| Tasmania † ... | 1881 | 14·00 | 11·86 | 157·06 | |
| | 1882 | 12·01 | 15·10 | 140·34 | |
| | 1883 | 14·57 | 11·91 | 125·25 | |
| | 1884 | 12·68 | 10·36 | 126·39 | |
| | 1876 | 8·60 | 9·39 | 17·28 | 36·67 |
| | 1877 | 6·37 | 8·82 | 12·65 | 34·31 |
| | 1878 | 6·72 | 9·00 | 12·66 | 33·02 |
| | 1879 | 6·04 | 9·69 | 13·52 | 35·35 |
| Tasmania † ... | 1880 | 5·87 | 7·60 | 13·58 | 33·75 |
| | 1881 | 4·61 | 6·33 | 12·32 | 29·83 |
| | 1882 | 5·35 | 7·50 | 15·14 | 35·10 |
| | 1883 | 5·79 | 6·07 | 15·20 | 37·59 |
| | 1884 | 4·34 | 5·16 | 12·28 | 27·08 |

* See footnote on page 600 *ante*.

† The figures for Tasmania in the last column differ from those given last year. See footnote (†) on page 595 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1884—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for— | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Offences against the Person. | Offences against Property. | Drunkenness.* | Other Offences. |
| New Zealand | 1876 | 4·70 | 4·84 | 18·46 | 29·14 |
| | 1877 | 4·79 | 4·85 | 18·19 | 25·87 |
| | 1878 | 4·62 | 4·19 | 16·85 | 27·08 |
| | 1879 | 4·32 | 6·09 | 14·88 | 24·89 |
| | 1880 | 4·20 | 5·13 | 13·41 | 21·86 |
| | 1881 | 4·07 | 4·67 | 11·68 | 19·68 |
| | 1882 | 3·88 | 4·67 | 13·74 | 22·19 |
| | 1883 | 3·15 | 4·68 | 14·16 | 21·63 |
| | 1884 | 3·10 | 4·41 | 12·95 | 22·20 |

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

1245. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, in all the years, much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony; in the former of which they were—in the year 1884—three and a quarter times, and in the latter nearly three times, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1884, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1884.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Queensland.

4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

1246. In 1884, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than twice, and in New South Wales nearly twice as numerous, in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1884.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Queensland.

4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

* See footnote on page 600 ante.

1247. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished*—the arrests for drunkenness there in the last five years having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria,† which, being almost invariably at the bottom of the list, may be set down as the least inebriate of the Australasian colonies. In this respect, however, the year 1884 was an exception to this rule, Victoria having then had a higher proportion of arrests for drunkenness than New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania; whilst, on the other hand, South Australia, which had for some years prior to 1883 occupied the next highest position to New South Wales, fell in 1884 below all the colonies except Tasmania. In the following list, the colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was smallest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1884.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 2. Queensland. | 5. South Australia. |
| 3. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |

1248. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they are usually most numerous in Tasmania, and in recent years have been also much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; in 1884, however, the proportion in Tasmania was lower than that in either Victoria or New South Wales. In Western Australia, drunkenness is included with these offences, and, consequently, the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
"OTHER OFFENCES," 1884.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 2. Victoria. | 5. South Australia. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 6. Queensland. |

1249. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do

* The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished is Western Australia.

† Both in Victoria and New South Wales, a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not disorderly.

not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during the nine years ended with 1884:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1884.

| Country. | | Estimated Population. | Commit- ments for Trial. | Con- victions. | Proportion of— | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Commit- ments to Population. | Convic- tions to Population. | Convic- tions to Commit- ments. |
| | | | | | per 10,000. | per 10,000. | per cent. |
| England and Wales | { 1876 | 24,244,010 | 16,078 | 12,195 | 6·63 | 5·03 | 75·85 |
| | { 1877 | 24,547,309 | 15,890 | 11,942 | 6·47 | 4·86 | 75·15 |
| | { 1878 | 24,854,397 | 16,372 | 12,473 | 6·59 | 5·02 | 76·18 |
| | { 1879 | 25,165,336 | 16,388 | 12,525 | 6·51 | 4·98 | 76·43 |
| | { 1880 | 25,480,161 | 14,770 | 11,214 | 5·80 | 4·40 | 75·92 |
| | { 1881 | 26,055,406 | 14,786 | 11,353 | 5·67 | 4·36 | 76·78 |
| | { 1882 | 26,406,820 | 15,260 | 11,699 | 5·78 | 4·43 | 76·66 |
| | { 1883 | 26,770,744 | 14,659 | 11,347 | 5·49 | 4·24 | 77·41 |
| | { 1884 | 27,132,449 | 14,407 | 11,134 | 5·31 | 4·10 | 77·28 |
| Scotland | { 1876 | 3,527,811 | 2,716 | 2,051 | 7·70 | 5·81 | 75·51 |
| | { 1877 | 3,560,715 | 2,684 | 2,009 | 7·54 | 5·64 | 74·85 |
| | { 1878 | 3,593,929 | 2,922 | 2,273 | 8·13 | 6·32 | 77·79 |
| | { 1879 | 3,627,453 | 2,700 | 2,091 | 7·44 | 5·76 | 77·44 |
| | { 1880 | 3,661,292 | 2,583 | 2,046 | 7·05 | 5·59 | 79·21 |
| | { 1881 | 3,744,323 | 2,444 | 1,832 | 6·53 | 4·89 | 74·96 |
| | { 1882 | 3,785,400 | 2,469 | 1,943 | 6·52 | 5·13 | 78·70 |
| | { 1883 | 3,825,744 | 2,567 | 1,916 | 6·70 | 5·00 | 74·68 |
| | { 1884 | 3,866,521 | 2,600 | 2,077 | 6·72 | 5·37 | 79·88 |
| Ireland | { 1876 | 5,321,618 | 4,146 | 2,343 | 7·79 | 4·40 | 56·54 |
| | { 1877 | 5,338,906 | 3,870 | 2,300 | 7·25 | 4·31 | 59·49 |
| | { 1878 | 5,351,060 | 4,183 | 2,293 | 7·82 | 4·28 | 54·81 |
| | { 1879 | 5,362,337 | 4,363 | 2,207 | 8·14 | 4·12 | 50·58 |
| | { 1880 | 5,327,099 | 4,716 | 2,383 | 8·85 | 4·47 | 50·53 |
| | { 1881 | 5,129,950 | 5,311 | 2,698 | 10·35 | 5·26 | 50·80 |
| | { 1882 | 5,097,730 | 4,301 | 2,255 | 8·44 | 4·42 | 52·43 |
| | { 1883 | 5,015,328 | 3,025 | 1,740 | 6·03 | 3·46 | 57·52 |
| | { 1884 | 4,962,570 | 2,925 | 1,546 | 5·89 | 3·12 | 52·89 |
| Total ... | { 1876 | 33,093,439 | 22,940 | 16,589 | 6·93 | 5·01 | 72·31 |
| | { 1877 | 33,446,930 | 22,444 | 16,251 | 6·71 | 4·86 | 72·44 |
| | { 1878 | 33,799,386 | 23,477 | 17,039 | 6·95 | 5·04 | 72·57 |
| | { 1879 | 34,155,126 | 23,451 | 16,823 | 6·87 | 4·93 | 71·74 |
| | { 1880 | 34,468,552 | 22,069 | 15,643 | 6·40 | 4·54 | 70·88 |
| | { 1881 | 34,929,679 | 22,541 | 15,883 | 6·45 | 4·55 | 70·46 |
| | { 1882 | 35,289,950 | 22,030 | 15,897 | 6·24 | 4·50 | 72·16 |
| | { 1883 | 35,611,816 | 20,247 | 15,001 | 5·69 | 4·21 | 74·09 |
| | { 1884 | 35,961,540 | 19,932 | 14,757 | 5·54 | 4·10 | 74·04 |

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

1250. Taking the mean of the nine years given in the table, it will be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are less than in Victoria, and

considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also, that the same holds good for England and Scotland, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in the latter; but in Ireland the proportion has, on the whole, been slightly higher than in Victoria. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, generally as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom or England and Wales, more numerous than in Ireland, but less than in Scotland.

1251. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland in 1884 was exceeded in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania during the same year.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

1252. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police, however, by means of the force at his disposal and by correspondence with the police authorities of the neighbouring colonies, has obtained some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, which will be found in the following table :—

Prostitution in Australian capitals.

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

| Capital Cities. | | | Population (Census of 1881). | Number of Prostitutes. | Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Melbourne | ... | ... | 282,947 | 597 | 21·10 |
| Sydney | ... | ... | 224,211 | 613 | 27·34 |
| Brisbane | ... | ... | 31,109 | 99 | 31·82 |
| Adelaide | ... | ... | 103,864 | 500 | 48·14 |

1253. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne is much freer from prostitution than any one of the metropolitan cities named. It will be observed that even in actual numbers the prostitutes in Melbourne are fewer than in Sydney, although the latter has the smaller population. A very large amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures, being given in round numbers, must be regarded with suspicion.

Results compared.

1254. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New South Wales (a colony with fewer inhabitants) by 162, or about an eighth, and smaller in proportion to population than the police force of any other of the Australasian colonies, their efficiency, combined with

Police in Australasian colonies.

the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony:—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|----------|
| 1. Victoria | has | 1,281 | police, | or | 1 | to | 797 | persons. |
| 2. New Zealand† | „ | 741 | „ | „ | 783 | „ | | |
| 3. South Australia | „ | 412 | „ | „ | 762 | „ | | |
| 4. New South Wales | „ | 1,443 | „ | „ | 664 | „ | | |
| 5. Queensland‡ | „ | 873 | „ | „ | 384 | „ | | |

Police in
Australian
capitals.

1255. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show that one policeman keeps in order and protects considerably more persons in Melbourne than one is found able to do in Sydney, Adelaide, or Brisbane:—

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|---------|----|-----|----|-----|----------|
| 1. Melbourne | has | 505 | police, | or | 1 | to | 723 | persons. |
| 2. Sydney | „ | 466 | „ | „ | 622 | „ | | |
| 3. Adelaide | „ | 192 | „ | „ | 600 | „ | | |
| 4. Brisbane | „ | 168 | „ | „ | 308 | „ | | |

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sittings.

1256. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1885 was 315, of which 226 were for felony, and 89 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 173, and for misdemeanors 58. The number of places where sittings were held was 17, the number of sittings was 42, and the total duration of sittings was 184 days.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

1257. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 6 out of the 18 places in 1885. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 381; but the number of causes tried was only 168, of which 66 were tried by juries of six, 20 by juries of twelve, and 82 by a judge alone. All but 2 of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £349,418. Verdicts were returned in 163 instances, and there were 3 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 121, or about 74 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £29,169, or 8 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years

* See paragraph 1238 *ante*.

† Deducting the "Field Force," there are only 524 police in New Zealand, or 1 to every 1,107 of the population. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., the Premier of New Zealand, in a paper recently contributed by him to the Statistical Society of London (see *Statistical Journal* for September, 1886, page 548), gives the proportion of police in his colony as 1 to 1,293 persons, but he evidently does not take into account the Field Force, and perhaps makes other exclusions.

‡ Deducting the native troopers, there are only 679 police in Queensland, or 1 to every 493 of the population.

ended with 1884, the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £2,053,888, and the sums awarded by juries to £459,521, or to about 22 per cent. of the damages sued for.

1258. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1885 numbered 30, and the number of courts held 78, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 139 days. The number of cases tried was 329, in 201 of which, or 61 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 66. In the ten years prior to 1885, 2,553 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,702 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 67 per cent.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

1259. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1885 was 65, and the number of courts held was 204, extending over 496 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,888, the amount sued for was £240,144, and the amount recovered £85,607, or only 36 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £13,164, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £4,753. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,917,392, and the aggregate amount awarded was £907,974, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

County
Courts.

1260. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1885 numbered 17, and the courts held numbered 51, occupying 20 days. The total number of suits was 6, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £283. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £21, and to the defendant £11. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1885, the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £34,148. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of
Mines.

1261. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1885 numbered 1,861, which resulted in 768 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 41 per cent. of the cases. The

Courts of
Petty Ses-
sions :
criminal
cases.

offences summarily dealt with numbered 50,705, in 34,180 of which, or 67 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of
Petty Ses-
sions: civil
cases.

1262. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 225 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 15,276, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £63,235, and the total amount awarded was £41,399, or 65 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1884, the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £813,894, and the sums awarded to £516,992, or to 64 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued
for and
awarded.

1263. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1885 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1885 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly two-thirds of a million sterling, and that less than a fourth was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court appears to have been equal to only one-third* of the average, that in the Courts of Petty Sessions and County Courts was somewhat above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

| Name of Court. | Amount of Debts and Damages, 1885. | | Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered. | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Claimed. | Awarded. | 1885. | Average of Previous 10 Years. |
| | £ | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Supreme Court | 349,418 | 29,169 | 8 | 22 |
| County Courts | 240,144 | 85,607 | 36 | 31 |
| Courts of Petty Sessions ... | 63,235 | 41,399 | 65 | 64 |
| Total | 652,797 | 156,175 | 24 | 33 |

Writs.

1264. The number of writs issued in 1885, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 1,131, of which 31 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 26 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,074 were subjects' writs against property alone. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, the writs issued were unusually

* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court, only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried, whereas in 1885 only about two-fifths were tried during the year.

numerous, but in the last five years they were less so than in any of the previous eleven years.

1265. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons;* the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and
penal estab-
lishments.

1266. In his report for 1884, page 3, Mr. Inspector-General Brett described as follows the system of penal discipline existing in this colony†:—

System of
penal dis-
cipline in
force.

“(a) To inflict upon the offender such an amount of punishment as would deter him from the repetition of his crimes, and also operate as a wholesome warning to others.

“(b) To endeavour to make his punishment the means by which the moral reformation of the prisoner himself may be attained.

“(c) To reduce the expense of maintaining him to the lowest possible limits consistent with the accomplishment of the objects mentioned.

“(d) Every effort to be made to render his labour as productive as possible, by full employment for mind and body in industrial pursuits.

“(e) A progressive stage system of classification, regulated by ‘marks,’ the attainment of a certain number of which causes advancement from a lower to a higher class, with increased advantages attached to each stage from one class to another, such as the removal of restraint, modification of irksome labour, increase of gratuity, &c., and associated labour under vigilant supervision.”

1267. Mr. Brett, in his report for 1885, page 6, has the following remarks respecting the probation system for first offenders, which, however, up to the present, has not been adopted in Victoria‡:—

Probation
system

“With regard to the probation system for first offenders, which had its origin in the State of Massachusetts, and which has been so fully discussed in the press, it had become necessary to submit for consideration some means of cutting off the supply of such prisoners to the gaols, by affording an opportunity of reforming whilst in the possession of freedom, the only restraint being the certainty of punishment on a second conviction, both for the original offence and the subsequent one; and, as a tentative measure, too much should not be expected at the outset from the introduction of an entirely new departure in the treatment of first offenders, should Parliament sanction the experiment. To whatever degree of perfection the discipline of prisons may ultimately be brought, it is obviously far more for the interests of the community, and the first offender, that the latter should be at large upon proper conditions, than become the inmate of a gaol. The moral atmosphere of a prison is replete with so much injury to character that, independently of the corruption arising from the companionship of the hardened and depraved, acquaintance with the interior of a prison produces impressions most unfavorable to reformation, while there attaches to the person who has once been confined in an ordinary gaol a disgrace which adheres through life. It is therefore of great importance that first offenders be allowed to work out their deliverance from such a fate by their own exertions, whilst exposed to

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No 284.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 33, Session 1885.

‡ Parliamentary Paper No. 50, Session 1886.

the temptations and vicissitudes of every-day life. Alteration for the better, under such circumstances, would be the growth of natural conditions of life, and the genuineness and stability of the change put to the proof. For these reasons, among others, it is desirable a first offender, under certain circumstances, should be a legitimate subject for probationary treatment; the leniency extended must be consistent with moral welfare and happiness, the effect of example, the demands of justice, and the protection of the interests of society at large. If judiciously applied with discrimination, within the limits prescribed by law, and the probation officers be well chosen, the system will be another valuable agency towards the reclamation of many who have taken the first downward step in crime. Those first offenders who may not be considered eligible for such leniency in the first instance should be subjected to separate confinement, and when the progressive stage for employment in association is arrived at, all intercourse or communication with old criminals should be strictly prohibited. The attainment of this most desirable object depends, however, upon the buildings available, the character of the accommodation provided therein, and the nature of the work that can be found for the isolation of this class of prisoners. All that is possible at present to lessen the evils of association must be done by judicious classification and vigilant supervision.”

Gaols and
prisoners.

1268. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1885 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished :—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1885.

| Description of Prison. | Number of Institutions. | Prisoners detained during the Year. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|-----|--------|
| | | Gross Number.* | | | Distinct Individuals.† | | | Average at One Time. | | |
| | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Gaols | 9 | 6,119 | 2,631 | 8,750 | 6,412 | 2,072 | 8,484 | { 575 | 334 | 909 |
| Penal establish- ments | 2‡ | 1,023 | ... | 1,023 | | | | { 530 | ... | 530 |
| Police gaols ... | 10 | 581 | 67 | 648 | 465§ | 40§ | 505§ | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Total ... | 21 | 7,723 | 2,698 | 10,421 | 6,877 | 2,112 | 8,989 | 1,114 | 336 | 1,450 |

Increase of
distinct
prisoners.

1269. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during the whole or some portion of 1885 in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 8,989, viz., 6,877 males and 2,112 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 8,460—viz., 6,710 males and 1,750 females; thus showing an increase of 529 during the year under review, resulting from an increase of 167 in the male and of 362 in the female prisoners.

Proportion of
distinct pri-
soners to
population.

1270. Comparing the figures for 1885 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 108 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 75 males, and 1 female in every 216

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.
† See table following paragraph 1273 *post*.
‡ One of these—a hulk lying off Williamstown—was abolished on the 7th March, 1886.
§ Estimated.

females, passed some portion of the year in prison; whereas the proportion in 1884 was 1 person in every 112 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 75 males, and 1 female in every 254 females. In these estimates no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

1271. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that only 86·81 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1885—viz., 89·78 per cent. in the case of males, and 78·74 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were:—Total, 83·04 per cent.; males, 90·04 per cent.; females, 64·58 per cent. .

1272. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 670 persons living was constantly in prison during 1885; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 466 males living, and 1 female in every 1,357 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last ten years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population decreases from year to year, and in 1885 it was lower—with one exception, in the case of females—than in any previous year named, the reason being the smaller amount of serious crime which exists in the community, in view of which the terms of imprisonment to which prisoners have been sentenced by the judges have been of diminished duration:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1885.

| Year. | Of the Total Population One Person was constantly in Prison to every— | | |
|-------------|---|----------|-------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
| 1876 | 323 | 1,142 | 487 |
| 1877 | 345 | 1,183 | 518 |
| 1878 | 356 | 1,397 | 549 |
| 1879 | 351 | 1,267 | 534 |
| 1880 | 348 | 1,274 | 532 |
| 1881 | 353 | 1,349 | 543 |
| 1882 | 391 | 1,416 | 596 |
| 1883 | 429 | 1,346 | 633 |
| 1884 | 446 | 1,347 | 650 |
| 1885 | 466 | 1,357 | 670 |

Number
of times
individuals
were in
prison.

1273. In Mr. Brett's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1885,* also the proportions per cent.:—

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1885.
(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

| Number of Times Imprisoned during Year. | Distinct Prisoners, 1885. | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | Number. | | | Percentage. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Once | 4,583 | 1,548 | 6,131 | 71·47 | 74·71 | 72·26 |
| Twice | 686 | 257 | 943 | 10·70 | 12·40 | 11·12 |
| Three times | 135 | 37 | 172 | 2·11 | 1·79 | 2·03 |
| Four times | 54 | 18 | 72 | ·84 | ·87 | ·85 |
| Five times | 19 | 11 | 30 | ·30 | ·53 | ·35 |
| Six times and upwards ... | 37 | 18 | 55† | ·58 | ·87 | ·65 |
| Total received | 5,514 | 1,889 | 7,403 | 86·00 | 91·17 | 87·26 |
| In detention at commencement of year ‡ ... | 898 | 183 | 1,081 | 14·00 | 8·83 | 12·74 |
| Grand Total | 6,412 | 2,072 | 8,484 | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

Persons
imprisoned
more than
once.

1274. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that 85 per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1885 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 15 per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 85½ and 14½ per cent.; and in the case of females, 83½ and 16½ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, over 4 per cent. of the whole number were imprisoned three times or upwards, and 2¼ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas little more than 3¾ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and less than 1¾ per cent. more than three times.

Prisoners
previously
convicted.

1275. Out of a total of 1,416 prisoners in detention on the 31st December, 1885, 828, or 58½ per cent., had been previously imprisoned under sentence in the colony—viz., 183, or 13 per cent., once; 115, or 8 per cent., twice; 78, or 5½ per cent., three times; and as many as 452, or 32 per cent., four times or oftener. Of the total number, 33 had also been convicted in other countries, including 1 man from New Caledonia.

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 14.
† Eleven males admitted seven, 6 eight, and 4 nine times during the year.
‡ Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 325, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

1276. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1885, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 85 were untried ; also that more than half the males, but less than a seventh of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

Grounds of imprisonment.

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1885.

| Grounds for Detention. | Gaols. | | Police Gaols. | | Penal Establishments. | Total. | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Felony, tried ... | 189 | 44 | 1 | ... | 403 | 593 | 44 | 637 |
| „ untried ... | 35 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | 40 | 9 | 49 |
| Misdemeanors, tried ... | 214 | 178 | 7 | ... | 69 | 290 | 178 | 468 |
| „ untried ... | 13 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Other offences, tried ... | 131 | 95 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 158 | 96 | 254 |
| „ untried ... | 11 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Total ... | 593 | 331 | 27 | 1 | 492 | 1,112 | 332 | 1,444 |

1277. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 1,011,* were in the proportion of 1 case to every 9 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 83, or 1 in every 12 of the average number constantly employed.

Sickness in prisons.

1278. Forty-six deaths (excluding 3 deaths of criminals executed) occurred in prison during 1884, and 69 deaths (also excluding 3 resulting from executions) in 1885. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 184 in the former year, and 1 to every 130 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners ; or in the proportion of 1 to every 32 in the former year, and 1 to every 21 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death rate was thus much higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

Deaths in prisons.

1279. In 1884, two prisoners, both males, absconded, and were not recaptured during the year, viz., 1 from the Williamstown and 1 from the Melbourne gaol. In 1885 only 1 prisoner succeeded in effecting his escape, viz., from the Ararat gaol.

Prisoners absconding.

1280. Two prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life were liberated in 1885. Of such prisoners there have been 33 altogether in the colony, and of these, 18 have been discharged under the operation of regulations in force since February, 1878, as to prisoners under commuted sentences to terms of life, 1 by special commutation, 1 to a lunatic asylum, and 2 by death ; whilst 11—viz., 9 males and 2 females—still remain in custody.

Prisoners under life sentences.

* The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 990 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 700 ante. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

Ages of
prisoners.

1281. An abstract of the estimated population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table :—

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1885.

| Ages. | Estimated Population. | Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained. | Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Under 20 years ... | 455,031 | 151 | 3·32 |
| 20 to 30 „ ... | 199,020 | 494 | 24·82 |
| 30 „ 40 „ ... | 97,561 | 270 | 27·68 |
| 40 „ 50 „ ... | 91,604 | 243 | 26·53 |
| 50 „ 60 „ ... | 82,516 | 171 | 20·72 |
| 60 years and upwards... | 49,308 | 121 | 24·54 |
| Total ... | 975,040 | 1,450 | 14·87 |

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

1282. It appears from this table that, in 1885, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 400 ; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 388 ; of those over 40, 1 in every 418 ; and of those over 60, 1 in every 408, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

1283. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion, are compared in the following table :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1885.

| Native Country and Religion. | Estimated Population. | Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained. | Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| NATIVE COUNTRY. | | | |
| Australasian Colonies ... | 608,917 | 583 | 9·57 |
| England and Wales ... | 167,038 | 343 | 20·53 |
| Scotland ... | 54,500 | 98 | 17·98 |
| Ireland ... | 97,908 | 310 | 31·66 |
| China ... | 13,539 | 19 | 14·03 |
| Other countries ... | 33,138 | 97 | ... |
| Total ... | 975,040 | 1,450 | 14·87 |
| RELIGION. | | | |
| Protestants ... | 699,129 | 814 | 11·64 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 229,917 | 604 | 26·27 |
| Jews ... | 4,894 | 8 | 16·33 |
| Pagans ... | 12,813 | 19 | 14·83 |
| Others ... | 28,287 | 5 | ... |

1284. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less, and natives of China slightly less, than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but the natives of Scotland contributed 21 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 38 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 113 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed much less than their share ; but Jews slightly more, and Roman Catholics 76 per cent. more, than their share to the number of such inmates.

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

1285. Mr. Brett gives the following figures to show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, and the increased proportion of those able to read and write, and the diminished proportion of the grossly illiterate section :—

Education of prisoners.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1885.

| Period. | | Numbers in every 100— | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Able to Read and Write. | Able to Read only. | Unable to Read. |
| 1873 to 1876 | ... | 64 | 18 | 18 |
| 1877 to 1880 | ... | 74 | 8 | 18 |
| 1881 to 1883 | ... | 83 | 6 | 11 |
| 1884 | ... | 84 | 6 | 10 |
| 1885 | ... | 86 | 7 | 7 |

1286. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1885. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in more than half the cases. The “other punishments” do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

Gaol punishments.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1885.

| Nature of Punishment. | Gaols. | | | Penal Establishments. | Total. | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Hard labour ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 |
| Solitary confinement ... | 182 | 102 | 284 | 288 | 470 | 102 | 572 |
| Other punishments ... | 84 | 42 | 126 | 364 | 448 | 42 | 490 |
| Total ... | 266 | 144 | 410 | 660 | 926 | 144 | 1,070 |

Proportion of prisoners punished. 1287. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 8 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 7 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 14 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was about two punishments to every 3 prisoners ; or not quite two punishments to every 3 males, and not quite two punishments to every 5 females.

Cost and earnings of prisoners. 1288. The total cost of supervision and maintenance of prisoners (exclusive of those in police gaols) in 1885 was £56,891, being equivalent to £39 13s. 5d. per head of the average number in detention. The gross earnings of prisoners during the year amounted to £40,315—of which £15,094 was the value of work done for other Government departments, municipal bodies, &c., and £25,221 for work done in connexion with the gaols, including the manufacture of clothing, utensils, implements, &c. The actual cash receipts paid into the Treasury, however, amounted to only £6,748. The earnings in the year—on working days only, which numbered 307—were equivalent to 2s. 5d. per head per diem ; the average number of available prisoners being 1,093.

New Caledonian convicts in prison. 1289. During 1885, five prisoners were in the gaols who had served terms in New Caledonia, and one of these remained in prison at the end of the year.

New Caledonian convicts in Victoria. 1290. Up to July, 1884, it is known that 33 convicts, or expirees, from the French penal settlement at New Caledonia—viz., 29 males and 4 females—came to Victoria. By the following statement respecting their career in this colony, it appears that only three were leading honest lives, and the remainder had relapsed into disreputable courses or crime :—

NEW CALEDONIAN CONVICTS IN VICTORIA, 1884.

MALES.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| In prison, serving sentence for burglary | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| " " uttering false coin | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| " " forged cheques... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| At large, having served a sentence for false pretences | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " " larceny and forgery | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " " larceny and absconding | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Extradited for larceny in New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Living on earnings of prostitutes | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Leading honest lives (two having been political prisoners) | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 29 |

FEMALES.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Committed for burglary, <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Keeping brothels | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

1291. During the same year, 47 male convicts from New Caledonia, of whom 5 were escapees and 18 expirees, were known to be living in Sydney,* and 77 had come to Queensland. Of the latter, 42 were sent back to New Caledonia.

New
Caledonian
convicts
in other
colonies.

1292. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols during the 20½ years ended with 1884-5. The cost of buildings is not included, the figures relating to maintenance only:—

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | Amount Expended† on— | | | Amount per Head of Population. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----|
| | Police. | Gaols and Penal Establishments. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| 1865 | 187,962 | 62,629 | 250,591 | 8 | 2 |
| 1866 | 194,189 | 72,522 | 266,711 | 8 | 6 |
| 1867 | 138,226 | 52,972 | 191,198 | 5 | 11 |
| 1868 | 201,000 | 71,285 | 272,285 | 8 | 2 |
| 1869 | 157,563 | 50,913 | 208,476 | 6 | 1 |
| 1870 | 198,027 | 56,503 | 254,530 | 7 | 2 |
| 1871 (six months) ... | 95,363 | 27,101 | 122,464 | 3 | 4 |
| 1871-2 | 190,711 | 57,855 | 248,566 | 6 | 8 |
| 1872-3 | 187,101 | 56,017 | 243,118 | 6 | 5 |
| 1873-4 | 194,329 | 61,787 | 256,116 | 6 | 8 |
| 1874-5 | 198,312 | 60,469 | 258,781 | 6 | 7 |
| 1875-6 | 199,738 | 61,051 | 260,789 | 6 | 7 |
| 1876-7 | 197,371 | 60,008 | 257,379 | 6 | 5 |
| 1877-8 | 207,119 | 58,132 | 265,251 | 6 | 6 |
| 1878-9 | 209,041 | 58,442 | 267,483 | 6 | 5 |
| 1879-80 | 233,732 | 56,636 | 290,368 | 6 | 11 |
| 1880-1 | 207,674 | 53,565 | 261,239 | 6 | 1 |
| 1881-2 | 201,063 | 53,032 | 254,095 | 5 | 9 |
| 1882-3 | 204,561 | 57,128 | 261,689 | 5 | 9 |
| 1883-4 | 216,973 | 55,836 | 272,809 | 5 | 10 |
| 1884-5 | 217,684 | 57,311 | 274,995 | 5 | 9 |
| Total | 4,037,739 | 1,201,194 | 5,238,933 | 6 | 5 |

1293. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the last four years, during which period the rate remained almost uniform.

Expenditure
per head.

1294. The inquests held in 1885 numbered 1,608, as against 1,439 in 1884. In 875 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 25 cases, from intemperance; in 642 cases, from violence; in 55 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 11 cases a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the

Inquests.

* See a return published in a paper laid before the Parliament of Victoria, entitled “Annexation Federation, and Foreign Convicts.” No. 38, Session 1884.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings.

verdict in 471 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 12, from homicide; in 90, from suicide; 3 from execution; and in 66 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was more common in the last two years than in the previous ten years. In 1875, the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" bore to the total number of verdicts given was 52 per cent.; in 1876, 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire
inquests.

1295. Nine fire inquests were held in both 1885 and 1884, 4 in 1883, 5 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, and 10 in 1879. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

1296. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Royal Mint.

1297. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth four times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.*

Gold
received at
Mint.

1298. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1885 nearly $8\frac{1}{4}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at nearly 33 millions sterling. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year :—

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*. Session 1880.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | Quantity. | Value, £3 17s. 10½d. per cz. Standard. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| | | | Ounces. | £ |
| 1872 | ... | ... | 190,738 | 764,917 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | 221,870 | 887,127 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 335,318 | 1,349,102 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 489,732 | 1,947,713 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 543,199 | 2,149,481 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 378,310 | 1,491,819 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 569,932 | 2,267,431 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 656,556 | 2,637,738 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 758,721 | 3,061,820 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 692,213 | 2,792,985 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 818,905 | 3,310,971 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 785,716 | 3,158,420 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 945,429 | 3,802,229 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 836,169 | 3,350,737 |
| Total ... | | | 8,222,808 | 32,972,490 |

1299. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint was less by 109,260 ounces in 1885 than in 1884. With this exception, however, the quantity in 1885 exceeded that in any other year. Gold received, 1885.

1300. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 452,000 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :— Gold issued from Mint.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | Coin. | | Bullion. | | Total Value of Coin and Bullion. |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | Sovereigns. | Half-sovereigns. | Quantity. | Value. | |
| | Number. | Number. | Ounces. | £ | £ |
| 1872 | 748,000 | ... | 1,205 | 3,611 | 751,611 |
| 1873 | 752,000 | 165,000 | 3,106 | 11,035 | 845,535 |
| 1874 | 1,373,000 | ... | 2,912 | 10,417 | 1,383,417 |
| 1875 | 1,888,000 | ... | 3,553 | 13,857 | 1,901,857 |
| 1876 | 2,124,000 | ... | 3,625 | 14,145 | 2,138,145 |
| 1877 | 1,487,000 | 80,000 | 3,326 | 13,004 | 1,540,004 |
| 1878 | 2,171,000 | ... | 3,691 | 14,640 | 2,185,640 |
| 1879 | 2,740,000 | ... | 1,740 | 6,830 | 2,746,830 |
| 1880 | 3,052,800 | ... | 1,861 | 7,219 | 3,060,019 |
| 1881 | 2,324,800 | 42,000 | 106,999 | 448,767 | 2,794,567 |
| 1882 | 2,466,000 | 106,000 | 189,837 | 789,687 | 3,308,687 |
| 1883 | 2,050,000 | ... | 266,679 | 1,112,478 | 3,162,478 |
| 1884 | 2,942,000 | 48,000 | 200,766 | 835,728 | 3,801,728 |
| 1885 | 2,966,500 | 11,000 | 91,335 | 379,839 | 3,351,839 |
| Total ... | 29,085,100 | 452,000 | 880,635 | 3,661,257 | 32,972,357 |

1301. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1884 and 1885 was only £6,000, the excess being in favor of the latter, in which the gold coin issued exceeded that in any other year except 1880, when more was issued by £80,800 than in the year under review.

1302. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion in 1885 was less than half that so issued in the previous year. Its value amounted to 22 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued in 1884, and only to 11 per cent. of that value in the year under review.

1303. Over a series of years, the amount of gold issued from the Mint very nearly balances that received thereat, so that the loss attendant upon the Mint operations must be but trifling. By comparing the figures in the total lines of the last two tables, it will be found that the value of the gold issued during the period the Mint has been in existence was less by only £133 than the value of the gold received.

1304. More than three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and over a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1885 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1885.

| Colony in which the Gold was raised. | Gold Received. | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Prior to 1885. | During 1885. | Total. |
| | Ounces. | Ounces. | Ounces. |
| Victoria | 5,727,951 | 737,661 | 6,465,612 |
| New South Wales | 6,555 | 383 | 6,938 |
| Queensland | 2,190 | 1,023 | 3,213 |
| South Australia | 131,752 | 7,869 | 139,621 |
| Tasmania | 293,989 | 32,819 | 326,808 |
| New Zealand | 1,180,018 | 51,486 | 1,231,504 |
| Natal | 1,731 | ... | 1,731 |
| Unknown | 42,453 | 4,928 | 47,381 |
| Total | 7,386,639 | 836,169 | 8,222,808 |

1305. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit

contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

1306. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Mint allowances.

1307. The standard weight of the sovereign is .25682 of an ounce (equal to 7.988 grammes, or 123.27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is .12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916.666 parts (about $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. The following was the actual weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as tested in London, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:—

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined.

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

| Date. | Average Weight. | | Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 Parts. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Sovereigns. | Half-sovereigns. | Sovereigns. | Half-sovereigns. |
| | oz. | oz. | | |
| September, 1883 ... | .2567 | ... | 916.570 | ... |
| December " ... | .2567 | ... | 916.544 | ... |
| March, 1884 ... | .2568 | ... | 916.553 | ... |
| June " ... | .2568 | .1284 | 916.594 | 916.450 |

1308. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons and Mr. J. B. Martin, of the Institute of Bankers, the sovereign, when in circulation, loses .043 grain per annum, equivalent to $\frac{7}{20,000}$, or about one-twelfth of a penny, and becomes light in 18 years from the date of its issue.

Loss of weight by circulation.

1309. By the Victorian Mint Act (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the twelve financial years ended with 1884–5, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from the account:—

Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | Mint Receipts. | Mint Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure over Receipts. | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Amount. | Percentage. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1873-4 ... | 4,799 | 4,972 | 173 | 3·60 |
| 1874-5 ... | 7,504 | 15,701 | 8,197 | 109·24 |
| 1875-6 ... | 7,659 | 9,305 | 1,646 | 21·49 |
| 1876-7 ... | 7,512 | 11,229 | 3,717 | 49·48 |
| 1877-8 ... | 7,247 | 19,553 | 12,306 | 169·81 |
| 1878-9 ... | 7,906 | 13,376 | 5,470 | 69·19 |
| 1879-80 ... | 10,158 | 13,650 | 3,492 | 34·38 |
| 1880-81 ... | 10,197 | 14,372 | 4,175 | 40·94 |
| 1881-2 ... | 10,917 | 14,656 | 3,739 | 34·24 |
| 1882-3 ... | 11,292 | 15,897 | 4,605 | 40·78 |
| 1883-4 ... | 10,415 | 15,148 | 4,733 | 45·44 |
| 1884-5 ... | 13,042 | 14,696 | 1,654 | 12·68 |
| Total ... | 108,648 | 162,555 | 53,907 | 49·62 |

Excess of expenditure over receipts. 1310. It will be observed that in the period to which the table relates the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by 50 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss of £53,907; but during 1884-5 the loss was only £1,654, or as little as 12½ per cent. over the receipts.

Mint receipts, &c. Melbourne, Sydney, and London. 1311. In 1885, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in the Sydney Mint by a very much larger proportion than in the Melbourne Mint; but in the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver bullion for coinage,† the receipts amounted to nearly half as much again as the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1885.

| Locality of Mint. | Mint Receipts. ‡ | Mint Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure over Receipts. | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Amount. | Percentage. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Melbourne ... | 13,042 | 14,696 | 1,654 | 12·68 |
| Sydney ... | 7,631 | 13,752 | 6,121 | 80·21 |
| London ... | 167,816 | 93,858 | +73,958 | +44·07 |

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.
* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure in the earlier years are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.
† The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1885 was 4s. 0½d. per ounce, and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seignorage) which accrued to the State was 1s. 5½d. per ounce, or at the rate of 36 per cent. The rate of seignorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly—especially since 1877—to 36 per cent. in 1885.—(See Annual Report of London Mint for 1885, page 9.)
‡ The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

1312. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in Sydney 1855, and from that date to the end of 1885, 14,530,718 ounces* of gold ^{Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1885.} were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,902,280 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 3,692,133 ounces, or over a fourth, in Queensland; 2,025,883 ounces, or a seventh, in New Zealand; and 1,438,014 ounces, or about a tenth, in Victoria. In the same period, 50,179,500 sovereigns, 4,561,000 half-sovereigns, and 665,754 ounces of bullion, valued at £2,659,382, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £55,119,382. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 668 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

1313. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1885 ^{Sydney Mint, 1885.} was 422,160 ounces, valued at £1,510,062, nearly three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, between a fourth and a fifth in New South Wales, about a twentieth in South Australia, but only a very small quantity in New Zealand and the other colonies.† The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,532,978, consisting of 1,486,000 sovereigns, and 12,049 ounces of gold bullion valued at £46,978. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by over two millions sterling in 1884, and by over one and three-quarter millions sterling in 1885, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

1314. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-eight different denominations issued from that Mint in 1885:— ^{London Mint, 1885.}

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1885.

| Denomination. | Number of Coins. | Nominal Value. | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Imperial, Gold—Sovereigns | 717,723 | 717,723 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ Half-sovereigns | 4,468,871 | 2,234,435 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Silver—Half-crowns | 1,628,438 | 203,554 | 15 | 0 |
| „ „ Florins... .. | 1,758,210 | 175,821 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ Shillings | 3,336,527 | 166,826 | 7 | 0 |
| „ „ Sixpences | 4,652,771 | 116,319 | 5 | 6 |
| „ „ Fourpences | 5,791 | 96 | 10 | 4 |

* Including 150,763 ounces of coin.

† Only 1,561 ounces came from New Zealand in 1885 as compared with 25,789 ounces in 1884 and 63,987 ounces in 1880.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1885—continued.

| Denomination. | Number of Coins. | Nominal Value. | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Imperial, Silver—Threepences | 5,188,141 | 64,851 | 15 | 3 |
| " " Twopences | 5,958 | 49 | 13 | 0 |
| " " Pence | 12,302 | 51 | 5 | 2 |
| " Bronze—Pence | 7,145,862 | 29,774 | 8 | 6 |
| " " Half-pence | 8,600,574 | 17,917 | 17 | 3 |
| " " Farthings | 5,442,308 | 5,669 | 1 | 5 |
| Colonial— | | | | |
| Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents | 192,000 | 9,863 | 0 | 3 |
| " " Ten cents | 400,000 | 8,219 | 3 | 6 |
| " " Five cents | 1,000,000 | 10,273 | 19 | 5 |
| Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres | 54,000 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Half-piastres | 54,000 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Quarter-piastres | 36,000 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| British Honduras, Bronze—Cents | 72,000 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents | 260,000 | 9,533 | 6 | 8 |
| " " Ten cents | 3,120,000 | 57,200 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Five cents | 3,120,000 | 28,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica, Nickel—Pence | 48,000 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Half-pence | 96,000 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| " " Farthings | 96,000 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta, Bronze—One-third farthings | 288,000 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Newfoundland, Gold—Double dollars | 10,000 | 4,166 | 13 | 4 |
| " Silver—Fifty cents | 40,000 | 4,166 | 13 | 4 |
| " " Twenty cents | 40,000 | 1,666 | 13 | 4 |
| " " Ten cents | 8,000 | 166 | 13 | 4 |
| " " Five cents | 16,000 | 166 | 13 | 4 |
| " Bronze—Cents | 40,000 | 83 | 6 | 8 |
| Straits Settlements, Silver—Twenty cents | 100,000 | 3,666 | 13 | 4 |
| " " " Ten cents | 400,000 | 7,333 | 6 | 8 |
| " " " Five cents | 200,000 | 1,833 | 6 | 8 |
| " " Bronze—Cents | 2,840,000 | 5,206 | 13 | 4 |
| " " " Quarter-cents | 8,000,000 | 3,666 | 13 | 4 |
| Total | 63,493,476 | 3,890,153 | 4 | 11 |

Silver
coinage
1885.

1315. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1885 represented an aggregate nominal value of £870,260, which was greater by £145,065 than that coined in 1884, but less by £401,765 than that coined in 1883, when, however, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

London Mint,
1872 to 1885.

1316. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and no half-sovereigns in the first two of those years. Gold coinage was resumed in 1883, and gold coins—chiefly half-sovereigns—have been struck to the value of two and one-third millions sterling in 1884 and nearly three millions sterling in 1885. The fluctuations in the gold coinage at this Mint have been very great for years past, as will be seen by the

following figures, which show the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 14 years* :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1885.

| £ | | | £ | | |
|----------|-----|------------|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 1872 ... | ... | 15,261,436 | 1881 ... | ... | Nil |
| 1873 ... | ... | 3,384,564 | 1882 ... | ... | Nil |
| 1874 ... | ... | 1,461,564 | 1883 ... | ... | 1,403,713 |
| 1875 ... | ... | 243,247 | 1884 ... | ... | 2,324,015 |
| 1876 ... | ... | 4,696,649 | 1885 ... | ... | 2,973,453 |
| 1877 ... | ... | 981,469 | | | |
| 1878 ... | ... | 2,265,069 | | | |
| 1879 ... | ... | 35,050 | | | |
| 1880 ... | ... | 4,150,053 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | ... | £39,180,282 |

1317. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last seven years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1885.

| Colony. | Year. | Value of Coin Supplied. | | | Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn. |
|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Silver. | Bronze. | Total. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 1879 | 125,500 | 2,080 | 127,580 | 24,230 |
| | 1880 | 80,000 | ... | 80,000 | 58,039 |
| | 1881 | 74,800 | ... | 74,800 | 51,519 |
| | 1882 | 55,200 | 1,005 | 56,205 | 34,036 |
| | 1883 | 24,800 | 600 | 25,400 | 10,601 |
| | 1884 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 9,474 |
| | 1885 | 30,000 | 2,500 | 32,500 | 9,483 |
| New South Wales ... | 1879 | 85,000 | 1,000 | 86,000 | 890 |
| | 1880 | 25,000 | ... | 25,000 | 16,574 |
| | 1881 | 24,000 | 500 | 24,500 | 9,950 |
| | 1882 | 44,000 | 2,000 | 46,000 | 7,590 |
| | 1883 | 49,000 | 2,000 | 51,000 | 9,207 |
| | 1884 | 40,000 | 1,000 | 41,000 | 4,531 |
| | 1885 | 56,000 | 3,000 | 59,000 | 4,075 |
| Queensland ... | 1882 | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 | ... |
| | 1885 | 51,200 | 520 | 51,720 | ... |

* It is estimated that 90,000,000 sovereigns, and 40,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £110,000,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost nearly £650,000 to make good the deficient weight, which amounts to 5½ tons.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1885—continued.

| Colony. | Year. | Value of Coin Supplied. | | | Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Silver. | Bronze. | Total. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| South Australia ... | 1879 | 30,000 | 2,240 | 32,240 | ... |
| | 1880 | 57,000 | ... | 57,000 | ... |
| | 1882 | 40,000 | ... | 40,000 | ... |
| Western Australia ... | 1879 | 5,000 | 400 | 5,400 | ... |
| | 1880 | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 |
| | 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 |
| Tasmania ... | 1882 | 16,000 | ... | 16,000 | ... |
| | 1883 | 14,000 | 20 | 14,020 | 10,045 |
| | 1885 | ... | 600 | 600 | ... |
| New Zealand ... | 1879 | 500 | 2,500 | 3,000 | ... |
| | 1882 | 73,800 | ... | 73,800 | ... |
| | 1884 | 500 | 1,500 | 2,000 | ... |
| Total ... | 1879 | 246,000 | 8,220 | 254,220 | 25,120 |
| | 1880 | 162,000 | ... | 162,000 | 75,813 |
| | 1881 | 98,800 | 500 | 99,300 | 62,669 |
| | 1882 | 279,000 | 3,005 | 282,005 | 41,626 |
| | 1883 | 87,800 | 2,620 | 90,420 | 29,853 |
| | 1884 | 50,500 | 4,500 | 55,000 | 14,005 |
| | 1885 | 137,200 | 6,620 | 143,820 | 13,558 |

Threepenny pieces supplied to colonies.

1318. The Deputy-Master of the London Mint* draws attention to the increased demand for threepenny pieces in the Australian colonies; for while in 1884 such coins to the value of £3,200 were sufficient for Victoria and New South Wales, the requirements of these colonies had increased in 1885 to £4,400 and £7,600 respectively; and since the beginning of 1886† it had been found necessary to ship threepences of the nominal value of £4,800 to Melbourne and £11,000 to Sydney. The Government of Queensland also obtained £3,200 in threepences during 1885, and the Government of South Australia obtained those coins to the value of £3,000 in the current year.

Coinage of the world.

1319. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1884 is stated to have been as follows‡:—

* See Annual Report for 1885, page 6.
† The report is dated 3rd May, 1886.
‡ Taken, except the figures for Australia, from page 132 of the report for 1885 of Mr. James P. Kimball, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Kimball gives the amounts in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1882 TO 1884.*

| Countries. | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Australia | 3,843,000 | ... | 3,268,000 | ... | 4,561,000 | ... |
| United States | 13,726,605 | 5,827,507 | 6,092,081 | 6,092,914 | 4,998,282 | 5,944,764 |
| Mexico | 94,289 | 5,238,804 | 84,917 | 5,017,483 | 68,479 | 5,286,954 |
| Bolivia | ... | 351,014 | ... | † 333,333 | ... | ... |
| Argentine Republic | ... | ... | 943,794 | 357,384 | ... | ... |
| Great Britain | ... | 212,788 | 1,423,160 | 1,291,983 | 2,356,212 | 667,672 |
| India | 35,530 | 6,122,150 | 13,968 | 5,193,208 | ... | 2,884,928 |
| Germany | 659,809 | 1,334,824 | 4,375,602 | 123,866 | 2,859,061 | 23,816 |
| Austria-Hungary | 589,497 | 650,587 | 448,831 | 1,156,706 | 259,370 | 706,284 |
| France | 150,460 | 46,636 | ... | ... | ... | 4,825 |
| Belgium | 420,024 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | ... | ... | 163,548 | ... | 12,951 | 442,076 |
| Netherlands | ... | 126,732 | ... | 16,899 | ... | 38,106 |
| Norway | ... | 14,517 | 40,148 | 7,817 | ... | ... |
| Sweden | 8,308 | 3,689 | 90,962 | 52,181 | 213,004 | 27,663 |
| Spain | 415,898 | 2,223,300 | 693,174 | 2,192,379 | 1,038,126 | 1,403,952 |
| Portugal | 33,750 | ... | 45,225 | ... | 38,925 | ... |
| Japan | 117,840 | 909,874 | 113,394 | 650,186 | 118,628 | 643,484 |
| Brazil | 5,314 | 2,082 | 11,000 | 4,914 | ... | ... |
| Russia | ... | ... | 2,665,328 | ... | 4,133,448 | 212,664 |
| Turkey | 616,678 | ... | 280,133 | 9,167 | ... | ... |
| Colombia | ... | ... | ... | 145,649 | ... | ... |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | 201,042 | ... | ... | ... |
| Honduras | ... | 15,899 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Persia | ... | ... | 9,816 | 126,162 | ... | ... |
| Peru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291,864 |
| Sandwich Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145,833 |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,333 |
| Total | 20,717,002 | 23,080,403 | 20,964,123 | 22,772,231 | 20,657,486 | 18,758,218 |

1320. A comparison with former figures† will show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Melbourne Mint in 1885 far exceeded that issued in the years named from the Mints of any of the countries referred to except Russia and the United States. Gold coined in Victoria and other countries.

1321. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£28,430,309), less the value of that imported (£1,909,650), has amounted to £26,520,659, or less by £2,790,441 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1885, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £3,956,173—three times as much as in the previous year§; whilst the value of that Exports of gold coin.

* Calendar years, except for India, Mexico, Brazil, and Japan.

† Approximate.

‡ See table following paragraph 1300 *ante*.

§ See also paragraph 1323 *post*.

imported was only £3,313. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1885.

| Destination. | | | | £ |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | 444,835 |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 2,354,788 |
| South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 310,000 |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 390,650 |
| Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 45,000 |
| France | ... | ... | ... | 402,170 |
| Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 8,730 |
| Total | | | | £3,956,173 |

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

1322. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1885, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

| Year. | Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage. | | | Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England. | Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England. * |
|-------|---|------------------------|------------|---|---|
| | Struck at Melbourne Mint. | Struck at Sydney Mint. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1875 | 1,888,000 | 2,122,000 | 4,010,000 | 2,726,000 | 1,284,000 |
| 1876 | 2,124,000 | 1,643,000 | 3,767,000 | 2,075,000 | 1,692,000 |
| 1877 | 1,527,000 | 1,590,000 | 3,117,000 | 3,748,000 | — 631,000 |
| 1878 | 2,171,000 | 1,322,000 | 3,493,000 | 2,773,000 | 720,000 |
| 1879 | 2,740,000 | 1,413,000 | 4,153,000 | 1,617,000 | 2,536,000 |
| 1880 | 3,052,800 | 1,499,000 | 4,551,800 | 2,377,000 | 2,174,800 |
| 1881 | 2,345,800 | 1,391,000 | 3,736,800 | 3,306,000 | 430,800 |
| 1882 | 2,519,000 | 1,324,000 | 3,843,000 | 2,203,000 | 1,640,000 |
| 1883 | 2,050,000 | 1,218,000 | 3,268,000 | 1,518,000 | 1,750,000 |
| 1884 | 2,966,000 | 1,595,000 | 4,561,000 | 284,040 | 4,276,960 |
| 1885 | 2,972,000 | 1,486,000 | 4,458,000 | 3,012,000 | 1,446,000 |
| Total | 26,355,600 | 16,603,000 | 42,958,600 | 25,639,040 | 17,319,560† |

Proportion
of Australia
coinage sent to
Bank of
England.

1323. It will be noticed that in the eleven years named in the table nearly three-fifths of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England ; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year. It will, moreover, be observed that the unusually

* The minus sign (-) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.
† Net figures.

small quantity of Australian gold coin received at the Bank of England in 1884, as compared with every one of the previous years shown, was to some extent counterbalanced by the large quantity received in 1885, which was larger than in any previous year except 1877 and 1881. In 1884, so great was the demand for gold in Australia, that in the early part of that year over a million sterling was actually shipped from London to Australia.* This circumstance, at the time, created much surprise, and has received various explanations, but there is very little doubt that the chief cause was the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the last two years; for whilst at the end of 1882, the aggregate debt of the Australasian colonies was about $99\frac{1}{4}$ millions, nearly 10 millions was added thereto in 1883, and a further sum of $17\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1884, thus swelling the debt by the end of 1884 to 126 millions. The public debt of Australasia was further increased in 1885 by over $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions, but a large proportion of this remained in London at the close of the year.

1324. Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, has estimated as follows the total value and the value per head of the gold and silver employed as circulating medium in the various countries named during 1880†:—

Value of
coinage in
various
countries.

VALUE‡ OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1880.

| Country. | Gold Coin. | | | Silver Coin. | | | Total Gold and Silver Coin per Head. | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | Total (000's omitted). | Amount per Head. | | | Total (000's omitted). | Amount per Head. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| England ... | 125,165, | 3 | 12 | 7 | 19,435 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| United States ... | 78,820, | 1 | 11 | 10 | 31,980 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| France ... | 194,670, | 7 | 10 | 6 | 125,725 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 7 |
| Belgium ... | 9,030, | 1 | 13 | 9 | 13,440 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Switzerland ... | 4,200, | 1 | 10 | 6 | 3,085 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 11 |
| Italy ... | 5,040, | 0 | 3 | 8 | 7,120 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Germany ... | 72,500, | 1 | 13 | 3 | 44,350 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Sweden and Norway | 4,140, | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2,335 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Holland ... | 4,200, | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12,150 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 11 |

1325. There is no doubt that in every country a considerable quantity of gold and silver coins, especially the former, are withdrawn from circulation for use in manufactures. From inquiries made by Mr. Burchard, late Director of the United States Mint,§ it appears that, in 1883-4, 34 per cent. of the gold and 3 per cent. of the silver objects

Gold and
silver coins
used in
manufac-
tures.

* It is believed that none of this gold was intended for, or rested in, Victoria.

† See *Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society*, 1884-85, page 48.

‡ Value given in marks, which have been converted into English money on the assumption that a mark is equal to one shilling.

§ Report for 1884, page 62.

made in the United States were manufactured from coins of that country, and that $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the gold and nearly 3 per cent. of the silver objects were manufactured from coins of other countries.

Number of
banks.

1326. During 1885 there were 11* banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 393 branches or agencies. There were also 11 banks of issue in the colony in 1880, but 12 in 1875.

Liabilities,
assets, &c.,
of banks.

1327. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| LIABILITIES. | £ | £ | £ |
| Notes in circulation ... | 1,382,612 | 1,236,046 | 1,474,809 |
| Bills in circulation ... | 74,262 | 50,987 | 67,968 |
| Balances due to other banks ... | 291,330 | 228,776 | 381,304 |
| Deposits† not bearing interest ... | 4,733,003 | 5,735,029 | 7,765,496 |
| „ bearing interest ... | 9,001,965 | 12,237,674 | 22,828,068 |
| Total ... | 15,483,172 | 19,488,512 | 32,517,645 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Coined gold, silver, and other metals | 2,660,087 | 3,408,961 | 3,798,154 |
| Gold and silver in bullion and bars | 461,538 | 445,674 | 432,464 |
| Landed property ... | 744,866 | 865,488 | 1,125,477 |
| Notes and bills of other banks ... | 196,015 | 120,989 | 164,906 |
| Balances due from other banks | 364,628 | 404,690 | 440,432 |
| Debts due to the banks ‡ ... | 17,852,348 | 18,039,020 | 33,212,694 |
| Total ... | 22,279,482 | 23,284,822 | 39,174,127 |
| CAPITAL AND PROFITS. | | | |
| Capital stock paid up ... | 8,572,120 | 9,126,250 | 8,901,250 |
| Average rate per annum of last dividend declared | 12·115 per cent. | 10·391 per cent. | 12·595 per cent. |
| Amount of last dividend declared | 519,250 | 474,140 | 560,663 |
| Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend | 2,592,808 | 2,714,730 | 3,908,245 |

Liabilities,
assets, &c.
compared
at three
periods.

1328. Both liabilities and assets show a large increase at each successive period, and more especially in the interval between the second and last periods, during which the liabilities increased by over 13 millions sterling—or by two-thirds, and the assets by nearly 16 millions—or by

* At the beginning of 1884 there were 12 banks, but one of these—the Oriental Bank Corporation—stopped payment on the 3rd May of that year. In February, 1885, the first dividend to creditors—of 10s. in the £1—was declared by the liquidators, and at the same time it was notified that creditors who would accept 17s. in the £1 would be paid the balance by September, 1885, an offer which, it is believed, was largely availed of; and in August, 1885, a second dividend of 2s. 6d. in the £1 was sanctioned. The amounts due to the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales at the time of the failure were £434,151 (see paragraph 221 *ante*) and about £60,000 respectively, which amounts will be recovered in full with interest at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The Victorian business of the bank had, up to the last, been large and profitable.

† Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1875 and 1880, but in 1885 consisted of £160,284 not bearing interest, and £2,108,151 bearing interest.

‡ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

more than two-thirds. It will be observed that the expansion under the head of liabilities was chiefly due to the increase of deposits, although the note circulation* was also larger at the last than at either of the former periods. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1885 the banks had nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which, however, was less by over three-quarters of a million than in 1884†—and the landed property represented over 1 million sterling, the former showing an increase of not quite £400,000 since 1880, or of over a million since 1875, and the latter of about £260,000 and £380,000 since those periods respectively; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), stood, in 1885, as high as 33 millions, having increased by nearly 4 millions during the last twelve months, and by over 15 millions since 1880 or 1875. It will be observed that, in 1885, the advances exceeded the deposits by over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions as compared with only a slight excess in 1880, but an excess of 4 millions in 1875. The capital was slightly smaller in 1885 than in 1880, but was larger than in 1875; and the reserve was higher at the last than at either of the former periods by over a million sterling. The rate of dividend in 1885 ($12\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.) was considerably higher than at either of the other periods. This, it may be remarked, varied in different banks from 6 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1329. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

| — | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| LIABILITIES. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Notes in circulation | 8·93 | 6·34 | 4·54 |
| Bills in circulation | ·48 | ·26 | ·21 |
| Balances due to other banks ... | 1·88 | 1·17 | 1·17 |
| Deposits not bearing interest ‡ ... | 30·57 | 29·43 | 23·88 |
| „ bearing interest ‡ ... | 58·14 | 62·80 | 70·20 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Coined gold, silver, and other metals | 11·94 | 14·64 | 9·70 |
| Gold and silver in bullion or bars | 2·07 | 1·91 | 1·10 |
| Landed property | 3·35 | 3·72 | 2·87 |
| Notes and bills of other banks ... | ·88 | ·52 | ·42 |
| Balances due from other banks... | 1·63 | 1·74 | 1·13 |
| Debts due to the banks ... | 80·13 | 77·47 | 84·78 |
| Total | 100·00 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

* It is stated that the cost of the note circulation to the banks, including a tax to the general revenue of 2 per cent., is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

† See paragraph 1332 *post*.

‡ In 1885, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was only one-half per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was about 7 per cent.

Analysis of
bank re-
turns.

1330. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|-------|---------------------------------|------|
| The liabilities amounted to | ... | { | 69·49 | per cent. of the assets in | 1875 |
| | | | 83·70 | " | 1880 |
| | | | 83·01 | " | 1885 |
| Coin and bullion formed | ... | { | 14·01 | per cent. of the assets in | 1875 |
| | | | 16·55 | " | 1880 |
| | | | 10·80 | " | 1885 |
| The paid-up capital was equal to | | { | 38·47 | per cent. of the assets in | 1875 |
| | | | 39·19 | " | 1880 |
| | | | 22·72 | " | 1885 |
| | | | 55·36 | per cent. of the liabilities in | 1875 |
| | | | 46·83 | " | 1880 |
| | | | 27·37 | " | 1885 |
| Of the moneys deposited | ... | { | 65·54 | per cent. bore interest in | 1875 |
| | | | 68·09 | " | 1880 |
| | | | 74·62 | " | 1885 |

Former
periods and
1885 com-
pared.

1331. It will be observed that in 1885, although the liabilities bore nearly as high a proportion to the assets as in 1880, and a much higher proportion than in 1875, coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the assets than at either of the former periods ; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to nearly two-fifths of the assets, and about half of the liabilities, was, in 1885, equal to little more than one-fourth of the liabilities and one-fifth of the assets ; and that the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest gradually increased from 65 per cent. at the first period to 75 per cent. at the last period of the total amount on deposit.

Coin and
bullion in
banks.

1332. The value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of each of the 11 years ended with 1885 was as follows :—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1875 TO 1885.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

| | | | | | £ |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,121,625 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,519,377 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,438,657 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,387,972 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,475,345 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,854,635 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,008,491 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,201,733 |
| 1883 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3,245,472 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,014,749 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,230,618 |

Deposits and
advances of
banks.

1333. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess was reached in 1878, when it amounted to over 6 millions sterling, but in the succeeding two years, 1879 and 1880, being years of commercial depression, the advances

were much more restricted, and in the latter they only exceeded the deposits by £66,000. Since 1880 the excess has never been so great as it was prior to that year. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1875 TO 1885.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

| Year. | Deposits. | | | Advances. | Excess of Advances over Deposits. |
|----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Government.* | Other. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1875 ... | 677,445 | 13,057,523 | 13,734,968 | 17,852,348 | 4,117,380 |
| 1876 ... | 1,956,619 | 12,893,529 | 14,850,148 | 19,138,461 | 4,288,313 |
| 1877 ... | 1,148,176 | 15,355,352 | 16,503,528 | 22,493,261 | 5,989,733 |
| 1878 ... | 422,211 | 15,684,370 | 16,106,581 | 22,430,329 | 6,323,748 |
| 1879 ... | 1,120,809 | 15,305,356 | 16,426,165 | 20,717,750 | 4,291,585 |
| 1880 ... | 1,953,241 | 16,019,462 | 17,972,703 | 18,039,020 | 66,317 |
| 1881 ... | 2,470,880 | 18,681,030 | 21,151,910 | 22,783,420 | 1,631,510 |
| 1882 ... | 951,809† | 22,673,284 | 23,625,093 | 26,562,427 | 2,937,334 |
| 1883 ... | 575,058 | 23,484,111 | 24,059,169 | 26,994,137 | 2,934,968 |
| 1884 ... | 2,147,035 | 26,270,009 | 28,417,044 | 29,487,969 | 1,070,925 |
| 1885 ... | 2,268,435 | 28,325,129 | 30,593,564 | 33,212,694 | 2,619,130 |

1334. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1884, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

Rates of exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Places on which Bills were drawn. | Average Rates of Exchange. | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| London | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. premium |
| British India .. | 5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee | 4 per cent. premium and nominal | .. |
| New South Wales | 2s. 9d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem. | $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium .. | $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium |
| Queensland .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium |
| South Australia .. | 4s. 9d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem. | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium. |
| Tasmania .. | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium |
| New Zealand .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium | $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium |

1335. The average rates of discount on local bills were slightly lower at the last than at the middle period, and much lower than at the first period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Rates of discount

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures for 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 717).

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1875, 1880, AND 1885.

| Currency of Bills. | Average Rates of Discount per Annum. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1875. | 1880. | 1885. |
| | Per Cent. | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Under 65 days | 7 to 8 | 6 to 8 | 6 to 7 |
| 65 to 95 „ | 8 to 9 | 6 to 8 | 6 to 7½ |
| 95 to 125 „ | 9 to 10 | 7 to 9 | 7 to 8 |
| Over 125 „ | 9 to 10 | 7 to 9½ | 7 to 10 |

Interest on overdrafts.

1336. For overdrafts, the average bank rate was 10 per cent. in 1874 and 1879, and 9 per cent. in 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

1337. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1875, from 4 to 5 per cent. in 1880, and stood at 5 per cent. throughout 1885. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for 3 months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. As a rule, no interest is allowed on deposits at call.

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits

1338. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* immediately prior to August, 1880, the rate of interest allowed by the principal Melbourne banks† on moneys left with them on deposit for periods of 12 months was 5 per cent. This fell in August to 4 per cent., and in February, 1881, to the exceptionally low rate of 3 per cent., which prevailed during the greater portion of that year. Ever since August, 1882, however, the rate has never been lower than 5 per cent., reaching a maximum of 6 per cent. in 1883-4 (18 months), and in the latter half of 1886. Indeed, so keen has been the demand for money during the last 8 months, that it is believed that, at times, some of the banks have given as much as 6½ and even 7 per cent. rather than lose a deposit. The following are the periods at which the changes are reported to have taken place :—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1880 TO 1886.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| August, 1880,‡ to February, 1881 | 4 per cent. |
| February, 1881, to November, 1881 | 3 „ |
| November, 1881, to August, 1882 | 4 „ |
| August, 1882, to November, 1882 | 5 „ |
| November, 1882, to December, 1882 | 5½ „ |
| December, 1882, to July, 1884 | 6 „ |
| July 8th to July 24th, 1884 | 5½ „ |
| July, 1884, to June, 1886 | 5 „ |
| June, 1886 | 6§ „ |

* “Record” for July, 1884, page 305.
† One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.
‡ Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.
§ Unchanged on the 31st December, 1886.

1339. The average annual rates of interest for "deposits at notice" given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the periods of six months ended with the 30th June of each of the following years:—

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

| | | | £ | s. | d. | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|-----|-----|---|----|----|------|-----|-----|---|----|----|
| 1882 | ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 0 | 1884 | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 5 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 11 | 1885 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 3 |

1340. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the eleven years ended with 1885. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year:—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1885.*

| | | | Per cent. | | | | Per cent. |
|------|-----|-----|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1875 | ... | ... | 4.93 | 1881 | ... | ... | 11.68 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 13.18 | 1882 | ... | ... | 4.03 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 6.96 | 1883 | ... | ... | 2.39 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 2.62 | 1884 | ... | ... | 7.56 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 6.82 | 1885 | ... | ... | 7.41 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 10.87 | | | | |

1341. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the second quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1885.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1886.)

| Colony. | Number of Banks. | Liabilities. | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | Notes in Circulation. | Bills in Circulation. | Balances due to other Banks. | Deposits.‡ | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 11 | 1,442,840 | 105,460 | 262,510 | 31,625,640 | 33,436,450 |
| New South Wales | 14 | 1,633,240 | 64,660 | 1,424,890 | 26,584,240 | 29,707,030 |
| Queensland | 11 | 607,730 | 516,730 | 931,100 | 7,203,410 | 9,258,970 |
| South Australia | 11 | 437,520 | 12,900 | 107,220 | 5,466,660 | 6,024,300 |
| Western Australia | 4 | 43,960 | 2,040 | 22,610 | 981,080 | 1,049,690 |
| Tasmania | 5 | 156,860 | 14,490 | 6,470 | 3,607,030 | 3,784,850 |
| New Zealand | 6 | 984,460 | 49,870 | 28,620 | 10,828,800 | 11,891,750 |
| Total | 62 | 5,306,610 | 766,150 | 2,783,420 | 86,296,860 | 95,153,040 |

* For figures on which these proportions were based see table following paragraph 1333 ante.

† "Record" for September, 1886, page 531.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £2,879,858, in Queensland to £824,424, in South Australia to £305,808, and in New Zealand to £631,853.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886—continued.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1886.)

| Colony. | Assets. | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Coin and Bullion. | Landed Property. | Notes and Bills of other Banks. | Balances due from other Banks. | All Debts due to the Banks. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 4,453,350 | 1,172,190 | 160,890 | 451,830 | 34,672,950 | 40,911,210 |
| New South Wales | 4,019,160 | 1,111,970 | 125,760 | 1,719,200* | 32,186,740 | 39,162,830 |
| Queensland ... | 1,578,750 | 432,970 | 15,620 | 300,390 | 11,950,040 | 14,277,770 |
| South Australia | 1,240,540 | 381,930 | 97,600 | 232,670 | 10,151,800 | 12,104,540 |
| Western Australia | 221,040 | 55,280 | 2,560 | 8,990 | 1,222,730 | 1,510,600 |
| Tasmania ... | 575,630 | 83,490 | ... | 171,920 | 2,913,230 | 3,744,270 |
| New Zealand ... | 2,069,530 | 482,910 | 35,400 | 53,150 | 16,324,870 | 18,965,860 |
| Total ... | 14,158,000 | 3,720,740 | 437,830 | 2,938,150 | 109,422,360 | 130,677,080 |

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1342. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £1,700,000 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

1343. In Tasmania the liabilities of the banks exceed the assets, but in all the other colonies the latter are considerably in excess of the former. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 82 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, while the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. South Australia ... | 49·77 | 5. New South Wales ... | 75·86 |
| 2. New Zealand ... | 62·70 | 6. Victoria ... | 81·73 |
| 3. Queensland ... | 64·85 | 7. Tasmania ... | 101·08 |
| 4. Western Australia ... | 69·49 | | |

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

1344. Coin and bullion in 1886 bore a smaller proportion to the total assets of the banks of Victoria than they did to those of any of the

* This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia; whilst in Tasmania and Western Australia they bore to the assets a far higher proportion than in any of the other colonies. In June, 1885, Victoria was third on the list in this respect, but the proportion fell in twelve months from 13 to 11 per cent. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

| | | | | Per Cent. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | 15·37 |
| 2. Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | 14·63 |
| 3. Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 11·06 |
| 4. New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 10·91 |
| 5. Victoria | ... | ... | ... | 10·89 |
| 6. New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 10·26 |
| 7. South Australia | ... | ... | ... | 10·25 |

1345. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND
BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 30th June, 1886.)

| Colony. | Amount of Deposits.† | | Proportion of Deposits. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Not Bearing Interest. | Bearing Interest. | Not Bearing Interest. | Bearing Interest. |
| | £ | £ | Per Cent. | Per Cent. |
| Victoria ... | 7,520,670 | 24,104,970 | 23·78 | 76·22 |
| New South Wales ... | 8,230,660 | 18,353,580 | 30·96 | 69·04 |
| Queensland ... | 2,234,670 | 4,968,740 | 31·02 | 68·98 |
| South Australia ... | 1,579,300 | 3,887,360 | 28·89 | 71·11 |
| Western Australia ... | 284,450 | 696,630 | 28·99 | 71·01 |
| New Zealand ... | 3,450,770 | 7,378,030 | 31·87 | 68·13 |

1346. It will be seen that over three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria, as against only 71 per cent. in South Australia and Western Australia, and little more than two-thirds in the other colonies, the proportion being lowest in New Zealand.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1347. The following statement, taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,‡ shows the capital and profits of the twenty-six

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £2,879,858, of which £232,763 did not bear, and £2,460,085 bore, interest; in Queensland to £824,424, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £805,808, of which £77,853 did not bear, and £727,954 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £691,853, all of which bore interest.

‡ "Record" for April, 1886, page 181; also for June, 1886, page 305.

banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last two years :—

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1884 AND 1885.

| | 1884. | | 1885. |
|---|------------|-----|-------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Capital paid up | 14,829,262 | ... | 15,078,924* |
| Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend... .. | 6,551,638 | ... | 6,989,751 |
| Capital and reserved profits | 21,380,900 | ... | 22,068,675 |
| Amount of last dividend declared (half-year) | 911,461 | ... | 948,936 |
| Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital | 12.29 | ... | 12.59 |

Investment
of British
capital in
Australasia.

1348. Australasian industries have been largely built up by British capital, and it is gratifying to notice that so high an authority as the London *Statist* testifies to the fact that the confidence which has been placed by the British capitalist in the integrity of the commercial public of these colonies has not been misplaced. The *Statist* writes as follows †:—

“We have been liberal in our lending to the Australians. They have got from us whatever they wanted, whether goods, or money, or credit. They have been trusted implicitly beyond any other borrowing community, and they have always shown that our partiality for them was not ill-bestowed. The Australians are almost the only people in the world of whom the British investor can say that they have not made a regular art of swindling him. They may have occasionally planted on him a bad investment, but they have never, like the Americans or Canadians, deliberately laid traps for him. They never got up a ‘boom’ in cattle, or copper, or railway shares, on purpose to draw him in and fleece him. At least 90 per cent. of the money invested in the Australian colonies has from the beginning paid a good return, and is to-day as practically as secure as if it had been kept at home. It would be unreasonable to expect that it should always escape from the risks and fluctuations attaching to the most carefully conducted business. The Australians in themselves are a very solid people; their trade as a whole is conducted on a solid basis, and every law in their Statute-books favours honest dealing.”

Amount of
British
capital in
Australasia.

1349. The following statement of British capital invested in the Australasian colonies has been carefully prepared from various sources.‡ The total, it will be observed, amounts to close upon 237 millions sterling; upon which the annual interest (assuming an average rate of 5 per cent.) would amount to £11,850,000; which sum must of course be remitted abroad annually, and, finding its way into the exports, will account for a large proportion of the adverse balance of trade which exists in the Australasian colonies §:—

* On the 30th September, 1885, the market value of the paid-up capital was equal to £29,394,530. See “*Record*” for June, 1886, page 305.

† See that journal of the 21st November, 1885, page 568.

‡ Chiefly from elaborate lists of debentures and stocks published in the *British Australasian*; also from an interesting article on “*Australian Finance*,” published in the *Statist* of the 21st November, 1885.

§ See paragraph 802 *et seq. ante*.

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1884-5.

| Nature of Security. | | | | | Amount of British Capital. |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | | £ |
| Government debentures and stock | ... | ... | outstanding | | 143,595,441 |
| Municipal | " | " | " | | 3,385,450 |
| Harbour loans | ... | ... | " | | 3,272,200 |
| Gas Companies—Share and loan capital | ... | ... | " | | 1,836,954 |
| BANKS. | | | | | |
| Head offices being in London | ... | .. | paid-up | | 5,970,000 |
| " " Australasia | ... | ... | " | | 7,646,224 |
| LAND COMPANIES, ETC. | | | | | |
| Land, Live Stock, and Investment Companies... | | | paid-up | | 7,827,583 |
| " debentures | ... | ... | say | | 3,000,000* |
| Land Mortgage Agency and Trust Companies... | | | paid-up | | 8,487,478 |
| " debentures | ... | ... | say | | 25,000,000* |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Australasian offices | ... | ... | paid-up | | 1,378,066 |
| British offices with agencies in Australasia, say | | | | | |
| ¼ of total capital, viz., £3,723,499 | ... | ... | ... | | 930,900 |
| OTHER COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Railways | ... | ... | ... | | 1,768,900 |
| Mining | ... | ... | ... | | 2,815,847 |
| Private investments | ... | ... | say | | 20,000,000* |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | | £236,915,043 |

1350. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1885, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates † :—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1885.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Savings Banks. | Number of Depositors. | Amount remaining on Deposit. | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|
| | | | Total. | Average to each Depositor. | | |
| | | | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Post Office Savings Banks ... | 255 | 74,846 | 1,261,728 | 16 | 17 | 2 |
| Ordinary Savings Banks ... | 14 | 95,170 | 2,075,290 | 21 | 16 | 1 |
| Total ... | 269 | 170,016 | 3,337,018 | 19 | 12 | 7 |

1351. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the savings banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to $61\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Savings banks in and outside metropolis.

* Estimate of the writer of the article in the *Statist* just referred to; the amount must be very much a matter of conjecture.

† The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

of the whole, and the depositors' balances in such savings banks amounted to 61 per cent. of the whole :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1885.

| Locality. | | | | Number of Depositors. | Amount remaining on Deposit. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | £ |
| Melbourne and Suburbs | ... | ... | | 104,595 | 2,038,500 |
| Remainder of the Colony | ... | ... | | 65,421 | 1,298,518 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 170,016 | 3,337,018 |

Savings
banks, 1872
to 1885.

1352. In the fourteen years, 1872 to 1885, the number of depositors in savings banks increased steadily from year to year. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1885 it had risen to 3½ millions sterling, or more than twice the amount in 1880. In only one previous year did the amount exceed 3 millions, viz., in 1882; but this exceptionally large balance was evidently due to money having been temporarily withdrawn from the ordinary banks, in consequence of the bank rate of interest on deposits having fallen to 3 per cent., or 1 per cent. below the rate allowed by the savings banks. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1880; the proportion in 1885 (£19 12s. 7d.) was slightly higher than in 1884, but was exceeded in all the other years of the period except 1879 and 1880. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to :—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | | | | Number of Depositors. | Amount remaining on Deposit. | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Total. | Average to each Depositor. | |
| | | | | | £ | £ | s. d. |
| 1872 | ... | ... | | 52,749 | 1,405,738 | 26 | 13 0 |
| 1873 | ... | ... | | 58,547 | 1,498,618 | 25 | 11 11 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | | 64,014 | 1,617,301 | 25 | 5 3 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | | 65,837 | 1,469,849 | 22 | 6 6 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | | 69,027 | 1,507,235 | 21 | 16 9 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | | 73,245 | 1,575,305 | 21 | 10 2 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | | 76,697 | 1,510,273 | 19 | 13 7 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | | 82,941 | 1,520,296 | 18 | 6 7 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | | 92,114 | 1,661,409 | 18 | 0 9 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | | 107,282 | 2,569,438 | 23 | 19 0 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | | 122,584 | 3,121,246 | 25 | 9 3 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | | 136,089 | 2,818,122 | 20 | 14 2 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | | 152,344 | 2,981,083 | 19 | 11 4 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | | 170,016 | 3,337,018 | 19 | 12 7 |

1353. More than three-fourths of the depositors in 1884 and 1885 had less than £20 to their credit, and about a ninth had from £20 to £50. In 1885, as compared with 1884, an increase of 16,400 appears in the number of depositors of amounts under £100, whilst an increase of only 1,272 occurred in the depositors of amounts of £100 and upwards. This large increase of depositors of small amounts must be regarded as satisfactory, as showing that the savings banks are extensively used by the class for which they are specially intended. In the following table the depositors are classified according to their balances during each of those years:—

Classifica-
tion of
depositors
according
to balances.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS ACCORDING
TO BALANCES, 1884 AND 1885.

| Classification. | 1884. | | 1885. | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Number of Depositors in each Class. | Proportions per Cent. | Number of Depositors in each Class. | Proportions per Cent. |
| Under £20 ... | 117,132 | 76·89 | 131,513 | 77·35 |
| £20 to £50 ... | 17,397 | 11·41 | 18,596 | 10·94 |
| £50 to £100... | 9,537 | 6·26 | 10,357 | 6·09 |
| £100 to £150 ... | 4,139 | 2·72 | 4,726 | 2·78 |
| £150 to £200 ... | 1,760 | 1·16 | 2,037 | 1·20 |
| £200 and upwards ... | 2,379 | 1·56 | 2,787 | 1·64 |
| Total ... | 152,344 | 100·00 | 170,016 | 100·00 |

1354. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Rate of
interest in
savings
banks.

1355. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1885 numbered 52,861, and the female depositors 42,309, or about 80 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is about 87, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Male and
female
depositors.

1356. The moneys deposited with the Post Office Savings Banks are placed to the credit of a trust fund, part of which is invested in Government debentures and stock, and part is deposited with the banks. The General Savings Banks' deposits are invested in loans on mortgage or in Government debentures and stock, or are deposited with the banks. In connexion with the disposal of moneys deposited in

Investment
of savings
bank
deposits.

Government institutions, *Bradstreet's Journal* of the 21st March, 1885, has the following remarks:—

“It is not yet universally considered that a savings bank controlled by the Government is a wise institution. There are certainly two advantages accruing to the depositor—the safety guaranteed to him, and the accommodation the Government can thereby afford to travellers. But in England and France the deposits are turned into the public treasury, and thus large sums in the aggregate may depart from fruitful circulation. In France this has been felt to be the case, and in a recent number of *L'Économiste Français*, M. Leroy-Beaulieu severely attacks what he terms the sterilization of capital by the French Government. The countless number of small sums deposited by individuals are massed together and used by the Government in buying up a new loan, which would otherwise be offered to the public for general subscription, or it is used in swelling the floating debt. In other words, the savings banks of France are simply intermediaries between the depositor and the treasury. A large sum of money thus convenient to the Finance Department is a constant source of temptation to extravagance. When it is not used to meet current expenses, it may be invested in a new loan. Only recently a law was obtained converting the deposits to this end, and a large loan was thus placed without the public being called in to subscribe. Under such circumstances the public debt swells unconsciously. It has already caused uneasiness, so that the Government, in 1883, authorized a separate fund to be constituted, to be used as a guarantee fund. In other countries a different plan is followed. The money is used in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, and it is then loaned generally in those districts which contributed to the deposits. An analysis of the savings bank statement of Austria for 1881 shows that five-eighths of the whole amount was loaned on mortgages, and other sums were invested in real estate, in current accounts with institutions of credit, and in loans on securities, so that not more than one-fifth was tied up in Government funds. In Italy the same practice is followed. Loans are made on real estate and to local governments. This is also done by 1,300 savings banks of Germany. But it is another and distinct problem for the Government to assume entire control and disposal of deposits, and in the discussion of this question in the United States the nature of the employment of deposits should be clearly determined.”

Savings
banks in
Australasian
colonies.

1357. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit, in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1885:—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.*
(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

| Colony. | Number of Depositors. | | Amount remaining on Deposit. | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Total. | Per 100 of Population. | Total. | Average to each Depositor. | |
| | | | £ | £ | s. d. |
| Victoria ... | 176,537 | 17·80 | 3,409,266 | 19 | 6 3 |
| New South Wales ... | 107,515 | 11·22 | 3,484,461 | 32 | 8 2 |
| Queensland ... | 36,175 | 11·47 | 1,340,255 | 37 | 0 11 |
| South Australia ... | 54,474 | 17·38 | 1,598,901 | 29 | 7 7 |
| Western Australia ... | 2,082 | 5·92 | 27,026 | 12 | 19 7 |
| Tasmania ... | 19,952 | 14·91 | 424,621 | 21 | 5 7 |
| New Zealand ... | 83,497 | 14·52 | 2,091,897 | 25 | 1 0 |
| Total ... | 480,232 | 14·45 | 12,376,427 | 25 | 7 0 |

* Most of the information in this table is taken from *The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for April, 1886, page 210.

1358. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is from 5 to 6 per cent.; in Queensland, the rate is 4 or 5 per cent., according to the amount deposited; in South Australia, 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are 4 and 5 per cent. in the General and 3½ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Rate of
interest in
Australasian
savings
banks.

1359. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and next in South Australia. New South Wales stands sixth on the list, and Western Australia last. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of depositors
to population

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. New South Wales. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

1360. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger capitalists in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
average
amount of
deposits.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

1361. According to a return published in the *Statist*, the amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the end of 1885 was £93,828,036, of which £46,133,869 was in ordinary savings banks, and £47,694,167 in Post Office Savings Banks. The increase in the amount on deposit during the five years then ended was about 20 per cent.

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom;

Savings
banks of
France.

1362. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled.

Life assur-
ance.

1363. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1884 and 1885 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* It contains a summary of the results of twelve offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies :—

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1884 AND 1885.

| Particulars. | 1884. | 1885. | Increase.† | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | | | Numerical. | Centesimal. |
| New Policies during the Year ‡— | | | | |
| Assurances & endowments | 31,390 | 31,714 | 324 | 1·03 |
| „ „ amount assured £ | 8,100,017 | 8,749,256 | 649,239 | 8·02 |
| Annuities | 16 | 24 | 8 | 50·00 |
| „ amount per annum £ | 1,350 | 1,081 | —269 | —19·93 |
| Premiums, single | 15,879 | 7,333 | —8,546 | —53·82 |
| „ annual | 271,454 | 292,444 | 20,990 | 7·73 |
| Funds at beginning of the year | £ 6,742,970 | 7,808,888 | 1,065,918 | 15·81 |
| Receipts— | | | | |
| New premiums | £ 225,331 | 254,543 | 29,212 | 12·96 |
| Renewal „ | £ 1,236,825 | 1,366,091 | 129,266 | 10·45 |
| Consideration for annuities | £ 11,806 | 7,506 | —4,300 | —36·42 |
| Interest... .. | £ 443,608 | 497,716 | 54,108 | 12·20 |
| Other | £ 1,951 | 14,186 | 12,235 | 627·11 |
| Disbursements— | | | | |
| Claims and surrenders | £ 487,361 | 688,792 | 201,431 | 41·33 |
| Annuities | £ 12,182 | 13,241 | 1,059 | 8·69 |
| Bonuses and dividends | £ 25,709 | 88,924 | 63,215 | 245·89 |
| Expenses | £ 328,351 | 394,557 | 66,206 | 20·16 |
| Funds at end of the year | £ 7,808,888 | 8,763,416 | 954,528 | 12·22 |

Receipts and
disburse-
ments.

1364. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £1,919,521 in 1884, and to £2,140,042 in 1885, and the total disbursements to

* “Record” for January, 1886, page 39.

† Where the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

‡ One of the companies did not furnish this information. Mr. T. S. Robertson estimates the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices at 150,000, assuring £42,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

£853,603 and £1,185,514. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,065,908 in the former and £954,528 in the latter year.

1365. In 1884, the working expenses of the same offices amounted to 17 per cent., and in 1885 to 18½ per cent., of the total receipts. Working expenses.

1366. The average rate of interest realized on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 6·10 per cent. in 1884, and 6·00 per cent. in 1885. Rate of interest realized.

1367. The following statement of the assets and liabilities of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same authority* :— Liabilities and assets of life offices.

**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE
OFFICES, 1884 AND 1885.**

| | 1884. | 1885. | Increase.† |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Life, endowment, and annuity funds ... | £ 7,774,500 | £ 8,716,203 | £ 941,703 |
| Investment fluctuation funds ... | 25,315 | 38,140 | 12,825 |
| Paid-up capital ... | 100,000 | 100,000 | ... |
| Reserve funds ... | 126,663 | 126,663 | ... |
| Deposits and interest ... | 68,411 | 68,731 | 320 |
| Profit and loss balances ... | 153,158 | 167,411 | 14,253 |
| Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders | 114,611 | 157,765 | 43,154 |
| Outstanding accounts, &c. ... | 21,442 | 44,671 | 23,229 |
| Total ... | 8,384,100 | 9,419,584 | 1,035,484 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Mortgages ... | 4,666,486 | 5,303,667 | 637,181 |
| Loans on policies and on personal security ... | 889,545 | 1,099,368 | 209,823 |
| Government securities ... | 845,566 | 1,002,262 | 156,696 |
| Debentures ... | 184,780 | 180,258 | — 4,522 |
| Shares ... | 76,724 | 104,143 | 27,419 |
| Cash on deposit ... | 836,920 | 632,862 | — 204,058 |
| Cash on hand and on current account ... | 91,134 | 60,113 | — 31,021 |
| Freehold and leasehold property ... | 481,991 | 701,037 | 219,046 |
| Agents' balances ... | 24,540 | 33,293 | 8,753 |
| Outstanding premiums ... | 156,559 | 171,751 | 15,192 |
| Outstanding and accrued interest ... | 79,824 | 78,165 | — 1,659 |
| Sundries ... | 50,031 | 52,665 | 2,634 |
| Total ... | 8,384,100 | 9,419,584 | 1,035,484 |

1368. An Imperial Blue Book for 1884 contains the balance-sheets of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1886, page 39.

† When the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 is set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management.

Price of
debentures
in London.

1369. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1885 and similar periods of 1886 of debentures payable in London*; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1885 AND 1886.

| Interest. | | Outstanding Debentures and Stock. | | Price per £100 Bond. | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rate per annum. | When Payable. | Amount | When due. | January. | April. | July. | October. |
| 1885. | | 1885. | | | | | |
| 6 | April 1 & Oct. 1 | 2,600,000† | | | | | |
| 6 | Jan. 1 & July 1 | 850,000 | 1891 | 109-112 | 109-111 | 109-111 | 110-112 |
| 5 | " " | 2,107,000 | 1894 | 105-107 | 105-107 | 107-109 | 107-109 |
| 4 | " " | 4,500,000 | 1899-1901 | 103-104 | 97-99 | 101-103 | 103-105 |
| 4½ | " " | 5,000,000 | 1904 | 106-107 | 104-106 | 106-108 | 107-109 |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000 | 1907 | 102½-103½ | 100¾-101¼ | 103-103½ | 104-104½ |
| 4 | April 1 & Oct. 1 | 2,000,000‡ | 1908 | 103-104 | 98¼-98¾ | 102⅞-103⅛ | 102⅞-103⅛ |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000‡ | 1913 | 103-104 | 98¼-98¾ | 102⅞-103⅛ | 102⅞-103⅛ |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000‡ | 1919 | ... | ... | 102⅞-103⅛ | 102⅞-103⅛ |
| Total ... | | 29,057,000 | | | | | |
| 1886. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Jan. 1 & July 1 | 850,000 | 1891 | 108-110 | 109-111 | 108-110 | 108-110 |
| 5 | " " | 2,107,000 | 1894 | 107-109 | 108-109 | 108-110 | 108-110 |
| 4 | " " | 4,500,000 | 1899-1901 | 102-103 | 103½-104½ | 104-105 | 104-105 |
| 4½ | " " | 5,000,000 | 1904 | 107-109 | 109-110 | 108-109 | 108-110 |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000 | 1907 | 104-105 | 104¼-105½ | 104½-104¾ | 105-105¼ |
| 4 | April 1 & Oct. 1 | 2,000,000‡ | 1908 | 103½-104½ | 104¼-104½ | 105¾-105⅞ | 105-105¼ |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000‡ | 1913 | 103⅞-104⅛ | 104¼-104½ | 105⅞-105⅞ | 106⅛-106⅜ |
| 4 | " " | 4,000,000‡ | 1919 | 103⅞-104⅛ | 104¼-104½ | 105⅞-105⅞ | 106⅛-106⅜ |
| 4 | Jan. 1 & July 1 | 1,500,000§ | 1920 | ... | 105¼-105½ | 104½-104¾ | 104¾-105 |
| Total ... | | 27,957,000 | | | | | |

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

Increased
value of
Victorian
debentures
in London.

1370. A marked increase, commencing about the middle of 1885, appears to have taken place in the value of Victorian securities on the London market. Thus, according to the table, the price per £100 bond, *ex* interest, of the last two four million loans, rose from 98½ in April, 1885, to £103 in October, to 104¾ in April, 1886, and to about 106¼ in

* See also tables following paragraphs 338 and 354 *ante*.
† Paid off on 1st October, 1885.
‡ Inscribable as stock.
§ This loan was floated on the 2nd February, 1886.—See paragraph 351 *ante*.

October, 1886; being equivalent to an increase in 18 months of nearly 8 per cent. Further evidence of this great improvement in the credit of the colony is to be found in the remarkably high price obtained for the Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated in London on the 2nd February, 1886, viz.—£105 6s. 6d. per £100 net, exclusive of accrued interest. Not only is this by far the highest price ever realized for a 4 per cent. loan of any Australasian colony, but the loan in question was the first Victorian loan floated above *par*.* It may be mentioned that this improvement has not been confined to Victorian securities, but has extended to those of the neighbouring colonies, whose recent loans have also been disposed of with marked success; thus, a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of New South Wales was floated on the 16th July, 1886, at £93 7s. 3d. per £100 (equivalent to a 4 per cent. loan† at £104 11s.); a 4 per cent. loan of Queensland was disposed of on 11th March, 1886, for £102 17s. 9d.; one of South Australia on the 30th April, 1886, for £99 5s.; and one of Tasmania on the 12th July, 1886, for £99 4s. 6d. All these are the net prices, *ex* accrued interest.

1371. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named‡:—

Price of
debentures
and stock,
Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1885 AND 1886.

| Interest. | | Outstanding Debt. | | Closing Price per £100. | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rate per annum. | When Payable. | Amount. | When due. | January. | April. | July. | October. |
| 1885. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | April and Oct. | 580,620§ | 1885 | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ –100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ –100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | ... | ... |
| 6 | " " | 130,000 | 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | " " | 276,100 | 1889 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ – | ... | 103– | 106 |
| 5 | Jan. and July... | 312,900 | 1894 | 102– | 102–102 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 102– | 106 |
| 4 | April and Oct. | 642,882 | Inter-minable | 99–100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99–100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98–100 | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Total ... | | 1,942,502 | | | | | |
| 1886. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | April 1 and Oct. 1 | 130,000 | 1888 | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| 6 | " " | 276,100 | 1889 | 107– | 107– | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ –107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| 5 | Jan. 1 and July 1 | 312,900 | 1894 | 108– | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ – | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ – | ... |
| 4 | April 1 and Oct. 1 | 720,987 | Inter-minable | –101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100–101 | 100–101 | 100–101 |
| Total ... | | 1,439,987 | | | | | |

NOTE.—See note to last table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

* See paragraphs 351, and 354 to 356, *ante*.

† Allowance being made for the currency of the loan, viz., 50 years.

‡ See also table following paragraph 338 *ante*.

§ Paid off on 1st October, 1885.

|| Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

Mortgages,
liens, and
releases.

1372. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1885, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1885.

| Security. | Mortgages and Liens. | | Releases. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Land under Transfer of Land Statute | 6,388 | 6,585,432 | 5,324 | 3,874,276 |
| Land under old system... | 1,936 | 2,356,455 | 1,355 | 826,834 |
| Live stock | 1,044 | 264,498 | 47 | 63,107 |
| Wool | 415 | 153,119 | 2 | 732 |
| Crops | 955 | 117,220 | 1 | 25 |
| Total | 10,738 | 9,476,724 | 6,729 | 4,764,974 |

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1885.

1373. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the sixteen years ended with 1885 were as follow:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1885.

| 1870-1877 | | | 1878-1885 | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Year. | Number of Transactions. | Amount. | Year. | Number of Transactions. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | | £ |
| 1870 ... | 4,410 | 4,203,743 | 1878 ... | 9,655 | 6,233,752 |
| 1871 ... | 4,849 | 4,278,197 | 1879 ... | 12,063 | 7,358,952 |
| 1872 ... | 5,151 | 4,076,229 | 1880 ... | 10,722 | 5,615,401 |
| 1873 ... | 5,155 | 5,248,365 | 1881 ... | 10,636 | 6,672,733 |
| 1874 ... | 5,929 | 6,019,904 | 1882 ... | 9,416 | 6,985,689 |
| 1875 ... | 6,035 | 4,542,569 | 1883 ... | 9,023 | 6,021,120 |
| 1876 ... | 6,417 | 5,081,387 | 1884 ... | 9,236 | 7,139,774 |
| 1877 ... | 6,510 | 4,706,138 | 1885 ... | 10,738 | 9,476,724 |

Mortgages
and liens,
1885 and
former
years.

1374. It will be observed that the number of mortgages and liens, which had fallen considerably in the three years which succeeded the period of commercial and financial depression which commenced in 1878 and extended to 1881, again rose in 1885, when it was higher than in any previous year except 1879. The amount advanced, however, exceeded by no less than two millions sterling the amount in 1879, and by much more than that sum the amount in any other previous year. The increase in 1885 was almost entirely confined to transactions in land, and is doubtless the result of the large amount of land sold on credit consequent upon the extensive land speculations which have taken place chiefly in Melbourne and its suburbs. It should be mentioned that the increase of mortgages in the year under review was accompanied by a large increase in the number and amount of releases of

mortgaged land, which are more than twice as large as in 1879, and 50 per cent. more than in 1880.

1375. In 1885 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 80 and 42 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

1376. The live stock mortgaged in 1885 consisted of 559,273 sheep, 17,351 head of cattle, 2,960 horses, and 194 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 753,169. The live stock released consisted of 69,788 sheep, 2,273 cattle, and 444 horses; but only two releases of liens on wool representing 4,400 fleeces were registered.

1377. During the twenty-five years ended with 1885, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £98,494,257, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £52,158,668. The balance is £46,335,589, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

1378. In 1885, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in any year since 1878, and the amount secured under such instruments was higher than in any year since 1882. The following are the numbers and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last twelve years:—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1885.

| Year. | Bills of Sale Filed. | | Bills of Sale Satisfied. | |
|-------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1874 | 3,207 | 727,370 | 251 | 98,492 |
| 1875 | 3,182 | 788,339 | 189 | 85,477 |
| 1876 | 3,330 | 747,717 | 194 | 56,318 |
| 1877 | 1,063 | 288,015 | 131 | 79,746 |
| 1878 | 1,117 | 348,319 | 76 | 28,710 |
| 1879 | 849 | 239,793 | 59 | 42,459 |
| 1880 | 752 | 593,857 | 47 | 25,628 |
| 1881 | 842 | 432,251 | 65 | 56,739 |
| 1882 | 812 | 461,710 | 68 | 51,804 |
| 1883 | 839 | 253,863 | 40 | 24,385 |
| 1884 | 866 | 248,768 | 36 | 30,761 |
| 1885 | 954 | 379,864 | 51 | 38,882 |

1379. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration.

1380. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last nine years, were as follow:—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1885.

| Year. | Contracts for Sale Filed. | | Contracts for Letting Filed. | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Average Rents. |
| | | £ | | Per Week. |
| 1877 | 605 | 47,720 | 668 | } 2/6 to £5 |
| 1878 | 1,074 | 83,608 | 1,074 | |
| 1879 | 1,803 | 142,809 | 1,802 | |
| 1880 | 1,828 | 137,959 | 1,829 | |
| 1881 | 1,730 | 90,699 | 1,730 | |
| 1882 | 1,612 | 73,892 | 1,611 | |
| 1883 | 1,472 | 63,434 | 1,472 | |
| 1884 | 1,495 | 57,061 | 1,495 | |
| 1885 | 1,617 | 49,221 | 1,617 | |

1381. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. With the exception of a slight revival in the last two years, however, there has been a falling-off in the number of both kinds of contracts since 1880, and in the amount of contracts for sale since 1879, when it was nearly three times as large as in 1885.

1382. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Sixty-two such institutions sent in returns during 1885, as against 54 in 1884, 48 in 1882 and 1883, and 49 in 1881. The following are the principal items furnished for the year 1885. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1885.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Number of societies | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Number of investing members | ... | ... | ... | 22,804 |
| Number of borrowers | ... | ... | ... | 13,762 |
| Paid-up capital | ... | ... | ... | £2,190,676 |
| Value of landed property | ... | ... | ... | £354,068 |
| Subscriptions on investing shares during the year | ... | ... | ... | £388,016 |
| Advances during the year | ... | ... | ... | £2,073,189 |
| Repayments during the year | ... | ... | ... | £1,323,640 |
| Working expenses during the year | ... | ... | ... | £50,601 |
| Bank overdraft at end of the year | ... | ... | ... | £137,881 |
| Deposits at end of the year | ... | ... | ... | £2,466,256 |

1383. In 1885, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, exceeded by over £600,000, or 41 per cent., that in 1884, which exceeded by nearly £400,000, or 35 per cent., that in 1883. The advances made by these institutions during the last ten years have been as follow :—

Advances by
building
societies,
1876-1885.

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1885.

| | £ | | £ |
|------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1876 | 870,203 | 1881 | 805,551 |
| 1877 | 815,860 | 1882 | 1,040,965 |
| 1878 | 703,932 | 1883 | 1,089,480 |
| 1879 | 489,312 | 1884 | 1,469,542 |
| 1880 | 564,411 | 1885 | 2,073,189 |

1384. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to 6½ per cent.; in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; and in 1885 from 6 to 7 per cent. Some societies allow as much as 5 per cent. on the daily balance on deposit in current account.

Rates of
interest in
building
societies.

1385. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1885 amounted in the aggregate to £2,466,256, or two-thirds of a million more than was on deposit at the end of 1884. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by £393,000.

Deposits
with
building
societies.

1386. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished :—

Total
moneys on
deposit.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1881 TO 1885.

| Amount deposited with— | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Banks ... | 21,151,910 | 23,625,093 | 24,059,169 | 28,417,044 | 30,593,564 |
| Savings banks ... | 2,569,438 | 3,121,246 | 2,818,122 | 2,981,083 | 3,409,266 |
| Building societies | 836,327 | 1,038,034 | 1,336,956 | 1,793,992 | 2,466,256 |
| Total ... | 24,557,675 | 27,784,373 | 28,214,247 | 33,192,119 | 36,469,086 |

Moneys on deposit, 1885.

1387. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to thirty-six and a half millions sterling, or three and a quarter millions more than in the previous year, and nearly twelve millions more than in 1881, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are so many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

PART VIII.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1388. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1885 consisted of the Head Quarters Staff, of a paid Artillery Corps, and of a Volunteer Militia, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Torpedo, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1885.

| Branch of Service. | Strength, 31st December, 1885. | | | | | Want- ing to Com- plete. | Estab- lishment. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Officers. | Warrant Officers. | Ser- geants. | Rank and File. | Total. | | |
| Permanent Forces— | | | | | | | |
| Head Quarters Staff ... | 6 | 10 | 38 | ... | 54 | 3 | 57 |
| Victorian Artillery ... | 5 | 2 | 9 | 137 | 153 | 7 | 160 |
| Section—Torpedo Corps ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Volunteer Militia— | | | | | | | |
| Cavalry... ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 44 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| Nordenfelt Battery ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Field Artillery ... | 17 | ... | 26 | 246 | 289 | 13 | 302 |
| Garrison Artillery ... | 26 | 1 | 32 | 605 | 664 | 33 | 687 |
| Torpedo ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 62 | 70 | ... | 62 |
| Engineers ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 89 | 97 | 2 | 99 |
| Mounted Rifles ... | 1 | ... | ... | 997 | 998 | 3 | 1,001 |
| Rifles ... | 102 | 4 | 85 | 2,772 | 2,963 | 147 | 3,110 |
| Medical... ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Total ... | 184 | 18 | 208 | 4,972 | 5,382 | 276 | 5,640 |
| Unattached List ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| „ Medical Staff ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... |

Strength and establishment.

1389. At the end of 1885, the total military establishment—inclusive of the staff, but exclusive of the unattached—(5,640) was about 2,640

more than at the end of 1884; whilst the total strength (5,382) was 276 less than the establishment.

1390. Martini-Henry rifles and carbines are those in general use amongst the Military Forces; the number in possession and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1885 were as follow:—

Rifles of land forces.

RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

| Branch of Service. | | | Rifles. | Carbines. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----------|--------|
| Permanent Forces | ... | ... | 9 | 170 | 179 |
| Cavalry | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 75 |
| Nordenfelt Battery | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 |
| Field Artillery | ... | ... | 161 | 36 | 197 |
| Garrison Artillery | ... | ... | 682 | ... | 682 |
| Torpedo | ... | ... | 66 | ... | 66 |
| Engineers | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 |
| Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| Rifles | ... | ... | 3,307 | ... | 3,307 |
| Total | ... | ... | 5,325 | 292 | 5,617 |

1391. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the Land Forces:—

Guns of land forces.

| | | | | Number. |
|--------------------------|-----|---|-----|---------|
| Garrison guns | ... | Breech-loading rifled, Sin., of 12 tons | ... | 1 |
| | | ” ” 6in., of 5 tons | ... | 1 |
| | | ” ” 6in., of 4 tons | ... | 3 |
| Guns of position | ... | Muzzle-loading ” 9in., of 12 tons | ... | 6 |
| | | ” ” 80-pr., 81 cwt. | ... | 23 |
| | | Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr., 35 cwt. | ... | 6 |
| Field guns | ... | ” ” 12½-pr. ... | ... | 12 |
| | | ” ” 12-pr. (old type) | ... | 6 |
| | | ” ” 6-pr. ... | ... | 6 |
| Machine guns | ... | Muzzle-loading ” 3-pr. (old type) | ... | 6 |
| | | Nordenfelt 10 barrel rifle calibre | ... | 6 |
| Smooth-bored 68-pr. guns | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 95 |

1392. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1885 were as follow:—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1885.

| Ship or Corps. | Strength, 31st December, 1885. | | | | Wanted to Complete. | Establishment. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Officers. | Petty Officers and Men. | Boys. | Total. | | |
| H.M.V. Naval Forces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naval Brigade | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Including 306 officers and men, and 2 permanent instructors.

Guns of
naval
forces.

1393. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1885:—

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr. | ... | 4 |
| Nordenfelt | ... | 4 |
| H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr. | ... | 2 |
| Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. | ... | 18 |
| Smooth-bore, 32-pr. | ... | 12 |
| <i>Victoria</i> .—B.L. Gun, 10-in., 25 ton | ... | 1 |
| 12½-pr. | ... | 2 |
| Nordenfelt | ... | 2 |
| <i>Albert</i> .—B.L. Gun, 8-in., 12 ton | ... | 1 |
| 6-in., 4 ton | ... | 1 |
| 9-pr. | ... | 2 |
| Nordenfelt | ... | 2 |
| <i>Childers</i> .—Hotchkiss, 1½-in. | ... | 2 |
| <i>Batman</i> .—B.L. Gun, 6-in., 4 ton | ... | 1 |
| <i>Fawkner</i> .— 6-in., 4 ton | ... | 1 |
| <i>Gannet</i> .— 6-in., 4 ton | ... | 1 |
| <i>Lion</i> .— 6-pr. | ... | 1 |
| <i>Spray</i> .— 6-pr. | ... | 1 |
| <i>Gordon</i> .—Nordenfelt, 1-in. | ... | 3 |
| Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr. | ... | 20 |
| Nordenfelt | ... | 2 |
| Howitzer, 12-pr. | ... | 2 |
| Total | ... | 85 |

Small arm
of naval
forces.

1394. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 502. The total number of revolvers was 178.

New system
of defences.

1395. Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the passing of the Discipline Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year, by the importation of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department:—

The Discipline Act of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Reserve, the Senior Officer of Metropolitan Infantry, and the Officer Commanding the Field Artillery Brigade; free railway travelling for Militia men in uniform on carrying a rifle; priority of appointment to the non-clerical division of the Public Service to Militia men who have served five years, &c.

The Victorian fleet consists of the following vessels:—*Cerberus*, double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ship, 3,480 tons, 1,660 h.p.; four 10-inch 18-ton M.L. guns, four Nordenfelt guns. *Nelson*, frigate, 2,730 tons, 500 h.p.; two 7-inch M.L.R. guns, twenty 64-pr. rifled shunt guns, 1 Gatling gun. *Victoria*, gunboat, steel, 530 tons, 800 h.p.; one 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Albert*, gunboat, steel, 350 tons, 400 h.p.; one 12-ton B.L. gun, one 4-ton B.L. gun, two 9-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Childers*, 1st class torpedo-boat, steel, 63 tons, 800 h.p.; four 15-inch Whitehead torpedoes; two 1½-inch Hotchkiss guns. *Nepean*, 2nd class torpedo-boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Lonsdale*, 2nd class torpedo boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Batman*, Harbour Trust dredge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Fawkner*, Harbour Trust dredge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Gatling guns. *Gannet*, Harbour Trust tug-boat, iron, 346 tons, 500 h.p.; one 6-inch

4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Commissioner*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Customs No. 1*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Gordon*, torpedo launch, two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes, one Nordenfelt gun. *Lady Loch*, steel screw steamer, 400 tons; one 6-inch 4-ton R.B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns.

It is intended to make arrangements with the owners of suitable local or inter-colonial steamers to have several vessels strengthened to carry one heavy gun forward.

The Harbour Trust steamers have been so strengthened, and the one now being built for the Customs Department will be similarly treated.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Admiralty for the loan for a period of three years of one Captain and one Lieutenant R.N., together with several warrant officers.

These officers have arrived and are at present engaged with the local Naval officers in drafting the new scheme of Naval Defence.

This will provide for a considerable increase in the establishment of both the Permanent Force and the Naval Reserve, frequent drills afloat, classes for instruction in torpedo work, &c.

The cost of the gun and torpedo boats, with guns and ammunition, was close upon £86,500, distributed as follows:—

COST OF GUN AND TORPEDO BOATS.

| Particulars. | Amount. |
|---|-------------|
| | £ s. d. |
| Cost of <i>Victoria</i> , with armament, 530 tons, 180 H.P. (nominal) ... | 40,093 15 0 |
| „ <i>Albert</i> , „ „ 350 tons, 80 H.P. (nominal) ... | 27,731 15 0 |
| „ <i>Childers</i> , 60 tons, 216 H.P. (nominal) ... | 11,156 12 9 |
| „ <i>Nepean and Lonsdale</i> ... | 7,500 0 0 |
| Total ... | £86,482 2 9 |

These amounts include guns of the following patterns:—

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | breech-loading, 10-inch, 25-ton. |
| 1 | „ 8-inch, 11½-ton. |
| 1 | „ 6-inch, 4-ton. |
| 2 | „ 12-pounders. |
| 2 | „ 9-pounders. |

Also, a supply of ammunition, small arms, spare stores, &c., as provided for vessels of a like character in the Imperial Navy.

To this must be added the cost of bringing the vessels out to the colony, amounting, with some extras, to £16,500.

The following is a return of the strength and establishment of the Victorian Land Forces brought down to the 31st October, 1886:—

LAND FORCES.

| Branch of Service. | Establishment. | Strength. |
|---|----------------|-----------|
| PERMANENT. | | |
| Head-Quarters Staff ... | 5 | 5 |
| Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.C. officers) ... | 31 | 32 |
| Victorian Artillery... .. | 160 | 154 |
| Permanent Section, Corps of Engineers ... | 20 | 20 |
| MILITIA. | | |
| Cavalry | 71 | 48 |
| Nordenfelt Battery | 26 | 19 |
| Field Artillery Brigade | 266 | 262 |
| Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade | 402 | 419 |
| „ „ 2nd „ | 327 | 321 |
| Submarine Mining Company Corps of Engineers ... | 62 | 57 |
| Field Company Corps of Engineers | 99 | 96 |
| Victorian Rifles, 1st Battalion | 501 | 451 |

LAND FORCES—*continued.*

| Branch of Service. | | | | | | | Establishment. | Strength. |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----------|
| <i>MILITIA—continued.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Victorian Rifles, 2nd Battalion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 501 | 493 |
| " " 3rd " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 403 | 380 |
| " " 4th " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 403 | 352 |
| Medical Department | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 15 |
| Unattached List | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| " " Medical Department | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Chaplains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Victorian Volunteer Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 802 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,293 | 4,010 |

GIFT OF £500.

A sum of £500 has been presented by the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., to be competed for by the naval and military forces of the colony. Regulations providing for spreading the expenditure of the amount over three years have been framed, prizes being offered not only for shooting, but for proficiency in drill and exercise, and for an essay on military subjects.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 221 clubs have been formed, consisting of 6,540 members, to whom 1,628 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 1,993,370 rounds have been purchased by clubs.

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs; also a trophy of the same value for competition by mounted rifles only. At the request of the Hon. the Minister of Defence, the Railway Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling free throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to drill musters and rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,000 Mounted Riflemen has been raised. These are drilled by itinerant instructors, and have more than reached the maximum number, many being refused on account of distance from instructor's round of drills. The corps get M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with exception of saddle, which each member supplies. The popularity of the force is immense.

CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet Companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. The Cadets are principally armed with Francotte rifles lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform of the State School Corps is a simple and inexpensive one, varying in the different battalions, and is worn as the ordinary school dress. Accoutrements, waist-belt and pouch, no cross-belt.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet Companies, for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Col. Sargood has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already three times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School, in December of the same year by the East Sandhurst State School, and in December, 1885, by the Chiltern State School.

Within the last twelve months the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. There are now 85 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,300 cadets)

in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the Regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but, from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps. This trophy was won last year by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda.

Recently the various Cadet Corps have been formed into battalions, as follow:—

No. 1 Battalion.—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Elmore, Taradale, Eaglehawk, Echuca, and Kangaroo Flat districts.

No. 2 Battalion.—The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, &c.

No. 3 Battalion.—Geelong district Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—Dandenong, Caulfield, South Yarra and Prahran—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 5 Battalion.—Ballarat, Carisbrook, Maryborough, Ararat—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 6 Battalion.—The Scotch and Wesley Colleges, the Try and Improvement Class, Toorak.

No. 7 Battalion.—The State and Grammar Schools, and Colleges in the Carlton District.

No. 8 Battalion.—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Williamstown, St. Kilda, West Melbourne, and Hotham.

No. 9 Battalion.—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Belfast, Warrnambool, Casterton, and Stawell.

In addition to the above, companies and detachments, not yet attached to battalions, have been formed at Chiltern, Bēechworth, Seymour, Sale, Violet Town, and Walhalla.

Ammunition is issued “free” annually, at the rate of 100 rounds Francotte ball cartridges for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The Battalions are to be commanded by an officer with the rank of captain, and to the other Cadet officers a lieutenant’s commission will be issued by the Governor in Council upon their passing the prescribed examinations.

The following are the salaries and allowances of the Naval and Military officers and non-commissioned officers who have come out from England for service in Victoria:—

NAVAL OFFICERS.

| Rank. | Pay from 1st July 1886. | | | Minimum. | | | Maximum. | Increment. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|----------|----|----|----------|---------------------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | |
| Naval Commandant ... | 800 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 800 | Nil. |
| Commander ... | 440 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 600 | £15 per ann. |
| Lieutenant ... | 400 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 400 | Nil. |
| Lieutenant ... | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 | Nil. |
| Sub-Lieutenant ... | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £10 per ann. |
| Chief Engineer ... | 380 | 10 | 0 | 330 | 0 | 0 | 450 | £10 10s. per annum. |
| Engineer ... | 297 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £7 10s. „ |
| Engineer ... | 252 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £7 10s. „ |
| Engineer ... | 234 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £7 10s. „ |
| Engineer ... | 227 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £7 10s. „ |
| Engineer ... | 214 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 300 | £7 10s. „ |
| Staff Surgeon ... | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | Nil. |
| Assistant Paymaster ... | 240 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 350 | £10 per ann. |
| Clerk ... | 90 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 200 | £10 „ |
| Chief Gunner ... | 240 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 240 | £5 „ |
| Chief Boatswain ... | 240 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 240 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 1st Class ... | 225 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 225 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 1st Class ... | 225 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 225 | £5 „ |
| Torpedo Instructor ... | 210 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 225 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 2nd Class ... | 192 | 10 | 0 | 182 | 10 | 0 | 200 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 2nd Class ... | 192 | 10 | 0 | 182 | 10 | 0 | 200 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 2nd Class ... | 160 | 2 | 6 | 155 | 2 | 6 | 200 | £5 „ |
| Gunner, 2nd Class ... | 160 | 2 | 6 | 155 | 2 | 6 | 200 | £5 „ |
| Carpenter, 2nd Class ... | 160 | 2 | 6 | 155 | 2 | 6 | 200 | £5 „ |
| | 6,332 | 7 | 6 | 5,860 | 7 | 6 | 7,305 | |

MILITARY OFFICERS.

| Grade. | | | | | Salaries. | Allowances. | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Quarters, or Allowance in lieu. | Forage. | Other Allowances |
| <i>Land Forces.</i> | | | | | £ | £ s. d. | £ | |
| Colonel | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 200 0 0 | 150 | ... |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 | Quarters | 75 | ... |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 700 | 150 0 0 | 75 | ... |
| Major | ... | ... | ... | ... | 700 | 150 0 0 | 75 | ... |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 700 | Quarters | 75 | ... |
| Captain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | 100 0 0 | 75 | ... |
| Sergeant-Major | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 36 10 0 | ... | Clothing |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 36 10 0 | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | 36 10 0 | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | Quarters | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | " | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | " | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | " | ... | " |
| Torpedo Artificer... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 54 15 0 | ... | " |
| Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 41 15 0 | ... | " |
| Total | | | | | 6,000 | 806 0 0 | 525 | |

The Defence scheme submitted to Parliament provided, for the Naval Forces, two officers and six non-commissioned officers—total, eight; and for the Land Forces, six officers, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates—total, nineteen. It will therefore be seen the numbers given in the scheme have not been reached.

The cost of bringing out from England the Military officers and non-commissioned officers and their wives and families was £1,706; and the cost of bringing out the wives and families of the Naval non-commissioned officers was £250—total, £1,956.

Defence
works.

1396. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

Progress of
the works.

1397. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., K.C.M.G., and is now being carried out under that of Major Rhodes, R.E. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on Point Franklin. During the last two years, a large sum of money has been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching com-

pletion. Both the artillery and torpedo defences have been considerably increased and a number of breech-loading guns have been mounted at selected points along the coast line.

1398. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1884-5. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery," "Militia," and "Naval Reserve," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £103 5s. 8d., £15 12s. 4d., and £21 6s. 10d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

| MILITARY EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | £ | £ |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Defence Office | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,171 |
| Head Quarters Staff—Salaries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,668 | |
| " " Allowances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 881 | 5,549 |
| Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,069 | |
| " " Allowances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,325 | 12,394 |
| Militia—Effective allowance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,954 | |
| " Pay of Cavalry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | |
| " " Artillery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,039 | |
| " " Rifles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,517 | |
| " " Engineers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 755 | |
| " " Medical officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 580 | |
| " Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,095 | |
| " Horsing, guns, and forage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,744 | |
| " Travelling expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 373 | |
| " Allowances for bands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | |
| " Railway transport, great-coats, and incidentals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,590 | 35,980 |
| Torpedo Corps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,687 |
| Cadet Corps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,283 | |
| " Warlike stores, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,162 | |
| " Incidentals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,503 | 9,948 |
| Purchase of Ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | |
| " Warlike stores | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,086 | 4,586 |
| Grant to Victorian Rifle Association | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 750 |
| Prizes to rifle clubs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275 |
| Defence works and buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79,990 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,518 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157,929 |
| NAVAL EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | |
| Naval Forces—Salaries and wages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,204 | |
| " Allowances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,412 | |
| " Stores and material, repairs, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,669 | 25,285 |
| Naval Reserve—Salaries and retainer fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,153 | |
| " Clothing and incidentals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,201 | 4,354 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,639 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187,568 |

NOTE.—In 1885-6, the total expenditure on Defences was £169,003, of which £137,887 was on the Land Forces, and £31,116 on the Naval Forces.

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1884, viz., 120 Artillery Corps, 2,304 Volunteers and Militia, and 204 Naval Reserve.

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1885.

1399. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-one years and a half will be found in the following table :—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1884-5.

| Year. | | | | Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence). | Naval Expenditure. | Total. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|--------------------|-----------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1854 and 1855 | ... | ... | ... | 287,973 | ... | 287,973 |
| 1856 to 1864 | ... | ... | ... | 758,000 | 123,000 | 881,000 |
| 1865 | ... | ... | ... | 38,434 | 7,743 | 46,177 |
| 1866 | ... | ... | ... | 47,647 | 14,453 | 62,100 |
| 1867 | ... | ... | ... | 64,606 | 17,243 | 81,849 |
| 1868 | ... | ... | ... | 58,873 | 19,061 | 77,934 |
| 1869 | ... | ... | ... | 34,200 | 12,672 | 46,872 |
| 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 37,102 | 10,570 | 47,672 |
| 1871 (6 months) | ... | ... | ... | 21,014 | 6,305 | 27,319 |
| 1871-2 | ... | ... | ... | 38,634 | 19,604 | 58,238 |
| 1872-3 | ... | ... | ... | 35,367 | 18,641 | 54,008 |
| 1873-4 | ... | ... | ... | 41,050 | 17,643 | 58,693 |
| 1874-5 | ... | ... | ... | 37,847 | 17,135 | 54,982 |
| 1875-6 | ... | ... | ... | 40,698 | 17,536 | 58,234 |
| 1876-7 | ... | ... | ... | 54,599 | 19,421 | 74,020 |
| 1877-8 | ... | ... | ... | 62,842 | 58,424 | 121,266 |
| 1878-9 | ... | ... | ... | 82,917 | 35,205 | 118,122 |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | ... | 60,420 | 33,359 | 93,779 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | ... | 57,117 | 21,616 | 78,733 |
| 1881-2 | ... | ... | ... | 59,589 | 21,845 | 81,434 |
| 1882-3 | ... | ... | ... | 145,064 | 41,344 | 186,408 |
| 1883-4 | ... | ... | ... | 205,596 | 25,442 | 231,038 |
| 1884-5 | ... | ... | ... | 157,929 | 29,639 | 187,568 |
| Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> * | | | | ... | 101,966 | 101,966 |
| Total ... | | | | 2,427,518 | 689,867 | 3,117,385 |
| Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally † | | | | | | 47,408 |
| Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre | | | | | | 139,683 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | | 3,304,476 |

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1400. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual

* The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.
† The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony. The last detachment of these troops was withdrawn in 1870. In 1884-5 the military expenditure was smaller by £48,000 than in 1883-4, but larger by £13,000 than in 1882-3, and considerably larger than in any other previous year, mainly owing to the large outlay of £80,000 towards the erection of defence works and buildings. The naval expenditure in 1884-5 was £4,200 more than in 1883-4, but was largely exceeded in the years 1882-3, 1879-80, 1878-9, and 1877-8.

1401. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.* Military
cadetships

1402. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.* Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

1403. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not Naval
cadetships.

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

be less than 12 or more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.*

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

1404. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in
obtaining
statistics of
religious
bodies.

1405. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

Clergy and
services.

1406. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1885, and the approximate number of religious services

* For latest regulations respecting naval cadetships for the colonies, containing full particulars of the clothing, books, and instruments required by cadets and of the examinations, &c., see *Government Gazette* of the 30th June, 1881.

performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years *:—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.

| Religious Denominations. | Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1885. | Approximate Number of Services Performed. | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------|------------|
| | | 1884. | 1885. | Increase.† |
| Church of England ... | 194 | 41,562 | 44,785 | 3,223 |
| Presbyterians ... | 191 | 48,892 | 44,442 | −4,450 |
| Methodists ... | 203 | 102,636 | 108,390‡ | 5,754 |
| Bible Christians ... | 35 | 10,468 | 10,955 | 487 |
| Independents ... | 54 | 14,000 | 14,000§ | ... |
| Baptists ... | 43 | 7,566 | 8,734 | 1,168 |
| Evangelical Lutherans | 14 | 3,338 | 3,350 | 12 |
| Welsh Calvinists ... | 5 | 416 | 1,166 | 750 |
| Church of Christ ... | 20 | 6,001 | 6,100 | 99 |
| Society of Friends ... | 1 | 364 | 208 | −156 |
| Moravians ... | 3 | 1,430 | 1,430 | ... |
| Protestants unattached | 10 | 1,913 | 1,956 | 43 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 130 | 62,183 | 66,820 | 4,637 |
| Unitarians ... | 1 | 42 | 104 | 62 |
| Swedenborgians ... | 1 | 170 | 118 | −52 |
| Catholic Apostolic ... | 16 | 1,420 | 1,360 | −60 |
| Christian Israelites ... | 2 | 156 | 157 | 1 |
| Spiritualists ... | ... | 104 | 71 | −33 |
| Jews ... | 8 | 1,335 | 1,408 | 73 |
| Total ... | 931 | 303,996 | 315,554 | 11,558 |

1407. In 1885, as compared with 1884, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Lutherans, the Baptists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, and the Jews ; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, Society of Friends, Swedenborgians, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Spiritualists. No returns were supplied by the Independents for the year 1885.

1408. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath :—

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.
† The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.
‡ The New Connection Methodists not having sent in returns for 1885, the figures for 1884 are embodied with those of the other Methodist denominations in this line.
§ No returns for 1885; therefore the figures for 1884 have been repeated.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION AND ATTENDANCE.

| Religious Denominations. | Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship. | | | Persons for whom there is accommodation. | | | Average Attendance at Principal Service. | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|-----------------|---|---------|-----------------|---|---------|-----------------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | In- crease.* | 1884. | 1885. | In- crease.* | 1884. | 1885. | In- crease.* |
| Church of England | 768 | 841 | 73 | 93,598 | 96,926 | 3,328 | 57,400 | 58,104 | 704 |
| Presbyterians ... | 906 | 904 | - 2 | 92,435 | 90,435 | - 2,000 | 74,145 | 74,252 | 107 |
| Methodists† ... | 962 | 1,157 | 195 | 135,948 | 137,902 | 1,954 | 65,973 | 66,800 | 827 |
| Bible Christians... | 154 | 142 | - 12 | 13,988 | 14,885 | 897 | 7,302 | 7,097 | - 205 |
| Independents‡ ... | 76 | 76 | ... | 17,400 | 17,400 | ... | 9,000 | 9,000 | ... |
| Baptists ... | 99 | 116 | 17 | 15,170 | 15,995 | 825 | 9,600 | 9,335 | - 265 |
| Evangelical Lu- therans ... | 48 | 49 | 1 | 4,850 | 4,870 | 20 | 2,710 | 2,860 | 150 |
| Welsh Calvinists | 4 | 5 | 1 | 950 | 1,120 | 170 | 373 | 600 | 227 |
| Church of Christ | 65 | 65 | ... | 8,026 | 8,150 | 124 | 3,526 | 3,600 | 74 |
| Society of Friends | 3 | 2 | - 1 | 230 | 200 | - 30 | 52 | 56 | 4 |
| Moravians ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 345 | 315 | - 30 | 137 | 136 | - 1 |
| Protestants unat- tached ... | 12 | 23 | 11 | 3,745 | 6,450 | 2,705 | 2,415 | 4,910 | 2,495 |
| Roman Catholics | 618 | 580 | - 38 | 109,976 | 112,975 | 2,999 | 81,270 | 86,776 | 5,506 |
| Unitarians ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 250 | 300 | 50 | 250 | 300 | 50 |
| Swedenborgians... | 2 | 2 | ... | 230 | 230 | ... | 90 | 90 | ... |
| Catholic Apostolic | 5 | 5 | ... | 460 | 460 | ... | 210 | 200 | - 10 |
| Christian Israelites | 1 | 1 | ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 | 85 | 15 |
| Spiritualists ... | 3 | 2 | - 1 | 1,250 | 660 | - 590 | 320 | 359 | 39 |
| Jews ... | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2,030 | 2,220 | 190 | 493 | 474 | - 19 |
| Total ... | 3,735 | 3,982 | 247 | 501,081 | 511,693 | 10,612 | 315,336 | 325,034 | 9,698 |

Increase or
decrease of
churches of
different
sects.

1409. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, and the Jews returned more, and the Presbyterians, Bible Christians, the Society of Friends, the Roman Catholics, and the Spiritualists returned fewer, church edifices in 1885 than in 1884; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, the Moravians, and the Spiritualists; and that the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal services were the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Moravians, the Catholic Apostolic, and the Jews. The condition of the Independents cannot be ascertained, as the information for 1885 was not furnished.

Total in-
crease or
decrease in
churches,
&c.

1410. As compared with the number in 1884, there was an increase of 247 in the number of church buildings, and of 10,612 in the accommodation; also of 11,558 in the number of services performed, and of 9,698 in average church attendance.

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

† See note (†) on previous page.

‡ See note (§) on previous page.

1411. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1884 and 1885:—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.

| Religious Denominations. | Sabbath Schools. | | | Teachers. | | | Average Attendance of Scholars. | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| | 1884. | 1885. | In-crease* | 1884. | 1885. | In-crease* | 1884. | 1885. | In-crease.* |
| Church of England | 406 | 431 | 25 | 3,530 | 3,480 | −50 | 28,712 | 27,903 | −809 |
| Presbyterians ... | 390 | 395 | 5 | 2,852 | 2,689 | −163 | 31,755 | 29,710 | −2,045 |
| Methodists † ... | 619 | 692 | 73 | 5,838 | 6,390 | 552 | 37,398 | 39,675 | 2,277 |
| Bible Christians ... | 80 | 87 | 7 | 775 | 821 | 46 | 4,576 | 4,835 | 259 |
| Independents ‡ ... | 82 | 82 | ... | 770 | 770 | ... | 7,400 | 7,400 | ... |
| Baptists ... | 63 | 69 | 6 | 647 | 663 | 16 | 5,362 | 4,981 | −381 |
| Evangelical Lu-therans ... | 20 | 19 | −1 | 67 | 66 | −1 | 759 | 747 | −12 |
| Welsh Calvinists... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 40 | 46 | 6 | 210 | 322 | 112 |
| Church of Christ... | 39 | 40 | 1 | 310 | 312 | 2 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 200 |
| Moravians ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 5 | 4 | −1 | 61 | 61 | ... |
| Protestants unat-tached ... | 9 | 12 | 3 | 122 | 181 | 59 | 1,131 | 1,627 | 496 |
| Roman Catholics... | 318 | 312 | −6 | 1,424 | 1,385 | −39 | 26,848 | 23,751 | −3,097 |
| Swedenborgians ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 50 | 50 | ... |
| Christian Israelites | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | −2 | 35 | 25 | −10 |
| Spiritualists ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 35 | 4 | 169 | 204 | 35 |
| Jews... ... | 7 | 5 | −2 | 21 | 15 | −6 | 348 | 175 | −173 |
| Total ... | 2,044 | 2,157 | 113 | 16,446 | 16,869 | 423 | 146,914 | 143,766 | −3,148 |

1412. As compared with the numbers in 1884, whilst the Sabbath schools increased by 113, and the teachers by 423, the scholars in average attendance decreased by 3,148. An increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, and the Spiritualists; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Lutherans, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews, and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, and the Christian Israelites.

1413. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 202,379, the proportion would be 71 per cent. as compared with 73½ per cent. in 1884.

* The minus sign (−) indicates decrease.

† See third footnote to table on page 665 ante.

‡ See fourth footnote on page 665 ante

Melbourne
University

1414. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000* annually out of the general revenue ; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution ; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor ; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100. The required number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council ; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1415. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

Date of
founding
University.

1416. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University
thrown open
to females.

1417. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted

* Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 was voted by Parliament in 1884, and £11,500 in 1885.

until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

1418. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the ^{University} Melbourne University :— fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination | 0 | 5 | 0 |

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course | 3 | 0 | 0 |
|--|---|---|---|

Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion of the course | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, same fee as would have been payable for attendance on the lectures. | | | |
| For each year for the degree of LL.B. | 24 | 0 | 0 |

These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| For examination for the degree of LL.D. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|---|---|

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|---|
| For matriculation and certificate thereof | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| For certificate of Civil Service examination | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| For any degree of Bachelor | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For any higher degree | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i> | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Wilson Hall. 1419. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative Council, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

Affiliated
colleges.

1420. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of only by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

Trinity
College.

1421. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to members of all religious denominations, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was founded in 1870, and was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. Even these additional rooms are now occupied, and a further extension of the buildings is urgently required. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

"Lectures on the subjects of the Arts, Law, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. A considerable part of these lectures are given in the evening, in order to meet the requirements of bank-clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for the University Examinations. The college provides students with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to lady students, and a large number have already availed themselves of this privilege.

"The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course in its chemical and biological laboratories.

* Further particulars will be found in the *Calendar of Trinity College* for 1887. G. Robertson or S. Mullen, Melbourne.

"Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Part I, and Chemistry (both practical and medical).

"During the year 1887, practical demonstrations will also be regularly given in Biology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology, and will form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes, &c., will be allowed to the students without extra charge.

"Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its students' library, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. About 250 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1886 there were over 70 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, open without restriction as to religion, age, or profession, for which examinations are held annually in the beginning of March. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are £50 per annum (first term, £18; second, £12; third, £20); and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£2 2s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

"A hall or hostel, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the immediate neighbourhood of the college buildings for the benefit of lady students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students."

1422. Ormond College is named after its founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

Ormond
College.

"The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, students' common-room, &c., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1886, there were in all 80 students attending the college lectures; of these 44 were resident students, 20 were theological, and the remainder were non-resident University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s. or £50, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £80 13s. to £61 15s. according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes during the session 1886 was 20.*

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar* and *Ormond College Calendar*.

Matricula-
tion exami-
nation.

1423. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee of his intention to matriculate and to continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,* English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

1424. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1425. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

1426. During the year 1885, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 1,101, viz., 779 males and 322 females; but of these, only 667 males and 287 females presented themselves for the matriculation. Of the males, 222, or 33 per cent., and of the females, 117, or 41 per cent., passed that examination. Of those who passed, 49 males and 66 females obtained honours;† viz., 22 males and 36 females

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

† See paragraph 1424 *ante*.

in one subject, 15 males and 22 females in two subjects, 5 males and 4 females in three subjects, 7 males and 3 females in four subjects, and 1 female in five subjects.

1427. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 339 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1885, only 154 matriculated, as against 173 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1885, the total number who matriculated was 2,241. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,* 11 of the persons who matriculated in 1885 were females.

1428. In 1885, 444 students attended lectures, as against 431 in 1884, and only 177 eleven years previously. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1885.

| Course of Lectures. | Number of Students attending Lectures. | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|--------|
| | Matriculated. | Non-matriculated. | Total. |
| Arts | 151 | 5 | 156 |
| Laws | 76 | 1 | 77 |
| Engineering | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Medicine | 198 | 2 | 200 |
| Total | 435 | 9 | 444 |

1429. In 1885, the number of graduates was 90, of whom 80 took direct and 10 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 80 in 1884, 64 in 1883, 73 in 1882, and 55 in 1881. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 11 in 1884, 10 in 1883, 7 in 1882, and 10 in 1881. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1885, also those in the year 1885 :—

* See paragraph 1417 *ante*.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1885.

| Degrees. | Prior to 1885. | | | During 1885. | | | Total. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|
| | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. | Direct. | <i>Ad eundem.</i> | Total. |
| Bachelor of Arts | 230 | 62 | 292 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 254 | 67 | 321 |
| Master of Arts ... | 119 | 98 | 217 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 126 | 102 | 228 |
| Bachelor of Medicine | 120 | 9 | 129 | 18 | ... | 18 | 138 | 9 | 147 |
| Doctor of Medicine | 22 | 69 | 91 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 70 | 95 |
| Master of Surgery | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bachelor of Surgery | 80 | 1 | 81 | 11 | ... | 11 | 91 | 1 | 92 |
| Bachelor of Laws | 107 | 6 | 113 | 7 | ... | 7 | 114 | 6 | 120 |
| Master of Laws ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 3 | ... | 3 | 12 | ... | 12 |
| Doctor of Laws ... | 6 | 14 | 20 | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Doctor of Music ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Bachelor of En- gineering ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Master of En- gineering ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 694 | 261 | 955 | 80 | 10 | 90 | 774 | 271 | 1,045 |

University
receipts and
expendi-
ture.

1430. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. An increase appears under each head :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Receipts from— | | | | Expenditure. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| | Government. | College Fees. | Other Sources. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1884 ... | 11,000 | 11,912 | 688 | 23,600 | 22,754 |
| 1885 ... | 20,500† | 12,009 | 4,967 | 37,476 | 25,581 |
| Increase ... | 9,500 | 97 | 4,279 | 13,876 | 2,827 |

State
schools.

1431. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 702; of these, 431 received 1 degree only, 216 received 2 degrees, 44 received 3 degrees, 9 received 4 degrees, and 2 received 5 degrees.

† This amount includes a special grant of £9,500, of which £6,000 was voted for apparatus.

scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1885.

| Year. | Number of Schools.* | Number of Instructors.† | Number of Scholars. | | | |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------|
| | | | Enrolled during the Year. | In Average Attendance. | Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡ | |
| 1872 | ... | 1,049 | 2,416 | 136,055 | 68,456 | 113,197 |
| 1873 | ... | 1,107 | 3,149 | 209,406 | 99,536 | 174,236 |
| 1874 | ... | 1,167 | 3,715 | 221,164 | 106,886 | 184,010 |
| 1875 | ... | 1,320 | 3,826 | 220,533 | 101,495§ | 183,484 |
| 1876 | ... | 1,498 | 3,772 | 231,560 | 106,758§ | 192,658 |
| 1877 | ... | 1,626 | 3,860 | 234,519 | 116,015 | 194,994 |
| 1878 ¶ | ... | 1,664 | 3,906 | 231,169 | 116,608 | 189,455 |
| 1879 | ... | 1,713 | 4,130 | 227,775 | 119,259 | 193,588 |
| 1880 | ... | 1,810 | 4,215 | 229,723 | 119,520 | 195,736 |
| 1881 | ... | 1,757 | 4,303 | 231,423 | 121,250 | 195,526 |
| 1882 | ... | 1,762 | 4,162 | 222,945 | 118,279 | 187,390 |
| 1883 | ... | 1,777 | 4,169 | 222,428 | 118,328 | 188,949 |
| 1884 | ... | 1,803 | 4,199 | 222,054 | 120,701 | 188,238 |
| 1885 | ... | 1,826 | 4,050 | 224,685 | 119,488 | 189,637 |

1432. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 23, but the number of instructors decreased by 149; and although the number of scholars on the rolls increased by 2,631, and the number of distinct scholars by 1,400, the number in average attendance fell off by 1,213.

1433. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 23, as just stated, is made up of 30 new day schools opened, less 7 night schools closed.

1434. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1431 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,¶ the

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, and 23 in 1885.

† Including workmistresses, who in 1885 numbered 524.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the principle adopted being to reduce the numbers on the rolls by the following percentages in the years named :—1872 to 1877, 16·8 per cent. on all descriptions of schools; 1878 and 1879, 16·163 per cent. for day schools and 43·65 per cent. for night schools; 1880, 13·6 per cent. for day schools and 33·0 per cent. for night schools; 1881, 14·48 per cent. for day schools and 49·42 per cent. for night schools; 1882, 15·1 per cent. for day schools and 47·14 per cent. for night schools; 1883, 14·55 for day schools and 36·81 for night schools; 1884, 14·45 for day schools, and 47·26 for night schools; 1885, 14·98 for day schools, and 43·10 for night schools.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

¶ With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.

¶ During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 15 per cent., and the total population by about 30 per cent.

following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1885.

| | Number. | Percentage. |
|---|---------|-------------|
| Schools | 777 | 74·07 |
| Instructors | 1,634 | 67·63 |
| Scholars on the rolls | 88,630 | 65·14 |
| „ in average attendance | 51,032 | 74·55 |
| Distinct children attending (estimated) | 76,440 | 67·53 |

Teachers,
1884 and
1885.

1435. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was a falling-off of 62 in the male and 87 in the female teachers, the figures showing a decrease in the male teachers of all grades except assistants, and a decrease in the female teachers of all grades except pupil-teachers, during the year :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Masters. | Assistants* | Pupil-teachers. | Total. | Mistresses. | Assistants. | Work-mistresses. | Pupil-teachers. | Total. |
| 1884 | ... | 1,348 | 180 | 248 | 1,776 | 413 | 627 | 556 | 827 | 2,423 |
| 1885 | ... | 1,304 | 184 | 226 | 1,714 | 388 | 581 | 521 | 846 | 2,336 |
| Increase | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| Decrease | ... | 44 | ... | 22 | 62 | 25 | 46 | 35 | ... | 87 |

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

1436. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand ; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years ; in New South Wales, from 6 to 14 ; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 ; in South Australia, from 7 to 13 ; in Tasmania, from 7 to 14 ; and in New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.†

Schools, teachers, and scholars in Australasian colonies.

1437. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1885 ; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

* Including 15 relieving teachers.
† For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-81, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Colony. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers. | Scholars in Average Attendance. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Number. | Number per 100 of the population. |
| Victoria | 1,826 | 3,529* | 119,488 | 12·25 |
| New South Wales | 2,046 | 3,502 | 100,462 | 10·79 |
| Queensland | 447 | 1,284 | 30,117 | 9·75 |
| South Australia | 472 | 1,021 | 27,005 | 8·62 |
| Western Australia | 77 | 108 | 2,333 | 6·85 |
| Total | 4,868 | 9,444 | 279,405 | 10·91 |
| Tasmania | 194 | 378 | 7,465 | 5·65 |
| New Zealand | 1,021 | 2,619 | 78,327 | 13·83† |
| Grand total | 6,083 | 12,441 | 365,197 | 11·20 |

1438. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is larger in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

1. New Zealand.

2. Victoria.

3. New South Wales.

4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.

6. Western Australia.

7. Tasmania.

1439. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but less than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Colony. | Number of Scholars— | | Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Enrolled during Year. | In Average Attendance. | |
| 1. Western Australia ... | 3,192 | 2,333 | 73·09 |
| 2. New Zealand ... | 141,298 | 78,327 | 55·43 |
| 3. South Australia ... | 49,664 | 27,005 | 54·38 |
| 4. Queensland ... | 55,772 | 30,117 | 54·00 |
| 5. Victoria ... | 224,685 | 119,488 | 53·18 |
| 6. New South Wales ... | 197,090 | 100,462 | 50·97 |
| 7. Tasmania ... | 15,418 | 7,465 | 48·42 |

* Exclusive of workmistresses, who numbered 521. It is believed, however, that these are included in the returns of the other colonies.
† This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

Ages of
State school
scholars.

1440. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1885, 219,737, or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 4,948, or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1885.

| Ages. | | | | Number of Children Enrolled. | | | Estimated population at each Age. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | In Day Schools. | In Night Schools. | Total. | |
| 3 years ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,843 | ... | 2,843 | 22,732 |
| 4 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,487 | ... | 9,487 | 21,098 |
| 5 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,962 | ... | 15,962 | 21,937 |
| 6 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,325 | ... | 20,325 | 23,118 |
| 7 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,839 | ... | 21,839 | 22,781 |
| 8 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,872 | ... | 21,872 | 22,614 |
| 9 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,489 | ... | 22,489 | 22,448 |
| 10 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,111 | ... | 22,111 | 22,061 |
| 11 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,857 | ... | 20,857 | 21,787 |
| 12 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,959 | 432 | 20,391 | 21,817 |
| 13 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,587 | 1,156 | 18,743 | 22,361 |
| 14 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,290 | 1,334 | 14,624 | 23,392 |
| 15 „ ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,202 | 1,089 | 8,291 | 21,841 |
| 16 to 18 years | ... | ... | ... | 2,814 | 760 | 3,574 | 16,517* |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 1,100 | 177 | 1,277 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 219,737 | 4,948 | 224,685 | 306,504 |
| Total, 6 to 15 years | | | | 180,329 | 2,922 | 183,251 | 202,379 |

School
attendance
at various
ages.

1441. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is more than 19,000 ; also, that between the ages of 6 and 13 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 14 the difference is considerable. The close agreement between the enrolments and the numbers living between 8 and 12 years will be readily noticed ; whilst at 9 and 10 years of age the former even exceeded the latter. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is that given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each such school ; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

Ages of
distinct
children in
State
schools.

1442. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to†—to allow for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

* Age 16 to 17 only.

† See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 675 ante.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1885.

| Ages. | Distinct Children Attending— | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Day Schools. | | Night Schools. | | Total. | |
| | Number | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. | Number. | Per-centage. |
| Under 6 years ... | 24,175 | 12·94 | ... | ... | 24,175 | 12·75 |
| 6 to 15 „ ... | 154,088 | 82·48 | 1,725 | 61·26 | 155,813 | 82·16 |
| 15 years and upwards... | 8,558 | 4·58 | 1,091 | 38·74 | 9,649 | 5·09 |
| Total ... | 186,821 | 100·00 | 2,816 | 100·00 | 189,637 | 100·00 |

1443. In the State schools, boys exceed girls; and the proportion, viz.— 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former—has not varied in the last two years. In 1885, however, there was a falling-off in the average attendance of scholars of both sexes, as is shown in the following table :—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1884 AND 1885.

| Year. | Scholars in Average Attendance. | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1884 ... | 62,847 | 57,854 | 120,701 |
| 1885 ... | 62,196 | 57,292 | 119,488 |
| Decrease ... | 651 | 562 | 1,213 |

1444. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that in 1885 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from 71 to 72 per cent. of those attending in the June, March, and December quarters to 77 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being 73 per cent. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1885; also the average for the year :—

State school attendance.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1885.

| Quarter ended. | Number who Attended School. | | Percentage who Completed 30 days' Attendance. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total in each Quarter. | For at least 30 days in each Quarter. | |
| 31st March ... | 172,592 | 123,343 | 71·46 |
| 30th June ... | 174,031 | 123,437 | 70·92 |
| 30th September ... | 175,791 | 135,805 | 77·25 |
| 31st December ... | 172,424 | 124,058 | 71·94 |
| Average ... | 173,709 | 126,660 | 72·91 |

Reasons for
non-attend-
ance.

1445. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 48,366 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 10,862 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 7,840 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school; and 4,049 on account of having been educated up to the standard, whilst 6,840 were excusable on account of sickness, and 10,321 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 8,454 or to 4·9 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3·7 per cent.

Pupils who
have passed
the standard.

1446. In 1885, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 7,667, or less by about 300 than in 1884, in which year the number passing was less by 2,000 than in 1883. The falling-off during the last two years is ascribed to the increased stringency with which the examinations were conducted. During the 13 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 83,895 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions
for non-
attendance
at school.

1447. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 6,582 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1885, with the result that 5,933 convictions were obtained, whilst in 439 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 210 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,874, also costs amounting to £376. Nearly three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free
subjects.

1448. In 1885, military drill was taught in 196 schools to 12,051 pupils, and in 5 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 335 pupils; singing was taught in 237 schools, by 27 visiting teachers and 99 members of the ordinary staff, to 35,199 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 193 schools, to 22,896 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Extra
subjects.

1449. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1885 was 185, as against as many as 204 in 1884, and the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £3,749, as against £4,496 in 1884. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in most of the important subjects, such as French, Latin, mathematics, bookkeeping, physiology,

physics, mensuration, and history; those studying the last three having decreased one-half. The falling-off in the three first-named subjects is probably accounted for by the circumstance that these subjects are now no longer required of scholars competing for exhibitions.* The following is a list of the subjects and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1885 :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885.

| | | | | | | Pupils. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Advanced English | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| French | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 769 |
| German | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Latin ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 894 |
| Greek ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Euclid ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 806 |
| Geometry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Algebra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,212 |
| Mensuration | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| Bookkeeping | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,978 |
| History | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Natural Science... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Physiology | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Physics | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| Physical Geography | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Shorthand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Ornamental Printing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

1450. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the University. The subjects for examination have hitherto included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects ; but it has recently been decided that in future the subjects of examination for exhibitions shall be those of the free programme only, so as to place all children attending State schools on an equal footing.† In 1885 there were 56 candidates for the State school exhibitions; and in 1886 there were 23 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 33 at various approved grammar schools.

1451. In addition to the eleven scholarships, it has recently been decided to award scholarships annually to 200 pupils of State schools, to be selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, all being under 15 years of age. Each scholarship will be of the value of £10 tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at and obtains favorable reports annually from the authorities of one of the

See next paragraph.

† See Education Report, 1884–5, page xiv.

public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Sandhurst, or Geelong, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school to be approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The subjects for competitive examination are to be spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; and to these, after 1886, history and elementary science are to be added.

Expenditure
on State
education.

1452. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1884-5 and 1885-6. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Office Staff † | 16,589 | 16,922 | 333 | ... |
| Inspection ‡ | 15,797 | 17,457 | 1,660 | ... |
| Teachers' Salaries | 307,787 | 335,155 | 27,368 | ... |
| „ payments on Results | 107,128 | 120,897 | 13,769 | ... |
| Singing | 7,308 | 7,026 | ... | 282 |
| Drawing | 4,208 | 4,255 | 47 | ... |
| Drill and gymnastics | 2,903 | 2,941 | 38 | ... |
| Bonuses | 4,619 | 4,773 | 154 | ... |
| Training Institute § | 5,366 | 3,546 | ... | 1,820 |
| Stores, books, and requisites | 4,961 | 4,818 | ... | 143 |
| Maintenance expenses of schools | 31,584 | 32,811 | 1,227 | ... |
| Compulsory clause | 11,885 | 8,228 | ... | 3,657 |
| Exhibitions | 1,915 | 1,837 | ... | 78 |
| Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting | 293 | 154 | ... | 139 |
| Boards of Advice | 576 | 843 | 267 | ... |
| Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c. | 13,036 | 13,235 | 199 | ... |
| Rent of Buildings, &c. | 2,400 | 2,700 | 300 | ... |
| Other expenditure | 1,307 | 2,738 | 1,431 | ... |
| Extra subjects ¶ | 4,496 | 3,749 | ... | 747 |
| Total exclusive of cost of Buildings | 544,158 | 584,085 | 39,927 ** | ... |
| Buildings—Cost of erection of | 81,935 | 73,550 | ... | 8,385 |
| Grand Total | 626,093 | 657,635 | 31,542 ** | ... |

* For a summary of the expenditure on State Education for a series of years, see table following paragraph 232 *ante*.

† Including temporary clerical assistance.

‡ Including travelling expenses.

§ Including allowance for board of students.

|| Consisting of teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1884-5 to £1,136 and £171 respectively; and in 1885-6 to £2,588 and £150.

¶ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1884 and 1885.

** Net increase.

1453. In view of the large sums the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be only 7½d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 5d. Amount paid for extra subjects.

1454. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1885, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction of school buildings is excluded in all cases, but the departmental expenses are included in the figures for Victoria and New Zealand, and probably also in those for the other colonies:— Cost of instruction in Australasian colonies.

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Colony. | Amount contributed by the State. | Fees paid by Scholars, &c. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ... | 580,336† | 3,749‡ | 584,085* |
| New South Wales ... | 663,697 | 58,926 | 722,623 |
| Queensland ... | 123,764 | ... | 123,764 |
| South Australia ... | 96,685 | 24,798 | 121,483 |
| Western Australia ... | 10,044 | 1,445 | 11,489 |
| Total ... | 1,474,526 | 88,918 | 1,563,444 |
| Tasmania ... | 25,710 | 8,030 | 33,740 |
| New Zealand ... | 300,759 | 30,818§ | 331,577 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,800,995 | 127,766 | 1,928,761 |

1455. The large amount paid by New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, will be at once noticed. Although the average number of scholars under instruction in that colony was fewer by 19,026, or 16 per cent., than the number in Victoria (as was shown in a previous table||), the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £138,538, or by 24 per cent. Large amount paid in New South Wales.

1456. Exclusive of expenditure on the erection of State school buildings, the total cost in 1885 per scholar in average attendance at State schools was between £4 and £5 in all the colonies except New South Cost of instruction per scholar in each colony.

* Exclusive of cost of erection of State school buildings. See table following paragraph 1452 ante.

† The figures, being for the calendar year 1885, instead of for the financial year 1884-5, departmental expenses being also excluded, differ from those in the previous table.

‡ For extra subjects only.

§ This amount is made up of £29,762 derived from education reserves, only £360 fees paid by scholars, and £696 from other local sources.

|| See table following paragraph 1437 ante.

Wales, where it was over £5. In Victoria it was £4 17s. 9d. per scholar, or lower than in New South Wales or Western Australia, but higher than in any of the other colonies. Of the total cost, as much as £1 1s. 6d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 18s. 4d. in South Australia, and about 12s. in New South Wales and Western Australia, whilst in New Zealand nearly 8s. was derived from education reserves; on the other hand, in Victoria almost the whole amount, and in Queensland the whole amount, was provided direct from the public revenue. The following table shows the average cost of instruction per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

| Colony. | | Cost of Instruction per Scholar in average attendance. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----------|----|----|
| | | Paid by State. | | | Paid by Parents, &c. | | | . Total. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1. New South Wales | ... | 6 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 2. Western Australia | ... | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| 3. Victoria | ... | 4 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7* | 4 | 17 | 9 |
| 4. Tasmania | ... | 3 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| 5. South Australia | ... | 3 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 11 |
| 6. New Zealand | ... | 3 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 10† | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 7. Queensland | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | | | 4 | 2 | 2 |

1457. In regard to the net cost to the State of instruction per head of population, New South Wales still stands at the head of the list, the amount being 14s. 3d., and Tasmania stands at the bottom with only 3s. 11d. Victoria occupies the second place, the amount per head being 11s. 11d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST TO STATE OF INSTRUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

| | | | | | Amount paid per head of Population. | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| | | | | | s. | d. |
| 1. New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 |
| 2. Victoria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 |
| 3. New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 7 |
| 4. Queensland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 |
| 5. South Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 |
| 6. Western Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 11 |
| 7. Tasmania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 11 |

* For extra subjects only.
† Principally derived from education reserves. See footnote (§) on previous page.

1458. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance is £5 5s. 7d., and the cost per head of population is 11s. 6d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £4 18s. 8d., and the cost per head of population is 11s.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

1459. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted to public instruction are smaller than in some of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

1460. About the middle of 1886 the Department of Education possessed 1,853 school-houses, having accommodation for 172,286 children; also 1,353 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,023 were attached to, and 330 were detached from, the school-houses. The following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed:—

State School buildings held in fee simple.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1886.

| Materials. | School-houses. | | Number of Teachers' Residences. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Number. | Accommodation. | |
| Brick or stone | 450 | 98,668 | 89 |
| Wood or other light material ... | 1,382 | 66,006 | 1,252 |
| Part brick or stone, part wood ... | 21 | 7,612† | 12 |
| Total | 1,853 | 172,286 | 1,353 |

1461. In addition to the above, which are the property of the State, 192 buildings are held on lease by the department for school purposes. The aggregate rent paid for these is £2,732 per annum.

State school buildings rented.

1462. Under the "Public Service Act 1883" (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each:—

Classification of schools.

* See tables following paragraph 1486 et seq. post.
† Of which 5,584 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 2,028 of the wooden portion.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | Average Attendance of Scholars. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| First Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | Over 700 |
| Second Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 to 700 |
| Third Class (Subdivision A) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 to 400 |
| (Subdivision B) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 to 250 |
| Fourth Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 to 150 |
| Fifth Class | ... | ... | ... | ... | Under 50 |

Classifica-
tion and
salaries of
teachers.

1463. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honors or certificates they hold, and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honors, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honors, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270.

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say :—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as "junior assistants" receive no increment.

Female teachers.—The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less those of male teachers, as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

NOTE.—In addition to the fixed salary, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|---|------|--------|
| Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50 ; Females £40 per annum. | | | | | | |
| " | " | II. | " | " | 40 ; | " 32 " |
| " | " | III. | " | " | 30 ; | " 24 " |
| " | " | IV. | " | " | 20 ; | " 16 " |
| Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum. | | | | | | |

1464. It is claimed for the Public Service Act that it has introduced, in the institution of a classified roll, a system whereby every teacher can ascertain his actual position in the service, and can form an estimate of his prospect of promotion ; also that it provides that promotion shall be dependent solely upon good conduct, proved ability, industry, and length of service ; that it secures teachers from the frequent fluctuations of income, to which they were liable when salaries were made to vary with slight changes in the attendance at their schools ; and that a teacher is enabled to advance from the lower to the higher positions in the service with less changing of schools, and, therefore, with less inconvenience and expense than was necessary under the former system.*

Advantages to teachers under new Act.

1465. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1885, and their classification under the “ *Public Service Act 1883* ” :—

Teachers of each class.

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1885.

| Classification. | Head Teachers. | | Assistants. | | Pupil-teachers. | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Males | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| First class | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 280 |
| Second class | 36 | ... | ... | 28 | 62 | 202 |
| Third class | 93 | ... | 37 | 5 | 37 | 163 |
| Fourth class | 339 | 5 | 36 | 73 | 55 | 201 |
| Fifth class | 800 | 383 | 84† | 240 | ... | ... |
| Juniors | ... | ... | 27 | 235 | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,304 | 388 | 184 | 581 | 226 | 846 |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 521 sewing-mistresses.

1466. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the fourteen years, 1873 to 1886 :—

Private schools, 1873 to 1886.

* See Education Report 1884-5, page xvi.

† Including 15 relieving teachers.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1886.

| Year.* | | | Number of Schools. | Number of Instructors. | Number of Scholars. † |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1873 | ... | ... | 888 | 1,841 | 24,781 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | 653 | 1,446 | 18,428 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | 610 | 1,509 | 22,448 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | 565 | 1,511 | 27,481 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 645 | 1,646 | 28,847 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 530 | 1,457 | 28,422 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | 585 | 1,656 | 35,873 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | 568 | 1,587 | 34,824 |
| 1881 (Census) | ... | ... | 643 | 1,516 | 28,134 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | 645 | 1,553 | 34,062 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 655 | 1,551 | 34,443 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | 670 | 1,638 | 35,773 |
| 1885 ‡ | ... | ... | 655 | 1,635 | 35,115 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | 665 | 1,645 | 34,787 |

Private
schools, 1873
and 1886,
compared.

1467. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 223 in the number of private schools, and of 196 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 10,000 in the number of scholars.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

1468. For the last ten years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination ; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the ten years :—

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in the month of March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of March.

‡ The Education Report for 1885-6 gives a return of 680 private schools, and in these there were said to be 43,352 scholars, or 8,565 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is accounted for by the fact that 15 of the schools appearing in the returns of the Education Department have been reported by the municipal collectors of statistics as *closed*. It is probable they were in existence for only a portion of the year. With reference to the scholars, it is likely that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1886.

| Year ended March. | Total. | Religious Denomination. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | | Church of England. | Presbyterian. | Wesleyan. | Independent. | Lutheran. | Protestant (undefined). | Roman Catholic. | Jewish. | Other Sects.* | Not any, or not stated. |
| SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1877 | 645 | 41 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 111 | 2 | ... | 472 |
| 1878 | 530 | 47 | 4 | 7 | ... | 3 | 7 | 115 | 4 | ... | 343 |
| 1879 | 585 | 62 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 179 | 3 | 2 | 320 |
| 1880 | 568 | 75 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 163 | 2 | 2 | 310 |
| 1881 (Census) ... | 643 | 57 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 187 | 3 | 1 | 352 |
| 1882 | 645 | 58 | 8 | 3 | ... | 3 | 14 | 180 | 2 | 2 | 375 |
| 1883 | 655 | 61 | 8 | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 175 | 2 | 4 | 396 |
| 1884 | 670 | 56 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | 182 | 2 | 3 | 406 |
| 1885 | 655 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 172 | 2 | 2 | 411 |
| 1886 | 665 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 182 | 2 | 3 | 424 |
| TEACHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1877 | 1,646 | 159 | 46 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 338 | 10 | ... | 1,049 |
| 1878 | 1,457 | 210 | 32 | 19 | ... | 4 | 10 | 345 | 13 | ... | 824 |
| 1879 | 1,656 | 242 | 43 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 539 | 11 | 2 | 795 |
| 1880 | 1,587 | 270 | 50 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 473 | 7 | 4 | 758 |
| 1881 (Census) ... | 1,516 | 146 | 50 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 33 | 544 | 13 | 3 | 699 |
| 1882 | 1,553 | 161 | 43 | 12 | ... | 3 | 25 | 537 | 8 | 3 | 761 |
| 1883 | 1,551 | 185 | 46 | 22 | ... | 5 | ... | 527 | 10 | 7 | 749 |
| 1884 | 1,638 | 177 | 52 | 20 | 2 | 5 | ... | 555 | 9 | 7 | 811 |
| 1885 | 1,635 | 154 | 51 | 22 | 2 | 4 | ... | 514 | 11 | 5 | 872 |
| 1886 | 1,645 | 162 | 35 | 24 | 4 | 4 | ... | 527 | 11 | 5 | 873 |
| SCHOLARS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1877 | 28,847 | 1,491 | 612 | 221 | 20 | 68 | 338 | 13,430 | 270 | ... | 12,397 |
| 1878 | 28,422 | 1,730 | 638 | 333 | ... | 142 | 123 | 15,631 | 293 | ... | 9,532 |
| 1879 | 35,873 | 2,055 | 744 | 314 | 22 | 183 | 57 | 23,225 | 231 | 30 | 9,012 |
| 1880 | 34,824 | 2,200 | 793 | 327 | 23 | 108 | 69 | 22,514 | 190 | 56 | 8,544 |
| 1881 (Census) ... | 28,134 | 1,582 | 836 | 248 | 13 | 206 | 449 | 16,430 | 276 | 26 | 8,068 |
| 1882 | 34,062 | 1,596 | 947 | 199 | ... | 121 | 380 | 20,377 | 196 | 65 | 10,181 |
| 1883 | 34,443 | 2,061 | 914 | 319 | ... | 170 | ... | 20,340 | 178 | 113 | 10,348 |
| 1884 | 35,773 | 1,996 | 1,010 | 288 | 18 | 142 | ... | 21,019 | 180 | 87 | 11,033 |
| 1885 | 35,115 | 1,728 | 1,019 | 363 | 28 | 126 | ... | 20,369 | 173 | 93 | 11,216 |
| 1886 | 34,787 | 1,466 | 799 | 387 | 39 | 129 | ... | 20,315 | 133 | 118 | 11,401 |

1469. By the figures relating to 1886 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 241 private schools or 36 per cent., employing 772 instructors or 47 per cent., and educating 23,386 children or 67 per cent., of the

Proportion
of denomi-
national
schools.

* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; and in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars.

total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,315 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 87 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion
of other
children
educated
by each
sect.

1470. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

CHILDREN OF EACH SECT ATTENDING PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS ON CENSUS DAY, 1881.

| Religious Denomination. | Children at School Age (6 to 15 years). | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Total Number of each Denomination living (3rd April, 1881). | Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April, 1881). | |
| | | Number. | Percentage of Total Number living. |
| Church of England ... | 68,202 | 988 | 1·45 |
| Presbyterian ... | 29,848 | 491 | 1·65 |
| Wesleyan ... | 24,270 | 138 | ·57 |
| Independent ... | 4,431 | 13 | ·29 |
| Lutheran ... | 1,816 | 199 | 10·96 |
| Roman Catholic... | 49,982 | 13,442 | 26·89 |
| Jewish ... | 1,000 | 248 | 24·80 |

Proportions
educated
by Roman
Catholics,
Jews, and
Lutherans.

1471. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Teachers in
private
schools.

1472. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1886 were fewer by 20, but the female teachers were more numerous by 30 than those in 1885, the result being a net increase of 10. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

* See paragraph 1490 *et seq. post.*

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year. | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 449 | 1,186 | 1,635 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | 429 | 1,216 | 1,645 |
| Increase | | | | ... | 30 | 10 |
| Decrease | | | | 20 | ... | ... |

1473. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1886 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars.
" not attached " " " 13 "

1474. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 9 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 39 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 9 scholars.
" Jews ... " " 12 "
" Wesleyans ... " " 16 "
" Presbyterians ... " " 23 "
" Lutherans ... " " 32 "
" Roman Catholics " " 39 "

1475. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1476. In 1886, as compared with 1885, there was a decrease of 555 in the number of boys, but an increase of 227 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year. | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | 17,090 | 18,025 | 35,115 |
| 1886 | ... | ... | ... | 16,535 | 18,252 | 34,787 |
| Increase | | | | ... | 227 | ... |
| Decrease | | | | 555 | ... | 328 |

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 34.
2 X 2

Proportion
of male to
female
scholars.

1477. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys. The proportion fell from 114 girls to every 100 boys in 1884 to 105 to every 100 in 1885, but rose again to 110 to every 100 in 1886. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Ages of
scholars.

1478. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1885.

| Ages. | State Schools. (Distinct Children.) | Private Schools. | Total. |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|---------|
| Under 6 years ... | 24,175 | 4,636 | 28,811 |
| 6 to 15 years (school age) | 155,813 | 26,630 | 182,443 |
| 15 years and upwards ... | 9,649 | 3,521 | 13,170 |
| Total | 189,637 | 34,787 | 224,424 |

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1479. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 10 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

Scholars,
1885.

1480. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1885 may be stated as follows :—

Being educated—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| In State schools (distinct children) | ... | ... | 189,637 |
| In private schools | ... | ... | 34,787 |
| In industrial and reformatory schools | ... | ... | 381 |
| At home (census figures) | ... | ... | 11,547 |
| Total | ... | ... | 236,352 |

Scholars at
school age.

1481. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1885.

Being educated—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| In State schools | ... | ... | 155,813 |
| In private schools | ... | ... | 26,630 |
| In industrial and reformatory schools | ... | ... | 265 |
| At home (census figures) | ... | ... | 5,800 |
| Total | ... | ... | 188,508 |

* See paragraph 1443 *ante*.

1482. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1885 was 202,379. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1885.

| | Numbers. | Per cent. |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Being educated ... | 188,508 | 93·15 |
| Not being educated ... | 13,871 | 6·85 |
| Total at school age ... | 202,379 | 100·00 |

1483. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 188,508 children, or over 93 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 155,813, or 83 per cent., were at State schools. These are the “distinct children,” whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 98,000,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 130,700, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 71,700.

Proportion of children being educated.

1484. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 27 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1885.†

Proportion of children not attending full time.

1485. Five of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review:—

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

* Eighty-two per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

† See paragraph 1444 *ante*.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1885.

| Name of Institution. | Religious Denomination. | Amount received towards Building in former Years. | Number of Masters. | Number of Scholars. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | £ | | |
| Grammar School, Melbourne | Church of England | 13,784 | 13 | 217 |
| Scotch College, „ | Presbyterian Church | 6,445 | 10 | 299 |
| Wesley „ „ | Wesleyan Methodist | 2,769 | 9 | 150 |
| St. Patrick's „ „ | Roman Catholic ... | 10,002 | 8 | 126 |
| St. Francis Xavier College, Kew | „ ... | ... | 11 | 120 |
| Grammar School, Geelong ... | Church of England | 7,000 | 8 | 89 |
| | Total ... | 40,000 | 59 | 1,001 |

Education at school age, 1881.

1486. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

| | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--|
| Could read | ... | ... | 92,362 | ... | 92,489 | |
| Could write | ... | ... | 82,714 | ... | 83,708 | |
| Could not read | ... | ... | 5,360 | ... | 4,768 | |

Education at school age, 1871 and 1881.

1487. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College there are two scholarships, each of the value of 20 guineas, open to boys under 15, tenable at the college for one year; one scholarship of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for two years; one of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also one of the annual value of 20 guineas, tenable for two years, and one of the same value, tenable for one year, open to those boys only who have already passed the matriculation examination from the college. In connexion with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship"—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two "Walter Powell Scholarships," founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the "Waugh," the "Eggleston," and "Corrigan" scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1881.

| Educational Attainment. | Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years). | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Boys. | | Girls. | | Both. | |
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1871. | 1881. | 1871. | 1881. |
| Could read ... | 8,955 | 9,451 | 9,045 | 9,510 | 9,000 | 9,481 |
| Could write ... | 7,072 | 8,464 | 7,124 | 8,607 | 7,098 | 8,535 |
| Could not read ... | 1,045 | 549 | 955 | 490 | 1,000 | 519 |

1488. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent. Improve-
ment in ten
years.

1489. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter. Education of
boys and
girls.

1490. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :— Education of
children of
different
denomina-
tions, 1881.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

| Religious Denomination. | Numbers at the School Age who— | | | Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who— | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | Could Read. | Could Write. | Could not Read. | Could Read. | Could Write. | Could not Read. |
| Church of England ... | 63,211 | 57,431 | 3,327 | 9,500 | 8,631 | 500 |
| Presbyterians ... | 28,218 | 25,633 | 1,135 | 9,614 | 8,733 | 386 |
| Methodists ... | 25,808 | 23,664 | 949 | 9,645 | 8,844 | 355 |
| Bible Christians ... | 1,677 | 1,543 | 53 | 9,694 | 8,919 | 306 |
| Independents ... | 4,193 | 3,900 | 145 | 9,666 | 8,990 | 334 |
| Baptists ... | 4,219 | 3,913 | 160 | 9,635 | 8,936 | 365 |
| Lutherans ... | 1,658 | 1,529 | 115 | 9,352 | 8,624 | 648 |
| Other Protestants ... | 1,710 | 1,589 | 77 | 9,569 | 8,892 | 431 |
| Total Protestants ... | 130,694 | 119,202 | 5,961 | 9,564 | 8,723 | 436 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 45,630 | 40,053 | 3,306 | 9,325 | 8,185 | 675 |
| Jews ... | 954 | 920 | 33 | 9,666 | 9,321 | 334 |
| Residue ... | 3,310 | 2,953 | 257 | 9,280 | 8,279 | 720 |
| Grand Total ... | 180,588 | 163,128 | 9,557 | 9,500 | 8,577 | 500 |

* This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow:—Members of the Church of England, 1,664; Presbyterians, 495; Methodists, 511; Bible Christians, 46; Independents, 93; Baptists, 101; Lutherans, 43; Other Protestants, 48; Roman Catholics, 1,043; Jews, 13; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

Denomina-
tions
compared.

1491. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned ; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

Education of
children of
different
denomina-
tions, 1861-1881.

1492. Prior to the passing of the present Education Act, which defined the school age as that between 6 and 15 years, the period between 5 and 15 years was accepted as the school age ; therefore to compare the education of children of adherents of the different sects, as returned in 1881, with similar information obtained from previous censuses, it has been necessary to add the year 5 to 6 to the grouping in the last table ; the degree of education shown, viz., that of children between 5 and 15, being naturally not quite so high as that there indicated. This being done, the result has been embodied in the following table, the figures being placed side by side with similar figures derived from the census returns of 1871 and 1861 :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
AT LAST THREE CENSUSES.

| Religious Denominations. | Proportion per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who— | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Could Read. | | | Could Write. | | | Could not Read. | | |
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. |
| Church of England ... | 7,703 | 8,446 | 9,095 | 4,751 | 6,438 | 8,043 | 2,297 | 1,554 | 905 |
| Presbyterians ... | 8,202 | 8,700 | 9,245 | 5,009 | 6,658 | 8,142 | 1,798 | 1,300 | 755 |
| Methodists ... | 8,777 | 8,972 | 9,281 | 5,697 | 6,895 | 8,239 | 1,223 | 1,028 | 719 |
| Bible Christians ... | 9,020 | 9,014 | 9,297 | 5,490 | 6,766 | 8,224 | 980 | 986 | 703 |
| Independents ... | 8,785 | 9,083 | 9,253 | 6,112 | 7,494 | 8,379 | 1,215 | 917 | 747 |
| Baptists ... | 8,699 | 9,000 | 9,234 | 6,023 | 7,314 | 8,353 | 1,301 | 1,000 | 766 |
| Lutherans ... | 6,491 | 7,877 | 8,922 | 4,529 | 6,539 | 8,131 | 3,509 | 2,123 | 1,078 |
| Other Protestants ... | 8,194 | 8,987 | 9,143 | 6,032 | 7,479 | 8,323 | 1,806 | 1,013 | 857 |
| Total Protestants... | 8,029 | 8,648 | 9,174 | 5,038 | 6,659 | 8,130 | 1,971 | 1,352 | 826 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 6,923 | 7,909 | 8,881 | 4,124 | 5,643 | 7,584 | 3,077 | 2,091 | 1,119 |
| Jews ... | 8,285 | 8,983 | 9,280 | 6,303 | 7,805 | 8,781 | 1,715 | 1,017 | 720 |
| Residue ... | 7,272 | 8,201 | 8,595 | 4,842 | 5,614 | 7,302 | 2,728 | 1,799 | 1,405 |
| Grand total ... | 7,790 | 8,464 | 9,088 | 4,858 | 6,398 | 7,977 | 2,210 | 1,536 | 912 |

Improve-
ment in all
denomina-
tions.

1493. Every one of the denominations shows a satisfactory improvement from census to census, the advancement of all during the twenty years ended with 1881 being most encouraging. Even the Roman Catholic children, who at the date of the census under review were

still less educated than those of the members of any other denomination, showed an amount of education which ten years previously was only surpassed by a few of the best instructed sects.

1494. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.* In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this colony. All of the colonies, however, published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

Education of children in Australasian colonies.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who— | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|
| | Could Read. | Could Write. | Could not Read. |
| 1. Victoria | 9,088 | 7,977 | 912 |
| 2. New Zealand | 8,254 | 6,851 | 1,746 |
| 3. South Australia | 8,138 | 6,956 | 1,862 |
| 4. Queensland | 8,082 | 6,676 | 1,918 |
| 5. New South Wales | 7,832 | 6,495 | 2,168 |
| 6. Western Australia | 7,809 | 6,075 | 2,191 |
| 7. Tasmania | 7,632 | 6,160 | 2,368 |

1495. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia ; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

Colonies compared.

1496. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

Adult education, 1881.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1881.

| | | | Males. | | | | Females. |
|----------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Could read | ... | ... | 263,830 | ... | ... | ... | 236,380 |
| Could write | ... | ... | 256,315 | ... | ... | ... | 223,901 |
| Could not read | ... | ... | 9,238 | ... | ... | ... | 8,867 |

* The prescribed school age is in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia from 7 to 13 years, in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

Adult
education,
1871 and
1881.

1497. Education amongst adults was more general in 1881 than in 1871. This is especially the case as regards female education, the improvement in which is very striking. The following table shows the number of male and female adults, per 10,000 living, able to read and to write, and unable to read, at the two periods :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS, 1871 AND 1881.

| Educational Attainments. | Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Both. | |
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1871. | 1881. | 1871. | 1881. |
| Could read ... | 9,537 | 9,662 | 9,463 | 9,638 | 9,505 | 9,651 |
| Could write ... | 9,074 | 9,386 | 8,514 | 9,129 | 8,829 | 9,265 |
| Could not read ... | 463 | 338 | 537 | 362 | 495 | 349 |

Education of
male and
female
adults.

1498. It will be observed that at both periods the amount of education respecting which the census supplies information was rather more general amongst male than female adults. This is especially the case as regards writing, although the difference between the sexes in this respect is not so marked in 1881 as 1871.

Adult
education
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1499. In compiling their returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population : and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them were able to do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

| Colony. | Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who— | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | Could Read. | Could Write. | Could not Read. |
| 1. New Zealand ... | 9,699 | 9,390 | 301 |
| 2. Victoria ... | 9,651 | 9,265 | 349 |
| 3. South Australia ... | 9,619 | 9,179 | 381 |
| 4. Queensland ... | 9,446 | 8,918 | 554 |
| 5. New South Wales ... | 9,298 | 8,747 | 702 |
| 6. Western Australia ... | 9,004 | 8,362 | 996 |
| 7. Tasmania ... | 8,897 | 8,153 | 1,103 |

1500. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. Colonies compared.

1501. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Director and Curator :— School of Mines, Sandhurst.

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was formally opened on the 21st April, 1873, in a portion of the large and commodious building belonging to the Mechanics’ Institute and Free Library. During the past few years important additions have been made to the institution. There is now a museum with some thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe, as well as some few valuable examples of the arts of the Aboriginal natives of Australia and the islands of the Pacific. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. A building has been erected which will afford largely increased accommodation to those attending the classes in mechanical and architectural drawing and the School of Design. On the ground floor, the room for workshops and for giving instruction in practical mechanics, surveying, mathematics, &c., is 66 feet long by 40 feet in width; and above are two class-rooms together 72 feet by 40 feet. The building is plain in appearance, but is solid and thoroughly well built. That portion of the old building formerly used as class-rooms on the same floor as the museum is furnished as a lecture hall. It affords space for several wall-cases where specimens of natural history can be exhibited, and for the exhibition also of geological and mining maps and sections and diagrams. The average number of visitors to the Museum of Geology and Natural History is about 1,000 per month. In a separate building are the chemical and metallurgical laboratories, a weighing-room, a library, and a lecture room, and adjacent is a store-house. There are numerous students in the classes in chemistry and metallurgy, and analyses and assays are made for the public. The meteorological instruments—rain-gauge, thermometers, and other instruments connected with a Meteorological Observatory—are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are made four times a day in accordance with instructions issued by the Government Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, Esq. The purposes for which the School of Mines and Industries has been established are the following :—(a) To impart sound instruction in the various branches of science connected with mining operations; to instruct students in the theory and practice of mining, the management and safe conduct of mining works, mine surveying, and mining engineering; and to afford the means of students acquiring such a knowledge of geology, mineralogy, physical geography, meteorology, and ethnology as will fit them to pursue independent inquiries in these several branches of science. To teach (b) chemistry and chemical physics, metallurgy and assaying, materia medica, biology, and botany. (c) Arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, mensuration, gauging, conic sections, astronomy, geodesy, mechanics, surveying, drawing and plotting from field books; mechanical and architectural drawing, practical geometry, free-hand drawing from the flat and round, and from nature; illuminating and decorative painting, mezzo-tinting, linear perspective, isometrical projection, painting in oil and water colours, lithography, photo-lithography, wood engraving, the use of tools in trade, and modelling and carving. (d) The ancient and modern languages. (e) Shorthand writing, telegraphy, the construction and use of the telephone, and illumination by electricity. (f) Such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed desirable.

The methods of imparting instruction, whether by lectures with demonstrations, or by teaching and assisting students, have been found successful, many of those who have been trained in the institution having taken highly creditable positions in this and other colonies. Examinations are held from time to time; and the administrative council, on hearing the reports of the examiners, grant certificates to students who have proved their efficiency.

"Popular science lectures are given monthly during the autumn and winter, and the attendance on some occasions is very large. Lectures on geology, physical geography, mineralogy, and ethnology, are delivered every Wednesday.

"Good progress is being made by the Bendigo School of Mines Science Society. Lectures are delivered monthly, and the annual *conversazione* attracts crowds of visitors. It is designed to promote the study of natural science; and is at once a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

"The average number of students attending the several classes in the School of Mines in 1885 was 416, and for the ten months ending the 31st October, 1886, 420. The number of lecturers and teachers is twelve.

"During the year 1885 the receipts (General Fund) were £2,748, of which £2,074 was received from Government; and the expenditure was £2,687."

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

1502. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution:—

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; applied electricity and magnetism; elementary, inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1885, 454 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. A commencement has been made in the erection of a local observatory on a site granted for the purpose by the Government, a 12½-inch Newtonian reflector telescope being already in position. A second instrument, with a disk of 26 inches, will shortly be added, a building 60 x 25 feet being now in course of erection for its reception. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea level, the meteorological and astronomical observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1885 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 522, 515, 477, and 485.

Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, physiology, electricity and magnetism, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays and Fridays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £4,432, of which the sum of £3,000, including a special grant of £1,000 for buildings and apparatus, was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £4,262."

1503. Forty-one Schools of Design have been established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1885, was 2,701, of whom 2,030, or about three-fourths, had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

1504. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £405,978, of which £26,651 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 247,723, of which 132,312 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £17,675. The total number of volumes, pamphlets, &c., in the library at the end of 1885 was 174,830. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 326,114 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, has been compiled by the librarian and his assistants.

1505. The National Gallery, at the end of 1885, contained 13,544 works of art, viz., 137 oil paintings, 912 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,495 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in

the year by 6 male and 27 female students, and the school of design by 30 male and 70 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

1506. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,502 publications, 44,455 specimens, and 158 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1885, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 34, on engineering by 29, and on telegraphy by 100 students, of whom all but 2 were females. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of keramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging.

National
Museum.

1507. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1885 was visited by 119,756 persons. During the same year some presentations of exceptional value and interest were made to the institution, and purchases were made to the extent of £876. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,307.

Patent
Office
Library.

1508. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1509. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1885 was 16,185. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £21,991, of which £1,053 was spent in 1885.

Free
libraries,
&c.

1510. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of

these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Two hundred and eighty* furnished returns for 1885 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £38,569, of which £10,904 was contributed by Government, and £27,665 by private individuals ; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 352,959, and that during the year 2,076,714 visits were paid to 174 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1885 must have amounted to fully 3,340,000.

1511. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 5,101 acres. Of these reserves, 1,723 acres are in Melbourne city, 646 in Kew, 472 in South Melbourne, 433 in Williamstown, 197½ in Richmond, 117½ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 230 in St. Kilda, 38 in Footscray, 49 in Fitzroy, 29 in Collingwood, 46 in Essendon, 14 in Northcote, 13 in Hawthorn, 9 in Hotham, 304¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 581 outside urban municipalities.

1512. The following list of these reserves together with a statement of their respective areas has been supplied by the Lands Department :—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,† 1886.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | | | | | | Area. |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | | | Acres. |
| Melbourne City | ... | Royal Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | 444 |
| " | ... | Yarra | " | ... | ... | ... | 157 |
| " | ... | Prince's | " | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| " | ... | Fawkner | " | ... | ... | ... | 102 |
| " | ... | Flinders | " | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| " | ... | Botanic Garden and Domain | | ... | ... | ... | 235 |
| " | ... | Zoological | " | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| " | ... | Carlton | " | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| " | ... | Fitzroy | " | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| " | ... | Spring | " | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| " | ... | Flagstaff Garden | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| " | ... | Argyle Square | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3¼ |
| " | ... | Curtain | " | ... | ... | ... | 3½ |
| " | ... | Darling | " | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| " | ... | Lincoln | " | ... | ... | ... | 3¼ |
| " | ... | Macarthur | " | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " | ... | Murchison | " | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " | ... | University Square | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3½ |
| " | ... | University Grounds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| " | ... | Friendly Societies' Grounds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| " | ... | Industrial Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117 |
| " | ... | Melbourne Cricket Ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9½ |
| " | ... | East Melbourne | " | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " | ... | Scotch College | " | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " | ... | Richmond | " | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| " | ... | Carlton | " | ... | ... | ... | 5 |

* Exclusive of the Melbourne Public Library, for which see paragraph 1504 ante.
† A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1886—*continued*.

| Municipality. | Name of Reserve. | | | | Area. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | | | | | Acres. |
| Melbourne City ... | General Cemetery ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 |
| " ... | Old Cemetery ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Military Parade Ground ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Hotham Town ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fitzroy City ... | Edinburgh Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Collingwood City ... | Mayor's Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " ... | Darling Gardens ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Richmond City ... | Richmond Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 157 |
| " ... | Horticultural Gardens ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Barkly Square ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Northcote Borough ... | Jika Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| South Melbourne City ... | Albert Park (part of) ... | ... | ... | ... | 464 |
| " " | St. Vincent Gardens ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Port Melbourne Borough ... | Cricket Ground ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 |
| " ... | Ornamental Plantations ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prahran City ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| St. Kilda Borough ... | St. Kilda Gardens ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| " ... | Albert Park (part of) ... | ... | ... | ... | 106 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| " ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| " ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " ... | " (Dandenong Road) ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brighton Borough ... | Elsternwick Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| " ... | Recreation (Elsternwick) ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | Beach Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| Essendon Borough ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| " ... | Agricultural Society's Yards ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| " ... | Ornamental Plantations ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Flemington and Kensington Borough ... | Racecourse ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Hawthorn Borough ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Kew Borough ... | Studley Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 |
| " ... | Lunatic Asylum ... | ... | ... | ... | 396 |
| " ... | Cemetery... ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Footscray Borough ... | Public Gardens ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| " ... | Cricket Ground, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Williamstown Borough ... | Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| " ... | " ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| " ... | Beach Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| " ... | Cemetery... ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| " ... | Rifle Range ... | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| " ... | Cricket Ground ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " ... | Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Outside urban municipalities | Yarra Bend Asylum ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 |
| | St. Kilda Cemetery ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| | Malvern Recreation ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| | Caulfield Park ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| | " Racecourse ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 |
| Total ... | | | | | 5,101 |

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

1513. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence before his time, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2.*

Botanic
Garden.

1514. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick omnibuses, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3,† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

1515. A measure calculated to exercise an important influence upon the social condition of the people was passed into law in 1885, and came into operation on the 1st March, 1886. This was the Factories and Shops Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 862), its chief objects being to provide for the supervision and regulation of factories and workrooms,‡ and for the limitation of the hours of trading in shops. It applies, in the first instance, only to establishments situated in cities, towns, or boroughs; but power is given to the Governor in Council to extend its operations to extra-urban municipalities, under certain conditions. The principal provisions of this Act are as follow:—

Factories
and Shops
Act 1885.

Power is given to appoint a chief inspector of factories, inspectors of factories, and certifying medical practitioners.

In addition to the other duties of the chief inspector, he is required to furnish the Minister with an annual report as to the number of persons engaged in

* See that work, paragraph 1170.

† See that work, paragraph 1248.

‡ A "factory or workroom" is defined as "any office building or place in which six or more persons are engaged either directly or indirectly in working for hire or reward in any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing any articles for trade or sale, and any office building or place in which steam or other mechanical power is used."

factories and workrooms, classifying them according to sex, age, and average weekly earnings; their hours of labour; whether they work on wages or piece-work; what proportion of work is done in and outside of factories or workrooms, and such other particulars of a general nature as the Minister may require.

Factories and workrooms are to be registered; and every person commencing business in any such establishment must—under a penalty of ten pounds in case of default—give notice to the chief inspector, and furnish particulars of the name and description of the premises, where situate, the nature of the work to be carried on, a description of the motive power to be used therein, and the name of the firm under which the business is carried on, together with such other particulars as may be required by regulations to be made under the Act; the premises also, before registration, must first be approved of by the Central or by a Local Board of Health.

In each factory or workroom a record is to be kept of the names of all persons, employed, together with the ages of those under 20, and particulars of the kind of work they perform, to be produced to the inspector when required; and, in addition, a notice must be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises showing the names and addresses of the inspector and certifying medical practitioner of the district. Every employer must also keep, for the information of the inspectors, a record of the description and quantity of work done outside his establishment, together with the names and addresses of the persons by whom it is done.

The sanitary clauses of the Act deal with the making and keeping clean and the ventilating of factories and workrooms (including bakehouses); they also provide for preventing the overcrowding of workrooms, and, in the case of persons under the age of 18 or women, for a sufficient interval for meals after five hours' continuous employment, and for compelling employers to provide suitable accommodation outside the workroom for the persons employed whilst taking their meals. All these matters are entrusted to the supervision of the Central and Local Boards of Health.

Persons in charge of machinery or boilers must hold certificates; all dangerous machinery must be fenced; persons under the age of 18 must not clean certain kinds of machinery when in motion, and must not work between parts of self-acting machinery. Moreover, due notice of accidents causing death or bodily injury must be sent to the inspector and the certifying medical practitioner of the district.

No child, and no person under 15 years of age, may be employed in any factory or workroom unless a certificate has been obtained from an inspector of schools that the provisions of the Education Act have been complied with; the occupier of a factory must obtain a medical certificate of the age and fitness of those employed; no boy under 14 or girl under 16 may work in any factory between 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning; and no boy of 16 or girl of 18 may work as type-setter for longer than eight hours; no person under 18 years of age may be employed in a factory in which the process of silvering of mirrors by mercurial process, or the making of white lead, is carried on; no boy under 14 or girl under 18 may be employed in that portion of a factory in which the process of melting or annealing glass is carried on; no girl under 16 may be employed in brick, tile, or salt works; no girl under 16 may be employed in dry grinding in the metal trade, or in dipping lucifer matches; and no person under the age of 14 may be employed in metal grinding (other than dry grinding), or in fustian cutting.

All shops, except chemists' shops, coffee or eating houses and restaurants, confectioners, fish and oyster shops, fruit and vegetable shops, tobacconists, booksellers, and news-agents, must close at 7 o'clock on ordinary days, and 10 o'clock on Saturdays and on days immediately preceding holidays. Power, however, is given to any municipal council, on petition of a majority of the shop-keepers interested, to make by-laws fixing hours of closing in the municipality.

Such sitting accommodation or intervals of rest must be provided for persons employed in shops as may be considered necessary by the Central Board of Health.

1516. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1885, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1884-5.†

| Description of Institution. | Number of Institutions. | Dormitories. | | Number of Beds for Inmates. | Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Number. | Capacity in Cubic Feet. | | |
| General hospitals ‡ ... | 38 | 290 | 2,753,028 | 2,247 | 1,225 |
| Lying-in Hospital § ... | 1 | 21 | 61,610 | 60 | 1,027 |
| Children's Hospital ... | 1 | 7 | 39,669 | 53 | 748 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 1 | 6 | 33,301 | 41 | 812 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 5 | 802 | 1,923,210 | 3,139 | 603 |
| Benevolent asylums ... | 5 | 138 | 928,441 | 1,371 | 677 |
| Immigrants' Home ... | 1 | 17 | 307,662 | 497 | 619 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 1 | 5 | 78,658 | 104 | 756 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 1 | 4 | 75,130 | 74 | 1,015 |
| Orphan asylums ... | 7 | 61 | 448,711 | 912 | 492 |
| Industrial Schools ... | 7 | 25 | 237,777 | 370 | 643 |
| Reformatory Schools ... | 3 | 12 | 209,274 | 227 | 922 |
| Infant Asylum ... | 1 | 5 | 18,407 | 52 | 354 |
| Female refuges ... | 5 | 96 | 272,750 | 368 | 741 |
| Total ... | 77 | 1,489 | 7,387,628 | 9,515 | 776 |

1517. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,¶ mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance ; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the

* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1885.

‡ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 690 *ante.*

§ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

|| The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum

¶ Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

1518. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1885; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Number of Inmates. | | Number of Deaths. | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Total during Year. | Daily Average. | | |
| | | | | Per Cent. |
| General hospitals | 14,876 | 1,701·5 | 1,653 | 11·11 |
| Lying-in-Hospital, &c.* | 953 | 40·8 | 44 | 4·62 |
| Children's Hospital | 407 | 44·0 | 35 | 8·60 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 307 | 35·0 | 1 | ·33 |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 3,831 | 3,229·0 | 223 | 5·82 |
| Benevolent asylums | 1,735 | 1,185·2 | 217 | 12·51 |
| Immigrants' Home | 2,358 | 619·0 | 89 | 3·77 |
| Blind Asylum | 117 | 102·5 | 1 | ·85 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 85 | 73·5 | ... | ... |
| Orphan asylums | 1,286 | 1,060·0 | 4 | ·31 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools† | 3,296 | 3,273·5 | 38 | 1·15 |
| Infant Asylum ‡ | 70 | 43·0 | 8 | 11·43 |
| Female refugees* | 712 | 316·5 | 7 | ·98 |
| Total | 30,033 | 11,723·5 | 2,320 | 7·72 |

Inmates in excess of beds.

1519. With reference to the over-crowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, the Orphan asylums, and the Infant asylum; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out,§ the institutions are not over-crowded.

* Exclusive of infants.
† Including those boarded-out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.
‡ Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 44, and 14 remained at the end of the year.
§ See paragraph 1544 post.

1520. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Australasian Colonies. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | China. | Other Countries and Unknown. | Total. |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| General hospitals ... | 5,388 | 4,184 | 1,048 | 2,787 | 301 | 1,168 | 14,876 |
| Lying-in Hospital ... | 614 | 160 | 40 | 108 | ... | 31 | 953 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 126 | 76 | 26 | 68 | 2 | 9 | 307 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 454 | 1,007 | 382 | 1,228 | 108 | 652 | 3,831 |
| Benevolent asylums ... | 92 | 789 | 159 | 523 | 47 | 125 | 1,735 |
| Immigrants' Home ... | 386 | 882 | 287 | 662 | 2 | 139 | 2,358 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 96 | 14 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 117 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 79 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 85 |
| Orphan asylums ... | 1,176 | 17 | 3 | 17 | ... | 73 | 1,286 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools * | 356 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | 381 |
| Total ... | 8,767 | 7,136 | 1,947 | 5,398 | 460 | 2,221 | 25,929 |
| Proportions per 1,000 of population † ... | 14·41 | 42·72 | 35·72 | 55·13 | 33·98 | ... | 26·59 |

1521. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Protestants. | Roman Catholics. | Jews. | Pagans. | Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown. | Total. |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------|---------|--|--------|
| General hospitals ... | 9,842 | 4,529 | 58 | 249 | 198 | 14,876 |
| Lying-in Hospital ... | 627 | 310 | 10 | ... | 6 | 953 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 208 | 96 | ... | ... | 3 | 307 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 2,117 | 1,270 | 23 | 96 | 325 | 3,831 |
| Benevolent asylums ... | 1,182 | 498 | 7 | 21 | 27 | 1,735 |
| Immigrants' Home ... | 1,578 | 774 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2,358 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 88 | 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 117 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 75 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Orphan asylums ... | 656 | 630 | ... | ... | ... | 1,286 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools | 127 | 254 | ... | ... | ... | 381 |
| Total ... | 16,500 | 8,399 | 99 | 368 | 563 | 25,929 |
| Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡ ... | 23·61 | 36·53 | 20·23 | 28·73 | ... | 26·59 |

* The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,296.
† For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 56 ante.
‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 68 ante.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1522. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Ages. | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| | Under 5. | 5 to 10. | 10 to 15. | 15 to 25. | 25 to 35. | 35 to 45. | 45 to 55. | 55 to 65. | 65 and upwards. | Unknown. | |
| General hospitals .. | 156 | 372 | 757 | 2,425 | 2,242 | 2,086 | 2,522 | 2,171 | 1,974 | 171 | 14,876 |
| Lying-in Hospital .. | .. | .. | 3 | 122 | 575 | 182 | 52 | 14 | .. | 5 | 953 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital .. | 2 | 29 | 39 | 71 | 36 | 34 | 51 | 29 | 16 | .. | 307 |
| Hospitals for the Insane .. | .. | 17 | 39 | 341 | 619 | 837 | 902 | 484 | 213 | 379 | 3,831 |
| Benevolent asylums .. | 29 | .. | 1 | 48 | 26 | 51 | 150 | 303 | 1,127 | .. | 1,735 |
| Immigrants' Home .. | 103 | 66 | 17 | 237 | 438 | 456 | 407 | 350 | 284 | .. | 2,358 |
| Blind Asylum .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 65 | 32 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 117 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum .. | .. | 12 | 44 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 85 |
| Orphan asylums .. | 89 | 561 | 575 | 59 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,286 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools* | .. | 45 | 225 | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 381 |
| Infant Asylum .. | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Female refuges .. | .. | .. | 5 | 407 | 98 | 109 | 77 | 16 | .. | .. | 712 |
| Total .. | 452 | 1,105 | 1,715 | 3,911 | 4,068 | 3,759 | 4,163 | 3,369 | 3,614 | 555 | 26,711 |
| Proportions per 1,000 of population† | 3·79 | 9·77 | 15·39 | 17·53 | 26·00 | 42·03 | 45·11 | 58·37 | .. | .. | 27·39 |

Receipts and expenditure.

1523. The total receipts of these institutions in 1884-5 amounted to £371,941, of which £222,556, or nearly two-thirds, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £366,859. Of the Government contribution, £126,151 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£95,405) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. It may be mentioned that the total amount voted annually in aid of Charitable Institutions, including, besides those named in the table, Charitable Societies, is £110,000.‡ A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

* The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,296.

† For numbers living at each age, see table following paragraph 72 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 231 ante.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| | From Government. | From other Sources. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| General hospitals ... | 54,768 | 72,896 | 127,664 | 132,481 |
| Lying-in Hospital ... | 2,100 | 3,837 | 5,937 | 5,937 |
| Children's Hospital ... | 500 | 2,656 | 3,156 | 2,538 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 500 | 1,178 | 1,678 | 1,824 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 84,525 | 15,273* | 99,798 | 99,798 |
| Benevolent asylums ... | 18,252 | 22,929 | 41,181 | 29,859 |
| Immigrants' Home ... | 5,300 | 2,077 | 7,377 | 7,900 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 2,000 | 3,792 | 5,792 | 5,728 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 1,600 | 1,854 | 3,454 | 3,515 |
| Orphan asylums ... | 9,670 | 10,709 | 20,379 | 20,349 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... | 41,626 | 1,694† | 43,320 | 43,320 |
| Infant Asylum ... | 325 | 780 | 1,105 | 1,141 |
| Female refuges ... | 1,390 | 9,710 | 11,100 | 12,469 |
| Total ... | 222,556 | 149,385 | 371,941 | 366,859 |

1524. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1885, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1884-5.

| Description of Institution. | Daily Average Number of Inmates. | Total Cost of Maintenance.‡ | Average Cost of each Inmate per annum. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| General hospitals ... | 1,701·5 | 102,532 | 60 | 5 | 2 |
| Lying-in Hospital ... | 40·8 | 5,548 § | ... | ... | ... |
| Children's Hospital ... | 44·0 | 2,538 | 57 | 13 | 8 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital ... | 35·0 | 1,721 | 49 | 3 | 5 |
| Hospitals for the Insane ... | 3,229·0 | 99,798 | 30 | 18 | 1 |
| Benevolent asylums ... | 1,185·2 | 23,386 | 19 | 14 | 7 |
| Immigrants' Home ... | 619·0 | 7,541 | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Blind Asylum ... | 102·5 | 4,528 | 44 | 3 | 6 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... | 73·5 | 3,328 | 45 | 5 | 7 |
| Orphan asylums ... | 1,060·0 | 17,439 | 16 | 9 | 0 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... | 3,273·5 | 43,320 | 13 | 4 | 8 |
| Infant Asylum ... | 43·0 | 1,141 | 26 | 10 | 8 |
| Female refuges ... | 316·5 | 12,469 | 39 | 7 | 11 |
| Total ... | 11,723·5 | 325,289 | 27 | 14 | 11 |

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1885 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,369 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £325 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,694. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

§ This, no doubt, includes the cost of boarded-out patients, which, it is believed are not included in the daily average given in the previous column. Under these circumstances, the average cost per inmate cannot be given.

|| Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

Expenditure
per inmate.

1525. The average cost of inmates, as will readily be supposed, is generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. Omitting the Lying-in Hospital—the average cost per inmate of which cannot be given, for reasons stated in a footnote to the last table—the most expensive institutions in 1884-5 were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £60; the Children's Hospital, with £58; the Eye and Ear Hospital, with £49; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £45; and the Blind Asylum, with £44 per inmate. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £13; and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, per inmate. The children of the first and last named institutions are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

Hospital
Saturday
and Sunday.

1526. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1885.

| | | | | | | £ |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,219 |
| 1874 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,542 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,493 |
| 1876 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,171 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,195 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,203 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,583 |
| 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,053 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,984 |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,022 |
| 1883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,091 |
| 1884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,253 |
| 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,516 |
| Total | | | | | | £83,325 |

Distribution
of oneys
collected.

1527. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1885.

| Institution. | Amount Distributed. | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | 1873 to 1884. | 1885. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Melbourne Hospital | 27,343 | 2,810 | 30,153 |
| Alfred Hospital | 9,868 | 1,295 | 11,163 |
| Benevolent Asylum | 8,407 | 905 | 9,312 |
| Lying-in Hospital | 6,263 | 842 | 7,105 |
| Hospital for Sick Children | 6,616 | 1,019 | 7,635 |
| Eye and Ear Hospital | 3,341 | 489 | 3,830 |
| Homœopathic Hospital | 2,072 | 346 | 2,418 |
| Immigrants' Aid Society | 3,124 | 380 | 3,504 |
| Richmond Dispensary | 600 | 50 | 650 |
| Collingwood Dispensary | 800 | 75 | 875 |
| Austin Hospital for Incurables | 1,036 | 984 | 2,020 |
| Total distributed | 69,470 | 9,195 | 78,665 |
| Total collected | 73,809 | 9,516 | 83,325 |

1528. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) is higher in Victoria than in England and Wales or in New South Wales or South Australia, as is shown by the following figures :—

Recoveries of lunatics Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

| Country. | Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.* | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
| 1. Victoria | 4,812 | 5,796 | 5,240 |
| 2. England and Wales | 3,534 | 4,517 | 4,033 |
| 3. South Australia | 4,793 | 2,840 | 3,971 |
| 4. New South Wales | 3,421 | 4,114 | 3,691 |

1529. In Victoria it is invariably noticed that the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients, and this appears to be also the case in England and in New South Wales; but in South Australia the proportion of recoveries of males seems to be greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

1530. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian Asylums is less than that in the asylums of the other countries named, as is thus shown :—

Deaths of lunatics, Australia and England.

* Figures from page 14 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1885. Parliamentary Paper No. 54, Session 1886.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

| Country. | Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.* | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
| 1. England and Wales ... | 1,145 | 786 | 951 |
| 2. South Australia ... | 1,020 | 850 | 950 |
| 3. New South Wales ... | 818 | 622 | 743 |
| 4. Victoria ... | 886 | 554 | 736 |

Deaths of male and female lunatics.

1531. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients is in all cases smaller than that of male patients ; also that although the total mortality of lunatic patients is less in Victoria than in New South Wales, the mortality of male patients is higher in the former than in the latter.

Proposal to board out lunatics.

1532. In his reports for 1884 and 1885† Dr. Dick, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, mentions that the asylums are much overcrowded, and in the former he makes the following remarks upon the question of boarding-out some of the patients which has been suggested as a means of relieving the strain upon the institutions :—

“The boarding-out of patients has been suggested as a promising outlet for the surplus asylum population, and in some quarters sanguine expectations are entertained that this system will be found a substantial remedy for the present overcrowded state of the asylums. While it is certainly worthy of a fair trial, and would appear to promise some measure of relief, its success on a large scale is not to be taken for granted. Various considerations occur to suggest difficulties. The ruling incentive to strangers to receive lunatics into their families would surely be self-interest ; they would expect to be recompensed for their trouble either by an equivalent in money or by services rendered by the patient. Doubtless persons could be found whom a moderate contribution of money might induce to undertake such a responsibility, but the number of such persons in a community like ours is problematical. It is to be remembered also that hitherto relatives and friends have removed patients in considerable numbers, independently of any pecuniary inducement. Last year, 457 patients were absent from the asylums in this way. The question arises, whether these guardians might not claim the payments allowed to strangers, and whether they might not successfully resist the responsibility of caring for their insane relatives on other terms. In this way the operations hitherto carried out might be impeded by the very success of the boarding-out system. Nor is it to be forgotten that the patients so removed would consist of the least troublesome or most useful portion of the inmates, and in proportion as they left the asylum so would the efficiency of the attendants’ staff be diminished. At present the attendants are in the proportion of one to every ten patients, but if the boarding-out system were to result, as is probable, in removing the best class of patients, such a proportion of attendants might be found insufficient for the care and control of those who would be left.”

* Figures from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1885. Parliamentary Paper No. 54, Session 1886.
† Pages 13 and 19 respectively.

1533. In the same report* Dr. Dick has the following remarks as to the probable causes of insanity in Victoria:—

Causes of
Insanity.

“Of these, intemperance in drink occupies a conspicuous place, and is no doubt a fruitful cause of insanity. Out of a total of 549 admissions and re-admissions, 86 cases were entered in the books as having been induced by drunkenness, or a proportion of 15·6 per 100. This result must not, however, be unconditionally accepted, as it is recognised by all authorities that a propensity to alcoholic indulgence is frequently a premonitory symptom of mental disease. The returns from the asylum records, again, would make it appear that hereditary predisposition has only to answer for an insignificant proportion of our insanity, a conclusion which to any medical man with asylum experience is manifestly untenable. This inconsistency is, in a great measure, to be explained by the difficulty experienced in obtaining a trustworthy history of patients, who frequently enter the asylums in charge of the police, unaccompanied by relatives or friends, their antecedents unknown, and they themselves unable to reveal the history of their past life. In estimating the import of the tables presented, which have been compiled with such care and accuracy as were practicable, the sources of uncertainty just indicated must be allowed due weight, and indeed must necessarily detract very considerably from the value of the conclusions founded on them.”

1534. The following are stated to be the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last two years:—

Causes of
Insanity,
1884 & 1885.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS,
1884 AND 1885.

| Probable Causes. | Number of Admissions. | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1884. | 1885. | Total. | 1884. | 1885. | Total. |
| Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) | 11 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) | 17 | 10 | 27 | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| Mental anxiety and worry (not included above) | 9 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| Religious excitement | 19 | 8 | 27 | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| Love affairs (including seduction) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Fright and nervous shock | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Intemperance in drink | 67 | 52 | 119 | 25 | 21 | 46 |
| " sexual | 3 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Self-abuse | 27 | 31 | 58 | ... | ... | ... |
| Venereal disease | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Over exertion | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Sunstroke | 11 | 12 | 23 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Accident or injury | 17 | 8 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pregnancy | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Parturition and the puerperal state | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Lactation | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Uterine and ovarian disorders | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| Puberty | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1884 AND 1885—continued.

| Probable Causes. | Number of Admissions. | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
| | 1884. | 1885. | Total. | 1884. | 1885. | Total. |
| Fevers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Privation and starvation | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Old age | 21 | 7 | 28 | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Change of life | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Other bodily diseases or disorders ... | 22 | 28 | 50 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral) | 17 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Congenital defect ascertained ... | 10 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Blood poisoning | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebral disease | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Epilepsy | 9 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Too large dose of chloral | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other ascertained causes | 10 | 2 | 12 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Unknown | 71 | 142 | 213 | 22 | 93 | 115 |
| Previous attacks | 48 | 11 | 59 | 43 | 39 | 82 |
| | 408 | 364 | 772 | 245 | 288 | 533 |

Blind
Asylum.

1535. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, secretary and superintendent of the institution :—

“ The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

“ The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls’ work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

“ The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

“ The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon’s type, as being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket

making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

"Since the establishment of the institution 280 blind have been received into it, and, with few exceptions, those who have from time to time been discharged have been fairly educated, and a considerable portion were able when they left, either wholly or in part, to maintain themselves. Seven former pupils are earning a respectable living as teachers of the piano and other musical instruments, three of whom are also engaged as church organists.

"At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1886, the number of inmates was 103. During the year 12 new inmates were received, 11 were discharged, and 2 died. Of the 103 remaining, 57 were engaged in the industrial department, viz., 20 in the basket-shop, 14 in the brush-shop, 3 in the mat-shop, two lads were employed as netters, the wool-work and knitting class was composed of 18 girls. In the musical department, 22 were being taught the piano, 5 the organ, the band and choir numbered in all 30 members. The wool-work class having been separated from the school, the number of regular scholars was 30. Valuable additions had been made to the teaching apparatus and school library. A class had also been commenced for the study of the rudiments of Latin, French, Algebra, Physiology and Physical Geography.

"The following improvements were effected in the premises, viz., the erection of a new and commodious bath-room for the boys, a sitting room and lavatory for the girls, the plastering of the school-room, kitchen, lower dormitories, side walls of the stairs, passages &c., also additional asphaltting of the grounds adjoining the main building on both sides. The total cost of these improvements was £735.

"The Institution is supported by Government and municipal grants, private contributions, payments in aid of maintenance and education of pupils, and by earnings of the inmates. The total income for the year 1885-6, amounted to the sum of £6,228, viz., Government grant for maintenance, £2,000, and for building £500; municipal grants £292; private contributions £656; church collections £69; net profits of concerts and band performances £921; Legacy £25; interest on endowment fund £21; payments in aid of maintenance and education £513; sales of manufactures £1,193; other sources £38; making a total of £6,228. The entire expenditure for the year including the sum already mentioned for building, was £5,934. So that the income for the year exceeded the outlay by £294. and the bank overdraft was thus reduced from £942 to £648. To this overdraft, however, must be added the outstanding accounts for June, 1886, viz. £381, leaving a total liability for the year of £1,029, as against £1,256, the amount of the liability of the previous year.

"The average number of inmates for the year was 105, and by deducting the sums expended for new buildings, and for the raw material used in the workshops, viz., £735 and £869 respectively, which do not come under the heading of maintenance, the average cost per inmate for the year amounted to £39 18s. 2½d."

1536. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution have supplied the following information for this work:—

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

"During the year the institution has fully maintained its efficiency and usefulness. The number of inmates on the roll at the beginning of the year was 72. Since then 12 have been discharged and 9 received, so that on the 30th June, 1886, there were 69 remaining in the institution, and the total number admitted since its establishment, in November, 1860, is 260. The health of the inmates, generally, has throughout the year remained good.

"The school work in every branch has been carried on with energy and success, and the pupils generally are making good progress, but there are a few exceptions, mainly arising from mental incapacity. The oral class is still carried on, and consists of six boys and three girls, some of whom are doing well.

"In the industrial department, four boys are being taught bootmaking, five tailoring, and twelve gardening, and all the girls are taught needlework and household duties.

"The receipts for the year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted in the aggregate to £3,296, and the expenditure to £3,189. The liabilities on 30th June were £349, and the assets £322, leaving a deficit of £27.

The above receipts included a legacy of £25, received from the executors of the late Mr. W. Sheeky, which sum has been added to the endowment fund, making a total to the credit of that account of £1,011.

“A former pupil of the institution, Mr. M. L. Miller, has presented to the committee a copperplate engraving of the building, executed by himself. The engraving forms an excellent frontispiece for the annual reports, and presents one illustration, among many others, of the benefits conferred by the institution in so educating the deaf and dumb that they can readily acquire a knowledge of trades whereby they are able to maintain themselves in after life.

“The committee commend the institution to their fellow citizens as one well worthy of their continued and generous support.”

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1537. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 267 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1885, making, with 40 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 307 treated. The patients discharged numbered 276, of whom 268 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 8 to be incurable; and 1 died.

Children's
Hospital.

1538. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 43 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1885, 364 patients were admitted, 327 were discharged, 35 died, and 45 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1539. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1885, the number of infants admitted was 32, besides which 38 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 8, and 48 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 44 mothers in the institution during the year, and 14 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,105, of which £325 was from Government, and £780 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,141.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

1540. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of “The Victorian Humane Society,” for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing

suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. The following information respecting this society has been supplied by its secretary, Captain C. B. Payne, R.N.:—

“In April, 1883, Her Majesty’s permission having been first obtained, the Society assumed its present title, and in 1885 the society was incorporated as ‘The Royal Humane Society of Australasia.’ In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 543 cases, and made 371 awards. During the year ended 30th June 1886, 119 applications for awards were investigated (besides 52 cases still pending), with the result that 20 certificates, 27 bronze medals, 7 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £971, and the expenditure to £562. The institution has placed and maintains 238 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies) and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1886, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 for similar acts in New South Wales, 10 in Queensland, 10 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 3 in South Australia. The society has 173 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—36 in New South Wales, 28 in New Zealand, 27 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, and 64 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on ‘Loss of Life at Sea,’ now sitting in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bites, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools in Victoria and hereafter in all the Australasian colonies. Efforts are being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, &c., a part of the curriculum in the public schools.”

1541. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1884–5 was 485, of whom 465 were males and

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners’
Aid Society.

20 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £962, viz., £469 from the Penal Department, and £493 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,025.

Industrial
Schools.

1542. There are 7 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 4 are wholly and 3 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The Government schools include the Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery, where some of the boys are trained in farming and gardening pursuits; whilst the remaining two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1885 was 2,881, viz., 1,442 males and 1,439 females. Of these, only 46 were in the Government receiving depôts and 191 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 16 were at the Government Experimental Farm, 2 at the Macedon State Nursery, and 1,944† were boarded-out or adopted, and 682‡ were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1885 numbered 289, viz., 171 boys and 118 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-------|--------|
| Neglected | 167 | 114 |
| Having committed a punishable offence | ... | 2 |
| Uncontrollable | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 171 | 118 |

Discharges
from Indus-
trial Schools.

1543. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 349. These were discharged as follow :—

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|-------|--------|
| From schools and boarded-out homes | 24 | 42 |
| From situations on expiration of term | 216 | 30 |
| Died (in schools, 10; while boarded-out, 22; at service, 1; in hospital, 3; with parents on probation, 1) | 25 | 12 |
| Total | 265 | 84 |

Children
boarded-out
&c., from
Industrial
Schools.

1544. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of

* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 1030 *ante*.

† Of these, 96 were boarded out to parents, on probation, without pay.

‡ Of these, 46 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1885 was 1,944,* or 16 less than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 682† children at the end of 1885, as against 647 at the end of 1884, were at service or apprenticed.

1545. According to the figures, the number of children boarded out amounts to about two-thirds of the whole. It is stated by Mr. George Guillaume, the Secretary to the Victorian Industrial Schools Department, that in Scotland only about 1 in 6, and in England no more than 1 in 40 of the non-criminal State maintained children are boarded out.‡

Children boarded out in Victoria, England, and Scotland.

1546. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to industrial schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial Schools. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1885 was 355, and during the year there were 73 new committals, thus making a total of 428. Of these, 57 were discharged, viz., 30 at the request of relatives, 25 on expiration of term, and 2 to hospitals; and 1 died. At the end of the year 370 children—267 boys and 103 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 70 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, and 197 were at service; and of the girls, 33 were in the Protestant reformatory at Coburg, 23 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, and 47 were at service.

Reformatories.

Inmates of reformatories.

1547. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1885 to £43,320, as against which £1,369 was received for maintenance from parents, and £325 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,694 in all, which leaves £41,626 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,273; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 14s. 4d.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

1548. Of the 712 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1885, 240 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 353 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 65 at the Melbourne Refuge; 29 at the Ballarat, and 25 at the Geelong, Refuge. Of the 240 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, 130

Refuges for fallen women.

* Of these, 96 were boarded out to parents, on probation, without pay.

† Of these, 46 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

‡ See Industrial and Reformatory Schools Report, 1885, page 13.

were in a state of pregnancy, and, in due time, were sent to the Lying-in Hospital, and besides these there were 525 merely friendless women, who were admitted for short periods ; and, in addition to the women, 29 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Madeline-street Refuge, and 4 to the Ballarat, and 3 to the Geelong Refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 6, and from the Melbourne Refuge 2, were discharged for misconduct ; and 5 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 2 in the Temporary Home, died. Besides these numbers, 213 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 141 left voluntarily, and 4 (at the Temporary Home) were married. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 332, of whom 262 were in the Magdalen Asylum.

Inebriate
Retreat.

1549. Forty-five patients — viz., 36 males and 9 females — were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1885, as against 31 males and 14 females in 1884. Of those admitted in 1885, 37 entered voluntarily and 8 compulsorily ; 20 had been constant and 24 periodical drinkers ; 41 had had delirium tremens ; 33 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 3 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Forty-five patients were discharged during the year, and 8 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

1550. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1885 numbered 159, of whom 107 were needle-women and servants, and 52 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £671, and the expenditure to £636.

Sailors'
Home.

1551. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 95 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1885 was 1,854. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £7,704, and the expenditure to £7,333.

Free dispen-
saries.

1552. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1884-5. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1885, numbered 3,946, viz., 1,331, males and 2,615 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 18,548. The total receipts amounted to £787, of which £260 was from Government and £527 from private sources. The total expenditure was £771.

* It is said that some patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and, consequently, this number is understated.

1553. Forty-three benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished re- Benevolent
societies.
turns for the year ended 30th June, 1885. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 7,263; the receipts amounted to £12,573, of which £4,530 was from Government and £8,043 from private sources, and the expenditure to £12,934.

1554. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, Friendly
Societies.
whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian Societies for 1878 and the last three years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

| | 1878. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of societies | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Number of branches | 759 | 769 | 788 | 816 |
| Average number of members ... | 45,552 | 55,081 | 58,859 | 62,253 |
| Number of members sick | 8,207 | 9,482 | 9,286 | 10,920 |
| Weeks for which aliment was allowed | 55,289 | 70,722 | 71,907 | 78,508 |
| Number of deaths of members ... | 467 | 593 | 640 | 631 |
| Number of deaths of registered wives | 291 | 321 | 326 | 353 |
| Income of benefit fund | £78,863 | £104,077 | £112,940 | £122,102 |
| Income of incidental fund | £83,016 | £105,760 | £112,727 | £112,356 |
| Total income | £161,879 | £209,837 | £225,667 | £234,458 |
| Expenditure of benefit fund | £59,325 | £73,680 | £73,781 | £80,451 |
| Expenditure of incidental fund ... | £80,725 | £102,972 | £108,250 | £110,361 |
| Total expenditure | £140,050 | £176,652 | £182,031 | £190,812 |
| Amount to credit of benefit fund... | £372,598 | £496,793 | £535,952 | £577,603 |
| Amount to credit of incidental fund | £16,310 | £29,524 | £34,001 | £35,996 |
| Amount of benefit fund invested... | ... | £461,064 | £491,123 | £533,448 |
| Amount of incidental fund invested | ... | £19,681 | £22,106 | £23,989 |
| Total amount invested | £348,429 | £480,745 | £513,229 | £557,437 |

1555. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst Growth of
Friendly
Societies.
during the seven years ended with 1885 the number of members, the annual expenditure of the benefit fund, and the annual income and expenditure of the incidental fund, increased at the same rate, viz., 36 per cent., the annual income of the benefit fund increased by as much as 55 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £205,005 was added to

the benefit fund in the same period, or an increase of 55 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and
death rates.

1556. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·8 in 1879, 7·5 in 1880, 7·9 in 1881, 7·6 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, 7·3 in 1884, and 7·7 in 1885. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·25 in 1878, 9·93 in 1879, 9·26 in 1880, 11·92 in 1881, 11·87 in 1882, 10·77 in 1883, 10·87 in 1884, and 10·14 in 1885.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

1557. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1885.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1885.

(Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.)

| Name of Colony. | Area in Square Miles. ¹ | On the 31st December. | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Estimated Population. | | | Females to 100 Males. | Persons to the Square Mile. |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Victoria .. | 87,884 | 529,710 | 462,159 | 991,869 ² | 87·27 | 11·287 |
| New South Wales .. | 309,175 | 527,533 | 430,381 | 957,914 ³ | 81·58 | 3·098 |
| Queensland .. | 668,224 | 185,735 | 129,754 | 315,489 ⁴ | 69·86 | ·472 |
| South Australia .. | 903,425 | 163,641 | 149,782 | 313,423 ⁵ | 91·53 | ·347 |
| Western Australia .. | 975,920 | 19,989 | 15,197 | 35,186 | 76·03 | ·036 |
| Total .. | 2,944,628 | 1,426,608 | 1,187,273 | 2,613,881 | 83·22 | ·888 |
| Tasmania .. | 26,375 | 71,081 | 62,710 | 133,791 | 88·22 | 5·073 |
| New Zealand .. | 104,235 ¹ | 310,732 | 264,494 | 575,226 ⁶ | 85·12 | 5·519 |
| Grand Total .. | 3,075,238 | 1,808,421 | 1,514,477 | 3,322,898 | 83·75 | 1·081 |

NOTE.—In making up the estimate of population in New South Wales, allowance has been made for unrecorded emigration since 1881—the date of the last Census; if this allowance had not been made, the population of that colony would have been set down as 980,573; moreover, in March, 1886, a fresh Census was taken in New Zealand, and in May, 1886, one was taken in Queensland; the populations of those colonies have, therefore, been corrected on the basis of the results then obtained. In the three colonies named, the population estimates are probably nearly correct, but there is little doubt that the figures given for the remaining colonies are somewhat in excess of the truth.

¹ A correction has been made in the estimated area of New Zealand, and consequently the figures for that colony differ slightly from those of last year.

² On the 30th September, 1886, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,020,502, viz., 547,312 males and 473,190 females.

³ On the 30th June, 1886, the estimated population of New South Wales was 981,200, viz., 540,890 males and 440,310 females.

⁴ On the 1st May, 1886, the enumerated population of Queensland, with an allowance of 2½ per cent. for persons supposed to have been overlooked in the collection, was 330,924, viz., 195,102 males and 135,822 females.

⁵ On the 1st October, 1886, the estimated population of South Australia was 316,660.

⁶ On the 28th March, 1886, the enumerated population of New Zealand, exclusive of residents in the Chatham Islands and of Maoris, was 578,283, viz., 312,115 males and 266,168 females; the Maoris at the same time numbered 41,432, viz., 22,765 males and 18,667 females.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Births of— | | | Deaths of— | | | Marriages. ¹ | Per 1,000 of Mean Population. Number of— | | | Excess of Births over Deaths. | |
|--------------------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|---|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | | Births. | Deaths | Mar-riages ¹ | Numer-ical. | Per cent. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria .. | 15,455 | 14,520 | 29,975 | 8,300 | 6,064 | 14,364 | 7,395 | 30·74 | 14·73 | 7·58 | 15,611 | 108·68 |
| New South Wales .. | 17,939 | 17,104 | 35,043 | 8,900 | 6,382 | 15,282 | 7,618 | 37·64 | 16·42 | 8·18 | 19,761 | 129·31 |
| Queensland .. | 5,908 | 5,764 | 11,672 | 4,122 | 2,113 | 6,235 | 2,842 | 37·80 | 20·19 | 9·20 | 5,437 | 87·20 |
| South Australia .. | 6,070 | 5,976 | 12,046 | 2,205 | 1,782 | 3,987 | 2,447 | 38·47 | 12·73 | 7·82 | 8,059 | 202·13 |
| Western Australia | 623 | 577 | 1,200 | 406 | 194 | 600 | 256 | 35·22 | 17·61 | 7·51 | 600 | 100·00 |
| Total .. | 45,995 | 43,941 | 89,936 | 23,933 | 16,535 | 40,468 | 20,558 | 35·10 | 15·80 | 8·02 | 49,468 | 122·24 |
| Tasmania .. | 2,368 | 2,269 | 4,637 | 1,159 | 877 | 2,036 | 1,054 | 35·08 | 15·40 | 7·97 | 2,601 | 127·75 |
| New Zealand .. | 10,020 | 9,673 | 19,693 | 3,562 | 2,519 | 6,081 | 3,813 | 34·78 | 10·74 | 6·73 | 13,612 | 223·84 |
| Grand Total | 58,383 | 55,883 | 114,266 | 28,654 | 19,931 | 48,585 | 25,425 | 35·05 | 14·90 | 7·80 | 65,681 | 135·19 |

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of *persons* married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Number of Immigrants. | | | Number of Emigrants. ¹ | | | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ² | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------------------|
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females | Total. |
| Victoria | 53,291 | 23,685 | 76,976 | 41,395 | 20,599 | 61,994 | 11,896 | 3,086 | 14,982 |
| New South Wales .. | 54,843 | 23,295 | 78,138 | 26,976 | 11,479 | 38,455 | 27,867 | 11,816 | 39,683 |
| Queensland | 24,087 | 10,247 | 34,334 | 16,865 | 5,903 | 22,768 | 7,222 | 4,344 | 11,566 |
| South Australia .. | 10,152 | 4,348 | 14,500 | 15,253 | 6,664 | 21,917 | - 5,101 | - 2,316 | - 7,417 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,277 | 770 | 3,047 | 1,128 | 291 | 1,419 | 1,149 | 479 | 1,628 |
| Total | 144,650 | 62,345 | 206,995 | 101,617 | 44,936 | 146,553 | 43,033 | 17,409 | 60,442 |
| Tasmania | 10,973 | 3,849 | 14,822 | 10,241 | 3,932 | 14,173 | 732 | - 83 | 649 |
| New Zealand | 10,766 | 5,433 | 16,199 | 7,866 | 3,829 | 11,695 | 2,900 | 1,604 | 4,504 |
| Grand Total | 166,389 | 71,627 | 238,016 | 119,724 | 52,697 | 172,421 | 46,665 | 18,930 | 65,595 ³ |

NOTE.—The immigration and emigration in this table is by sea only, no attempt having been made to determine the number of persons going overland from one colony to another.

¹ The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted. It has been authoritatively estimated in New South Wales that the number so leaving that colony in 1885 amounted to 5,488.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high. Where the minus sign (–) appears it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed.

³ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1885 was 40,689, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 8,272. The excess in favour of departures was thus 32,417.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1885.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

| Name of Colony. | Public Revenue derived from— | | | | | Total Revenue. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Taxation. ¹ | Crown Lands. | Railways. | Post and Telegraphs | Other Sources. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ² | 2,548,171 ³ | 666,557 | 2,200,067 | 330,556 ³ | 495,010 | 6,290,361 |
| New South Wales .. | 2,252,651 | 1,876,452 | 2,492,691 | 472,564 | 490,235 | 7,584,593 |
| Queensland | 1,200,111 ⁴ | 599,727 | 694,323 | 175,839 | 170,960 | 2,840,960 |
| South Australia .. | 749,447 | 424,683 | 654,633 | 196,868 | 283,961 | 2,309,592 |
| Western Australia .. | 145,835 | 100,550 | 27,179 | 16,924 | 32,725 | 323,213 |
| Total | 6,896,215 | 3,667,969 | 6,068,893 | 1,242,751 | 1,472,891 | 19,348,719 |
| Tasmania | 366,118 | 66,478 | 37,182 | 45,247 | 56,372 | 571,397 |
| New Zealand | 2,096,212 ⁵ | 354,233 ⁵ | 1,016,925 | 223,933 ³ | 405,693 | 4,096,996 |
| Grand Total | 9,358,545 | 4,088,680 | 7,123,000 | 1,511,931 | 1,934,956 | 24,017,112 |

NOTE.—The financial year terminates on the 30th June in Victoria, but on the 31st December in all the other colonies. The *net* revenue is given for Victoria, but the *gross* revenue for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ The amounts in this column are in Victoria, and should be in all the colonies, made up of Customs duties, less drawbacks, &c.; also Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

² According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, not audited, the figures for Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1886, were as follow:—Revenue from Customs, £2,004,458; other taxes, £629,052; from Crown lands, £563,607; from Railways, £2,306,791; from Post and Telegraphs, £394,184; from other sources, £518,313—Total revenue, £6,416,405; total expenditure, £6,513,634. The estimated mean population of the same period was 991,640; therefore the revenue per head was £6 9s. 5d.; the expenditure per head was £6 11s. 4d.; and the taxation per head was £2 13s. 1d.

³ The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Taxation" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been partly estimated.

⁴ Including revenue from "Licences"—viz., £50,036—properly included, but which appears to have been omitted in previous years.

⁵ Exclusive of revenue from gold-fields.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1885—*continued*.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

| Name of Colony. | Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation. | Revenue per Head of Population from— | | | | | Total Revenue per Head. |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Taxation. | Crown Lands. | Railways. | Post and Telegraphs. | Other Sources. | |
| | Per cent. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria ² | 40·51 | 2 13 1 | 0 14 1 | 2 5 8 | 0 8 0 | 0 10 2 | 6 11 0 |
| New South Wales | 29·70 | 2 8 5 | 2 0 4 | 2 13 6 | 0 10 2 | 0 10 6 | 8 2 11 |
| Queensland | 42·24 | 3 16 0 | 1 17 10 | 2 4 0 | 0 11 2 | 0 10 10 | 8 19 10 |
| South Australia | 32·45 | 2 7 10 | 1 7 1 | 2 1 10 | 0 12 7 | 0 18 2 | 7 7 6 |
| Western Australia | 45·11 | 4 5 8 | 2 19 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 9 11 | 0 19 2 | 9 9 9 |
| Total | 35·64 | 2 14 2 | 1 8 10 | 2 7 8 | 0 9 9 | 0 11 7 | 7 12 0 |
| Tasmania | 64·07 | 2 15 5 | 0 10 2 | 0 5 7 | 0 6 10 | 0 8 6 | 4 6 6 |
| New Zealand | 51·16 | 3 14 1 | 0 12 6 | 1 15 11 | 0 7 11 | 0 14 4 | 7 4 9 |
| Grand Total | 38·97 | 2 17 8 | 1 5 2 | 2 3 11 | 0 9 4 | 0 11 11 | 7 8 0 |

NOTE.—The financial year terminates on the 30th June in Victoria, but on the 31st December in all the other colonies. The *net* revenue is given for Victoria, but the *gross* revenue for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

² See footnote (2) on preceding page.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1885.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

| Name of Colony. | Public Expenditure on— | | | | | Total Expenditure. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Railways. | Post and Telegraphs. | Interest and Expenses of Public Debt. | Immigration. | Other Services. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ¹ | 1,409,993 | 534,373 | 1,271,907 | .. | 2,924,083 | 6,140,356 |
| New South Wales | 1,727,621 | 574,309 | 1,267,608 | 52,036 | 4,951,714 | 8,573,288 |
| Queensland | 444,140 | 296,467 | 756,565 | .. | 1,378,437 | 2,875,609 |
| South Australia | 410,725 | 196,335 | 664,941 | 36,043 | 1,146,764 | 2,454,808 |
| Western Australia | 28,188 | 29,851 | 49,280 | .. | 201,530 | 308,849 |
| Total | 4,020,667 | 1,631,335 | 4,010,301 | 88,079 | 10,602,528 | 20,352,910 |
| Tasmania | 61,520 | 55,915 | 148,598 | .. | 319,734 | 585,767 |
| New Zealand | 736,009 | 282,912 | 1,698,599 | .. | 1,565,381 | 4,282,901 |
| Grand Total ... | 4,818,196 | 1,970,162 | 5,857,498 | 88,079 | 12,487,643 | 25,221,578 |

NOTE.—For date on which the financial year terminates in each colony, see Note to last table. The *net* expenditure is given for Victoria, but the *gross* expenditure for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ For later figures of Victorian expenditure, see footnote (2) to last table.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1885—continued.
(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

| Name of Colony. | Expenditure per Head of Population on— | | | | | Total Expenditure per Head. |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Railways. | Post and Telegraphs. | Interest and Expenses of Public Debt. | Immi- gration. | Other Services. | |
| | £ s. d. | s. d. | £ s. d. | s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria ¹ | 1 9 4 | 11 2 | 1 6 6 | .. | 3 0 11 | 6 7 11 |
| New South Wales .. | 1 17 1 | 12 4 | 1 7 3 | 1 1 | 5 6 5 | 9 4 2 |
| Queensland | 1 8 10 | 19 2 | 2 9 0 | .. | 4 9 3 | 9 6 3 |
| South Australia .. | 1 6 3 | 12 6 | 2 2 6 | 2 4 | 3 13 3 | 7 16 10 |
| Western Australia .. | 0 16 7 | 17 6 | 1 8 11 | .. | 5 18 4 | 9 1 4 |
| Total | 1 11 7 | 12 10 | 1 11 6 | 0 8 | 4 3 3 | 7 19 10 |
| Tasmania | 0 9 4 | 8 5 | 1 2 6 | .. | 2 8 5 | 4 8 8 |
| New Zealand | 1 6 0 | 10 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | 2 15 4 | 7 11 4 |
| Grand Total .. | 1 9 8 | 12 2 | 1 16 1 | 0 6 | 3 17 0 | 7 15 5 |

NOTE.—For date on which the financial year terminates in each colony, see Note to last table. The *net* expenditure is given for Victoria, but the *gross* expenditure for New South Wales and probably also for the other colonies.

¹ For later figures of Victorian expenditure, see footnote (2) to last table.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Expenditure from Loans on— | | | | Total Expenditure from Loans. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Railways. | Water Supply. | Immi- gration. | Other Services. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 848,358 | 172,464 | .. | 132,243 | 1,153,065 |
| New South Wales .. | 2,982,746 | 484,963 | .. | 428,436 | 3,896,145 |
| Queensland | 1,208,152 | 71,966 | 140,679 | 290,927 | 1,711,724 |
| South Australia .. | 709,842 | 100,450 | .. | 326,154 | 1,136,446 |
| Western Australia .. | 118,862 | .. | .. | 44,130 | 162,992 |
| Total | 5,867,960 | 829,843 | 140,679 | 1,221,890 | 8,060,372 |
| Tasmania | 256,372 | .. | 4,779 | 204,297 | 465,448 |
| New Zealand | 526,028 | .. | 27,010 | 1,225,846 | 1,778,884 |
| Grand Total .. | 6,650,360 | 829,843 | 172,468 | 2,652,033 | 10,304,704 |

| Name of Colony. | Expenditure from Loans per Head of Population on— | | | | Total Expenditure from Loans per Head. |
|----------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Railways. | Water Supply. | Immi- gration. | Other Services. | |
| | £ s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Victoria | 0 17 8 | 3 7 | .. | 0 2 9 | 1 4 0 |
| New South Wales .. | 3 4 1 | 10 5 | .. | 0 9 3 | 4 3 9 |
| Queensland | 3 18 3 | 4 8 | 9 1 | 0 18 10 | 5 10 10 |
| South Australia .. | 2 5 4 | 6 5 | .. | 1 0 10 | 3 12 7 |
| Western Australia .. | 3 9 9 | .. | .. | 1 5 11 | 4 15 8 |
| Total | 2 6 1 | 6 6 | 1 1 | 0 9 7 | 3 3 3 |
| Tasmania | 1 18 9 | .. | 0 9 | 1 10 11 | 3 10 5 |
| New Zealand | 0 18 7 | .. | 0 11 | 2 3 4 | 3 2 10 |
| Grand Total .. | 2 1 0 | 5 1 | 1 1 | 0 16 4 | 3 3 6 |

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1885; but those for the other colonies to the year ended 31st December, 1885.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1885.

(On the 31st December.)

| Name of Colony. | Public Debt contracted for— | | | | Total Public Debt. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Railways. | Water Supply. | Immigration. | Other Services. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria ¹ | 21,868,973 | 3,803,365 | .. | 2,956,250 | 28,628,588 |
| New South Wales ³ .. | 29,663,319 | 1,549,807 | 387,663 | 3,963,470 | 35,564,259 ² |
| Queensland ³ .. | 10,454,335 | 406,126 | 2,049,397 | 6,410,992 ⁴ | 19,320,850 |
| South Australia .. | 9,389,428 | 1,206,650 | .. | 6,424,822 | 17,020,900 |
| Western Australia .. | 838,675 | .. | .. | 449,425 | 1,288,100 |
| Total .. | 72,214,730 | 6,965,948 | 2,437,060 | 20,204,959 | 101,822,697 |
| Tasmania | 1,324,528 | .. | 227,814 | 1,804,658 | 3,357,000 |
| New Zealand .. | 12,359,083 | 551,261 | 2,105,617 | 20,774,461 ⁵ | 35,790,422 ⁶ |
| Grand Total .. | 85,898,341 | 7,517,209 | 4,770,491 | 42,784,078 | 140,970,119 |

| Name of Colony. | Debt per Head of Population contracted for— | | | | Total Debt per Head. | Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to. |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| | Railways. | Water Supply. | Immigration. | Other Services. | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria | 22 0 11 | 3 16 9 | .. | 2 19 7 | 28 17 3 | 4·55 |
| New South Wales .. | 30 19 5 | 1 12 5 | 0 8 1 | 4 2 9 | 37 2 8 | 4·69 |
| Queensland .. | 33 2 11 | 1 5 9 | 6 9 11 | 20 6 5 | 61 5 0 | 6·80 |
| South Australia .. | 29 19 2 | 3 17 0 | .. | 20 10 0 | 54 6 2 | 7·37 |
| Western Australia .. | 23 16 10 | .. | .. | 12 15 6 | 36 12 4 | 3·99 |
| Total .. | 27 12 7 | 2 13 4 | 0 18 7 | 7 14 8 | 38 19 2 | 5·26 |
| Tasmania | 9 18 0 | .. | 1 14 1 | 13 9 9 | 25 1 10 | 5·88 |
| New Zealand .. | 21 9 7 | 0 19 2 | 3 13 3 | 36 2 3 | 62 4 3 ⁷ | 8·74 ⁷ |
| Grand Total .. | 25 17 2 | 2 5 3 | 1 8 9 | 12 17 7 | 42 8 9 | 5·87 |

¹ On the 30th June, 1886, the public debt of Victoria was £30,127,382. The estimated population at that date was 1,009,753, and the approximate revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £6,416,405. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £29 16s. 9d., and the debt was equivalent to 4·69 years' revenue.

² Including a loan of £5,500,000, raised in London in October, 1885, but which had not been brought to account in Sydney up to the end of 1885. Some portion of this was not receivable until the 17th March, 1886.

³ In July, 1886, New South Wales floated in London a fresh loan of £5,500,000, and in March, 1886, Queensland floated one for £1,500,000.

⁴ Including unexpended balances of loan moneys, amounting to £2,441,520.

⁵ Including the old provincial loans of New Zealand, raised prior to 1871, and the unspent balances of loan moneys, which together amounted to £12,514,701. No particulars of the purposes to which the former were applied are available.

⁶ The accrued sinking fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st December to £3,217,930; the net liability was, therefore, £32,572,492.

⁷ The debt of New Zealand, less the accrued sinking fund, was in the proportion of £56 12s. 6d. per head, and was equal to 7·95 times the revenue of 1885.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Value of Imports. | | Value of Exports. | | Value of Exports of Home Produce. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | From other Australasian Colonies. | Total. | To other Australasian Colonies. | Total. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Victoria | 5,652,169 | 18,044,604 | 5,633,247 | 15,551,758 | 12,452,245 |
| New South Wales .. | 8,415,704 | 23,365,196 | 6,856,910 | 16,541,745 | 12,957,881 |
| Queensland | 3,359,405 | 6,422,490 | 3,504,636 | 5,243,404 | 5,116,293 |
| South Australia .. | 2,047,331 | 5,548,403 | 1,836,215 | 5,636,255 | 4,385,599 |
| Western Australia .. | 321,173 | 650,391 | 65,239 | 446,692 | 445,208 |
| Total | 19,795,782 | 54,031,084 | 17,896,247 | 43,419,854 | 35,357,226 |
| Tasmania | 1,081,763 | 1,757,486 | 1,122,675 | 1,313,693 | 1,299,011 |
| New Zealand | 1,254,908 | 7,479,921 | 1,350,158 | 6,819,939 | 6,591,911 |
| Grand Total .. | 22,132,453 | 63,268,491 | 20,369,080 | 51,553,486 | 43,248,148 |

| Name of Colony. | Value per Head of Imports. | | Value per Head of Exports. | | Exports of Home Produce. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | From other Australasian Colonies. | Total. | To other Australasian Colonies. | Total. | Value per Head. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Victoria | 5 15 11 | 18 10 2 | 5 15 7 | 15 19 0 | 12 15 5 | 80·06 |
| New South Wales .. | 9 0 10 | 25 2 0 | 7 7 3 | 17 15 4 | 13 18 5 | 78·33 |
| Queensland | 10 17 7 | 20 16 0 | 11 7 0 | 16 19 7 | 16 11 5 | 97·58 |
| South Australia .. | 6 10 9 | 17 14 5 | 5 17 4 | 18 0 0 | 14 0 2 | 77·81 |
| Western Australia .. | 9 8 6 | 19 1 9 | 1 18 3 | 13 2 2 | 13 1 4 | 99·67 |
| Total | 7 14 6 | 21 1 9 | 6 19 9 | 16 19 0 | 13 16 0 | 81·43 |
| Tasmania | 8 3 8 | 13 5 11 | 8 9 11 | 9 18 10 | 9 16 7 | 98·88 |
| New Zealand | 2 4 4 | 13 4 3 | 2 7 8 | 12 0 11 | 11 12 10 | 96·66 |
| Grand Total .. | 6 15 9 | 19 8 1 | 6 4 11 | 15 16 3 | 13 5 4 | 83·89 |

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports (especially the former) are over-valued in most of the colonies.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Victoria | 2,154 | 1,631,266 | 2,119 | 1,628,892 | 4,273 | 3,260,158 |
| New South Wales ¹ .. | 2,601 | 2,088,307 | 2,583 | 2,044,770 | 5,184 | 4,133,077 |
| Queensland | 920 | 496,277 | 967 | 532,904 | 1,887 | 1,029,181 |
| South Australia .. | 1,072 | 893,092 | 1,091 | 913,950 | 2,163 | 1,807,042 |
| Western Australia .. | 232 | 231,761 | 229 | 236,274 | 461 | 468,035 |
| Total | 6,979 | 5,340,703 | 6,989 | 5,356,790 | 13,968 | 10,697,493 |
| Tasmania | 689 | 342,745 | 669 | 335,061 | 1,358 | 677,806 |
| New Zealand | 786 | 519,700 | 780 | 513,000 | 1,566 | 1,032,700 |
| Grand Total | 8,454 | 6,203,148 | 8,438 | 6,204,851 | 16,892 | 12,407,999 |

¹ In previous years the figures of shipping for New South Wales overstated the truth, in consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which called at Sydney and Newcastle having been counted at both ports. It is believed the figures given on the present occasion are free from this error.

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | At the End of the Year. | | | Receipts during the Year. | Working Expenses during the Year. | Proportion of Net Receipts to Capital Cost. ² |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Railways Open. | | Railways in course of Construction. ¹ | | | |
| | Length. ¹ | Capital Cost. | | | | |
| | Miles. | £ | Miles. | £ | £ | Per Cent. |
| Victoria | 1,676 | 22,851,141 | 137 | 2,181,932 | 1,277,425 | 4·07 |
| New South Wales .. | 1,777 ³ | 20,772,769 | 407 | 2,174,368 | 1,458,153 | 3·51 |
| Queensland | 1,434 | 9,484,654 ⁴ | 558 ⁵ | 691,541 | 444,140 | 2·73 ⁶ |
| South Australia .. | 1,063 | 7,295,102 | 718 | 643,850 | 407,248 | 3·25 |
| Western Australia .. | 184 | 500,750 | 20 | 27,179 | 28,188 | 7-0·23 ⁶ |
| Total | 6,134 | 60,904,416 | 1,840 | 5,718,870 | 3,615,154 | 3·53 |
| Tasmania ¹ | 257 | 2,009,712 | 185 | 126,905 | 111,167 | 0·83 |
| New Zealand | 1,654 | 12,349,082 | 259 | 1,047,418 | 690,340 | 2·96 |
| Grand Total | 8,045 | 75,263,210 | 2,284 | 6,893,193 | 4,416,661 | 3·36 |

NOTE.—The figures are for the year ended 30th June, 1885, in Victoria; for that ended 31st March, 1886, in New Zealand; and for that ended 31st December in the other colonies. On the 30th June, 1886, the extent of lines open in Victoria had increased to 1,743 miles, and the cost of construction to £23,903,900; whilst the gross receipts for 1885-6 amounted to £2,329,126, the working expenses to £1,310,538, and the net receipts to £1,018,588. The latter was equivalent to 4·36 per cent. of the capital cost.

¹ The following lengths of private railway are included, viz., 45 miles in New South Wales, 60 miles in Western Australia, 48 miles in Tasmania; and 41 miles, together with 80 miles under construction, in New Zealand. The cost of the private lines in Tasmania—amounting to £140,129, together with the receipts during the year, amounting to £16,366, and the expenditure, amounting to £6,315—are included in the figures for that colony; but similar information has not been supplied for New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand, and therefore the figures for those colonies, except as regards the length of railways, relate to the Government lines only.

² The calculations in this column are based on the mean of the amounts of capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

³ Exclusive of 35 miles of Government tramway, constructed at a capital cost of £703,110, the gross receipts from which amounted to £223,340, and the working expenses to £207,995.

⁴ Including expenditure on lines in progress.

⁵ Including railways authorized.

⁶ This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, which were necessarily unproductive.

⁷ The minus (—) indicates a net loss, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | Number of Post Offices. | Number Despatched and Received of— | | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Letters and Post Cards. | Newspapers. ¹ | | |
| Victoria | 1,384 | 36,061,880 | 16,277,108 | £ 290,838 | £ 488,067 ² |
| New South Wales .. | 1,115 | 39,351,200 | 25,567,400 | 316,172 | 375,965 |
| Queensland | 623 | 9,776,407 | 8,794,633 | 97,651 | 203,534 |
| South Australia .. | 555 | 13,158,626 | 6,070,227 | 108,895 | 196,334 |
| Western Australia .. | 80 | 1,440,600 | 1,034,400 | 12,039 | 29,851 ² |
| Total | 3,757 | 99,788,713 | 57,743,768 | 825,595 | 1,293,751 |
| Tasmania | 246 | 4,472,506 | 3,560,367 | 26,170 | 37,503 |
| New Zealand | 1,011 | 37,149,788 | 14,233,878 | 267,671 | 171,282 |
| Grand Total .. | 5,014 | 141,411,007 | 75,538,013 | 1,119,436 | 1,502,536 |

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland travel free to any of the Australasian colonies, and those posted in Western Australia and Tasmania travel free to all places. In other colonies a small postage fee is charged on newspapers.

² Including expenditure on telegraphs.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | On the 31st December. | | | | During the Year. | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Miles of Line (Poles). | | | Miles of Wire in operation. | Telegrams Received and Despatched. | Amount Received. ¹ |
| | In operation. | In course of Construction. | Total. | | | |
| Victoria | 3,949 | 39 | 3,988 | 9,617 | 1,624,666 ² | £ 87,802 |
| New South Wales .. | 10,351 | 153 | 10,504 | 19,864 | 2,625,992 | 191,192 |
| Queensland | 7,533 | 740 | 8,273 | 12,290 | 1,222,191 | 82,037 |
| South Australia .. | 5,346 | .. | 5,346 | 9,378 | 713,379 | 87,496 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,234 | 870 | 3,104 | 2,288 | 116,977 | 4,985 |
| Total | 29,413 | 1,802 | 31,215 | 53,437 | 6,303,205 | 453,512 |
| Tasmania | 1,635 | 59 | 1,694 | 2,071 | 218,155 | 19,985 |
| New Zealand | 4,463 | 199 | 4,662 | 10,931 | 1,774,273 | 87,918 |
| Grand Total .. | 35,511 | 2,060 | 37,571 | 66,439 | 8,295,633 | 561,415 |

NOTE.—In many of the colonies, telephone exchanges have been established, but information is to hand respecting only two colonies, viz., Victoria and Tasmania. In the former, there were 1,111 miles, and in the latter 146 miles, of telephone wires open at the end of the year.

¹ The amounts received are not comparable with the telegrams received and despatched, since many public telegrams are included, which are transmitted free of cost.

² Exclusive of telegrams on railway service, which numbered about 350,000.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | During the Year 1885. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Sold by Auction, Private Contract, &c. | | | Selected under System of Deferred Payments. ¹ | Granted without Purchase. | Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated. |
| | Area. | Amount of Purchase Money. | Average Price per Acre. | | | |
| | Acres. | £ | £ s. d. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Victoria | 26,900 | 115,352 | 4 5 9 | 723,52 [∞] | 3,099 | 753,522 |
| New South Wales | 295,025 | 446,312 | 1 10 3 | 1,114,872 | .. | 1,409,897 |
| Queensland .. | 3,743 | 70,252 | 18 15 5 | 124,285 | 75 | 128,103 |
| South Australia .. | 13,205 | 13,057 | 0 19 9 | 215,903 ² | 19,251 | 248,359 |
| Western Australia | 53,959 | 24,332 | 0 9 0 | 112,774 | 2,054 | 168,787 |
| Total .. | 392,832 | 669,255 | 1 14 1 | 2,291,357 | 24,479 | 2,708,668 |
| Tasmania | * | * | * | * | * | 59,972 |
| New Zealand .. | 59,613 | 87,660 | 1 9 5 | 58,722 | 456,080 ³ | 574,415 |
| Grand Total | * | * | * | * | * | 3,343,055 |

| Name of Colony. | Up to the End of 1885.—Extent— | | | At the End of 1885.—Extent— | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Alienated in Fee Simple. ⁴ | | In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁵ | Alienated or in Process of Alienation. | Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation. |
| | Sold. | Granted without Purchase. | | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Victoria | 14,413,304 | 12,306 | 7,934,275 | 22,359,885 | 33,885,875 |
| New South Wales | 20,634,704 | 4,069,130 | 16,979,460 | 41,683,294 | 156,188,706 |
| Queensland .. | 7,664,214 | 64,354 | 3,372,246 | 11,100,814 | 416,562,546 |
| South Australia .. | 6,762,098 | 370,000 | 3,884,836 | 11,016,934 | 567,175,066 |
| Western Australia | 1,813,205 ⁶ | *. ⁷ | 297,079 | 2,110,284 | 622,478,516 |
| Total .. | 51,287,525 | 4,515,790 | 32,467,896 | 88,271,211 | 1,796,290,709 |
| Tasmania | * | * | * | 4,461,013 | 12,418,987 |
| New Zealand .. | 12,838,901 | 5,520,962 ⁸ | 498,492 | 18,858,355 | 47,851,975 ⁹ |
| Grand Total | * | * | * | 111,590,579 | 1,856,561,671 |

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by instalments (often without interest) extending over a series of years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is held, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, paragraph 750, and Appendix D.

² Exclusive of surrendered lands re-selected under the Act of the 31st August, 1884, amounting to 1,079,965 acres.

³ Of this area, 431,186 acres were granted to Natives or Europeans under Native Land Acts.

⁴ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁵ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

⁶ Including land granted without purchase.

⁷ Included with the area sold in fee simple.

⁸ It is believed that these figures refer chiefly to lands in respect to which Crown Grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them under certain Native Land Acts.

⁹ Of this extent, about 16,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 51,367 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE EDUCATION, 1885.

| Name of Colony. | At the End of 1885. | | | | Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1885. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--|---------------------|---------|
| | Number of State Schools. | Number of Teachers. | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Victoria | 1,826 | 1,714 | 1,815 | 3,529 ¹ | 115,982 | 108,703 | 224,685 |
| New South Wales .. | 2,046 | 1,744 | 1,758 | 3,502 | 102,130 ² | 94,960 ² | 197,090 |
| Queensland .. | 447 | 603 | 681 | 1,284 | 28,899 | 26,873 | 55,772 |
| South Australia .. | 472 | 398 | 623 | 1,021 | 25,734 ² | 23,930 ² | 49,664 |
| Western Australia .. | 77 | 35 | 73 | 108 | 1,681 | 1,511 | 3,192 |
| Total.. .. | 4,868 | 4,494 | 4,950 | 9,444 | 274,426 | 255,977 | 530,403 |
| Tasmania | 194 | 144 | 234 | 378 | 8,475 | 6,943 | 15,418 |
| New Zealand .. | 1,021 | 1,158 | 1,461 | 2,619 | 73,165 | 68,133 | 141,298 |
| Grand Total .. | 6,083 | 5,796 | 6,645 | 12,441 | 356,066 | 331,053 | 687,119 |

| Name of Colony. | Scholars in Average Attendance during the Year. | | | Net Cost to State, 1885. ³ | | | Amount of Fees paid by Scholars. |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Total Number. | Number to each Teacher. | Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls. | Total Amount. | Amount per Head of Mean Population | Amount per Scholar in Average Attendance | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 119,488 | 34 | 53·18 | £ 580,336 | £ s. d. 0 11 11 | £ s. d. 4 17 2 | £ 3,749 ⁴ |
| New South Wales .. | 100,462 | 29 | 50·97 | 663,697 | 0 14 3 | 6 12 1 | 58,926 |
| Queensland .. | 30,117 | 23 | 54·00 | 123,764 | 0 8 0 | 4 2 2 | .. |
| South Australia .. | 27,005 | 26 | 54·38 | 96,685 | 0 6 2 | 3 11 7 | 24,798 |
| Western Australia .. | 2,333 | 22 | 73·09 | 10,044 | 0 5 11 | 4 6 1 | 1,445 |
| Total | 279,405 | 30 | 52·68 | 1,474,526 | 0 11 6 | 5 5 7 | 88,918 |
| Tasmania | 7,465 | 20 | 48·42 | 25,710 | 0 3 11 | 3 8 11 | 8,030 |
| New Zealand .. | 78,327 | 30 | 55·43 | 300,759 ⁵ | 0 10 7 | 3 16 9 | 360 ⁴ |
| Grand Total .. | 365,197 | 29 | 51·99 | 1,800,995 | 0 11 0 | 4 18 8 | 97,308 |

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational (private) schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies; in Victoria it is from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14, in Queensland from 6 to 12, in South Australia from 7 to 13, in Tasmania from 7 to 14, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, pp. 431 to 459.

¹ Including 1,072 pupil-teachers, but exclusive of 521 work-mistresses.
² These figures have been estimated, as information respecting the sexes was not supplied for the present return.
³ Exclusive of expenditure towards capital cost of buildings, &c.
⁴ For extra subjects only.
⁵ In addition to this amount, £29,762 was defrayed out of the revenue derived from education eserves, and £696 from local sources (exclusive of fees).

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1885-6.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

* * The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February or March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1886. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population at the 31st December, 1885, has been taken.

| Name of Colony. | Number of Acres under Tillage. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| Victoria... .. | 2,405,157 | 2·42 |
| New South Wales | 868,093 | ·90 |
| Queensland | 209,130 | ·66 |
| South Australia ⁷ | 2,785,490 | 8·91 |
| Western Australia | 76,929 | 2·19 |
| Total | 6,344,799 | 2·43 |
| Tasmania | 417,777 | 3·12 |
| New Zealand | 1,265,975 ⁹ | 2·20 |
| Grand Total | 8,028,551 | 2·42 |

| Name of Colony. | Number of Acres under— | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Other Cereals. ¹ | Pota- toes. | Hay. | Vines. | Green Forage. ² | Other Tillage. ³ |
| Victoria | 1,020,082 | 215,994 | 74,112 | 4,530 | 36,114 | 42,602 | 421,036 | 9,775 | 334,399 | 246,513 ⁴ |
| New South Wales | 264,867 | 14,117 | 5,298 | 132,709 | 932 | 15,166 | 219,886 | 5,247 | 156,710 | 53,161 ⁵ |
| Queensland | 10,093 | 208 | 406 | 71,741 | .. | 6,735 | 28,881 | 1,483 | 13,629 | 75,954 ⁶ |
| South Australia ⁷ | 1,942,453 | 7,264 | 15,697 | .. | 4,601 | 5,666 | 308,429 | 4,590 | 33,296 | 463,494 |
| Western Australia | 29,511 | 1,596 | 6,178 | 156 | 675 | 434 | 19,677 | 624 | 191 | 17,887 |
| Total | 3,267,006 | 239,179 | 101,691 | 209,136 | 42,322 | 70,603 | 997,909 | 21,719 | 538,225 | 857,009 |
| Tasmania | 30,266 | 29,247 | 6,833 | .. | 7,774 | 11,073 | 41,693 | .. | 185,434 | 105,457 ⁸ |
| New Zealand | 173,891 | 329,488 | 34,603 | 3,286 | 1,507 | 24,823 | 40,304 | .. | 399,692 ⁹ | 258,381 ¹⁰ |
| Grand Total | 3,471,163 | 597,914 | 143,127 | 212,422 | 51,603 | 106,499 | 1,079,906 | 21,719 | 1,123,351 | 1,220,847 |

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; and land under permanent artificial grasses in all the colonies, except Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 9.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand.

² In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named:—Victoria, 327,210 acres; New South Wales, 137,798 acres; Queensland (not returned); South Australia, 23,217 acres; Western Australia (not returned); Tasmania, 181,203 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 9.

³ In the returns of some of the colonies, this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies:—Victoria, 209,225 acres; New South Wales (not returned); Queensland, 10,796 acres; South Australia, 450,536 acres; Western Australia, 1,733 acres; Tasmania, 18,681 acres; New Zealand, 219,270 acres.

⁴ Including 639 acres under turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and beet, which produced 6,479 tons; 1,346 acres under mangel wurzel, which produced 24,129 tons; 1,740 acres under onions, which produced 10,209 tons; 1,866 acres under tobacco, which produced 13,734 cwt.; 216 acres under chicory, which produced 1,239 tons; 896 acres under hops, which produced 5,501 cwt.; 2,942 acres under grass seeds, which produced about 45,000 bushels, &c.

⁵ Including 1,603 acres under tobacco, which produced 22,947 cwt.; 15,419 acres (of which 6,836 acres were unproductive) under sugar-cane, which produced 369,280 cwt. of sugar; 7,734 acres under orange trees, which produced 8,749,256 dozen oranges; and 19,245 acres under gardens and orchards.

⁶ Including 59,186 acres under sugar-cane, of which 38,557 acres were productive, and yielded 55,796 tons of sugar; 330 acres under arrowroot, which produced 551,912 lbs.; 633 acres under oranges, which produced 658,549 dozen; 1,034 acres under bananas, which produced 1,660,180 dozen; 365 acres under pine apples, which produced 122,263 dozen; 117 acres under tobacco, which produced 1,330 cwt.

⁷ No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in 1885-6, the figures for the previous year have been given for that colony.

⁸ Including 3,680 acres under turnips, which produced 30,913 tons; 904 acres under mangel wurzel, which yielded 12,807 tons; and 8,198 acres in gardens and orchards. The remainder consisted of fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, and devoted to pastoral purposes.

⁹ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 5,424,853 acres—of which about one half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 6,690,828 acres, or to 11·63 acres per head of the population.

¹⁰ Including 10,530 acres under pease and beans; 3,437 acres under mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, &c.; 714 acres under hops; and 34 acres under tobacco; and 21,908 acres under gardens and orchards.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1885-6.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

| Name of Colony. | Bushels raised of— | | | | | Tons raised of— | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Other Cereals. ¹ | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| Victoria | 9,170,538 | 4,692,303 | 1,302,854 | 181,240 | 769,629 | 163,202 | 442,118 |
| New South Wales .. | 2,733,133 | 279,107 | 85,606 | 4,336,163 | 14,531 | 38,695 | 191,372 |
| Queensland | 51,598 | 1,006 | 9,826 | 1,574,294 | .. | 18,989 | 30,660 |
| South Australia ² .. | 14,621,755 | 88,639 | 211,207 | .. | 64,826 | 23,192 | 285,839 |
| Western Australia .. | 339,376 | 23,142 | 89,581 | 1,950 | .. | 1,085 | 19,677 |
| Total | 26,916,400 | 5,084,197 | 1,699,074 | 6,093,647 | 848,986 | 245,163 | 969,666 |
| Tasmania | 524,353 | 784,325 | 176,466 | .. | 171,600 | 53,521 | 51,872 |
| New Zealand | 4,242,285 | 8,603,702 | 896,816 | .. | .. | 113,753 | 45,818 |
| Grand Total .. | 31,683,038 | 14,472,224 | 2,772,356 | 6,093,647 | 1,020,586 | 412,437 | 1,067,356 |

| Name of Colony. | Gallons of Wine made. | Bushels per Acre of— | | | | | Tons per Acre of— | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Maize. | Other Cereals. ¹ | Potatoes. | Hay. |
| Victoria | 1,003,827 | 8·99 | 21·72 | 17·58 | 40·01 | 21·31 | 3·83 | 1·05 |
| New South Wales .. | 555,470 | 10·32 | 19·77 | 16·16 | 32·67 | 15·59 | 2·55 | ·88 |
| Queensland | 133,298 | 5·11 | 4·84 | 24·20 | 21·94 | .. | 2·82 | 1·06 |
| South Australia ² .. | 473,535 | 7·53 | 12·20 | 13·48 | .. | 14·09 | 4·10 | ·93 |
| Western Australia .. | 59,488 | 11·50 | 14·50 | 14·50 | 12·50 | .. | 2·50 | 1·00 |
| Total | 2,225,618 | 8·24 | 21·26 | 16·71 | 29·14 | 20·39 | 3·47 | ·97 |
| Tasmania | .. | 17·32 | 26·82 | 25·83 | .. | 22·07 | 4·83 | 1·24 |
| New Zealand | .. | 24·40 | 26·11 | 25·92 | .. | .. | 4·58 | 1·14 |
| Grand Total .. | 2,225,618 | 9·13 | 24·20 | 19·38 | 29·14 | 20·65 | 3·87 | ·99 |

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand.
² No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in 1885-6, the figures for the previous year have been given for that colony.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1885-6.

* * The Live Stock Statistics in most of the colonies are collected with the Agricultural Statistics in the months of February and March. The present returns are for those months of 1886.

| Name of Colony. | Number of— | | | | Total. |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | |
| Victoria | 304,098 | 1,290,790 | 10,681,837 | 239,837 | 12,516,562 |
| New South Wales | 344,697 | 1,317,315 | 37,820,906 | 208,697 | 39,691,615 |
| Queensland .. | 260,207 | 4,162,652 | 8,994,322 | 55,843 | 13,473,024 |
| South Australia ¹ .. | 168,420 | 389,726 | 6,696,406 | 163,807 | 7,418,359 |
| Western Australia | 34,392 | 70,408 | 1,702,719 | 24,280 | 1,831,799 |
| Total .. | 1,111,814 | 7,230,891 | 65,896,190 | 692,464 | 74,931,359 |
| Tasmania | 28,610 | 138,642 | 1,648,627 | 67,395 | 1,883,274 |
| New Zealand ² .. | 187,382 | 895,461 | 16,677,445 | 369,992 | 18,130,280 |
| Grand Total.. | 1,327,806 | 8,264,994 | 84,222,262 | 1,129,851 | 94,944,913 |

| Name of Colony. | Per Square Mile. | Per 100 Persons Living. | Per Square Mile. | Per 100 Persons Living. | Per Square Mile. | Per 100 Persons Living. | Per Square Mile. | Per 100 Persons Living. | Per Square Mile. | Per 100 Persons Living. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Victoria | 3.46 | 31 | 14.69 | 130 | 121.61 | 1,077 | 2.73 | 24 | 142.49 | 1,262 |
| New South Wales | 1.12 | 36 | 4.26 | 138 | 122.33 | 3,948 | .67 | 22 | 128.38 | 4,144 |
| Queensland .. | .39 | 83 | 6.23 | 1,319 | 13.46 | 2,851 | .08 | 18 | 20.16 | 4,271 |
| South Australia ² .. | .19 | 54 | .43 | 124 | 7.41 | 2,137 | .18 | 52 | 8.21 | 2,367 |
| Western Australia | .04 | 98 | .07 | 200 | 2.74 | 4,838 | .02 | 69 | 2.00 | 5,205 |
| Total .. | .38 | 43 | 2.46 | 277 | 22.38 | 2,521 | .23 | 26 | 25.45 | 2,867 |
| Tasmania .. | 1.08 | 21 | 5.26 | 104 | 62.50 | 1,233 | 2.56 | 50 | 71.40 | 1,408 |
| New Zealand .. | 1.80 | 33 | 8.59 | 156 | 160.00 | 2,899 | 3.55 | 64 | 173.95 | 3,152 |
| Grand Total.. | .43 | 40 | 2.69 | 248 | 27.39 | 2,535 | .37 | 34 | 30.87 | 2,857 |

¹ No statistics of live stock having been collected in South Australia in 1885-6, the figures for the previous year are given for that colony.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the census of March, 1886.

TABLE XVIII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1885.

. Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,740 square miles. There are also a number of smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is said to be 8,034 square miles.

| Year. | | | Estimated Population on the 31st December. | | | Births. ¹ | Deaths. ¹ | Marriages ¹ | Immigrants (Polyne- sians and Coolies only). | | |
|-------|----|----|--|----------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|---------|--------|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | Males. | Females | Total. |
| 1878 | .. | .. | 64,748 | 52,350 | 117,098 | 2,262 | 2,244 | 419 | 1,346 | 174 | 1,520 |
| 1879 | .. | .. | 67,697 | 52,962 | 120,659 | 3,654 | 3,532 | 1,356 | 2,098 | 288 | 2,386 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 67,598 | 54,286 | 121,884 | 4,103 | 4,326 | 1,358 | 2,500 | 34 | 2,534 |
| 1881 | .. | .. | 71,323 | 57,188 | 128,511 | 4,321 | 4,411 | 1,056 | 1,100 | 58 | 1,158 |
| 1882 | .. | .. | 72,376 | 57,703 | 130,079 | 4,552 | 4,933 | 1,280 | 2,561 | 511 | 3,072 |
| 1883 | .. | .. | 71,540 | 58,354 | 129,894 | 4,649 | 5,310 | 1,097 | 2,013 | 546 | 2,559 |
| 1884 | .. | .. | 71,011 | 57,512 | 128,523 | 4,540 | 8,592 | 978 | 2,292 | 980 | 3,272 |
| 1885 | .. | .. | 69,860 | 57,419 | 127,279 | 4,319 | 5,775 | 1,133 | 1,422 | 736 | 2,158 |

| Year. | | | Emigrants (Poly- nesians only). | | | Public Revenue. | | | Public Expen- diture. | Public Debt. | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. |
|-------|----|----|------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Raised by Taxation. | Not raised by Taxation. | Total. | | | | |
| 1878 | .. | .. | 638 | 71 | 709 | £ 42,697 | £ 18,324 | £ 61,021 | £ 65,267 | £ 100,000 | £ 136,608 | £ 192,865 |
| 1879 | .. | .. | 313 | 32 | 345 | 46,260 | 21,511 | 67,771 | 71,108 | 120,000 | 142,213 | 169,040 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 170 | 18 | 188 | 46,544 | 34,134 | 80,678 | 91,102 | 210,000 | 185,741 | 229,528 |
| 1881 | .. | .. | 860 | 24 | 884 | 49,606 | 37,837 | 87,443 | 89,960 | 254,025 | 276,040 | 174,146 |
| 1882 | .. | .. | 1,066 | 73 | 1,139 | 59,518 | 51,796 | 111,314 | 109,986 | 254,025 | 303,329 | 190,517 |
| 1883 | .. | .. | 1,251 | 94 | 1,345 | 74,805 | 32,009 | 106,814 | 88,277 | 254,025 | 450,595 | 351,998 |
| 1884 | .. | .. | 693 | 60 | 753 | 68,162 | 23,361 | 91,523 | 98,468 | 254,025 | 434,522 | 345,344 |
| 1885 | .. | .. | 1,681 | 265 | 1,946 | 62,985 | 13,684 | 76,669 | 92,209 | 264,025 | 294,585 | 326,750 |

| Year. | | | Shipping. | | | | Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ² | Live Stock. ³ | | | |
|-------|----|----|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | | Number of— | | | |
| | | | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| 1878 | .. | .. | 124 | 23,180 | 128 | 24,080 | Acres. 39,476 | 200 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 50,000 |
| 1879 | .. | .. | 131 | 28,967 | 125 | 28,085 | 23,559 | 300 | 4,000 | 3,771 | 50,000 |
| 1880 | .. | .. | 157 | 32,933 | 150 | 32,689 | 27,562 | 360 | 5,000 | 4,769 | 50,000 |
| 1881 | .. | .. | 164 | 35,542 | 160 | 35,230 | 75,627 | 400 | 5,000 | 4,769 | 50,000 |
| 1882 | .. | .. | 163 | 43,768 | 165 | 43,757 | 65,745 | 600 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 50,000 |
| 1883 | .. | .. | 198 | 68,530 | 193 | 69,322 | 31,665 | 600 | 5,324 | 5,373 | 50,000 |
| 1884 | .. | .. | 150 | 63,246 | 144 | 64,731 | 38,325 | 610 | 4,600 | 5,869 | 50,000 |
| 1885 | .. | .. | 124 | 54,056 | 135 | 55,892 | 26,368 | 650 | 5,953 | 6,350 | 50,000 |

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1885 :—*Immigration*—Assisted and free, 1,546, viz., 977 males and 569 females. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £31,612; other taxes, £31,373; Crown lands, £686; Post Office, £2,133; other sources, £10,865. *Heads of Expenditure*—Post Office, £1,234; interest on public debt, £8,250; immigration, £3,292; other expenditure, £79,433. *Public Debt*—Of the public debt only £150,000 bears interest; the amount paid during the year for interest was £8,250. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £289,738 was from other British possessions, and £4,847 from Foreign countries; and of the total value of exports, £288,906 was to British possessions, and £37,844 to Foreign countries; nearly the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Post Offices*—Number of offices, 33; letters, 261,490; newspapers, 235,392; revenue during the year, £3,923; expenditure, £2,527. *State Education*—Number of schools, 2; teachers, 5, viz., 2 males and 3 females; scholars on the rolls, 267, viz., 119 males and 148 females; average attendance, 90; fees paid by scholars, £267; and school rates, £779; net cost to State, including buildings, &c., £734. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation, 38,347 acres; of which 396 acres were under maize, which yielded 5,128 bushels.

¹ It is believed by the Registrar-General of Fiji that the births, deaths, and marriages here given are less than those which actually occurred.

² The total area alienated at the end of 1885 was 377,090 acres. The amount realized by the State was only £26,259, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

³ In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 11,400 angora goats were kept on the islands.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1884-5
TO 1886-7.

(Taken partly from an advance copy of the Treasurer's Financial Statement 1885-6, and partly from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 20th July, 1886.)

REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1886-7.

| Heads of Revenue. | Net Revenue. | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5 | 1885-6. | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| CUSTOMS. | | | |
| Spirits | £ 518,370 | £ 545,170 | £ 540,900 |
| Wine | 42,101 | 41,086 | 41,400 |
| Beer and Cider | 35,210 | 37,904 | 38,200 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 108,405 | 121,476 | 119,800 |
| Cigars | 34,299 | 33,583 | 34,200 |
| Tea | 88,093 | 87,544 | 88,500 |
| Sugar and Molasses | 118,031 | 115,796 | 117,600 |
| Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate | 16,931 | 16,990 | 16,900 |
| Opium | 19,517 | 15,266 | 15,300 |
| Rice | 18,824 | 19,710 | 19,600 |
| Hops | 4,326 | 4,455 | 4,400 |
| Malt | 2,302 | 3,633 | 2,800 |
| Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables | 53,348 | 47,806 | 46,900 |
| Import Duty on Live Stock | 30,064 | 37,741 | 37,000 |
| Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties | 490,677 | 494,512 | 513,200 |
| All other articles | 307,220 | 345,968 | 348,000 |
| Wharfage Rates | 31,821 | 35,820 | 30,300 |
| Total Customs | 1,919,539 | 2,004,460 | 2,015,000 |
| EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE. | | | |
| Spirits distilled in Victoria | 68,930 | 67,250 | 68,600 |
| Auctioneers' Licences | 10,495 | 12,678 | 13,000 |
| Licences—Tobacco and Cigars | 1,438 | 1,212 | 1,300 |
| All other Licences | 15,141 | 14,406 | 3,900 |
| Percentage—Act 566 | 4,409 | 4,575 | ... |
| Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons | 124,370 | 104,907 | 81,300 |
| Duties on Bank Notes | 27,529 | 28,770 | 29,000 |
| Land Tax | 128,415 | 126,770 | 130,000 |
| Stamp Duty | * | * | * |
| Tobacco Duties | 72,295 | 70,459 | 69,800 |
| Total Excise and Inland Revenue | 453,022 | 431,027 | 396,900 |
| TERRITORIAL. | | | |
| Sales by auction | 109,014 | 89,579 | 75,500 |
| Alienation otherwise than by auction | 446,703 | 376,371 | 369,100 |
| Licences and Leases other than agricultural | 28,100 | 30,775 | 31,500 |
| Pastoral Occupation, &c. | 61,051 | 48,387 | 53,500 |

* Included under "Fees." The estimated amount for 1884-5 was £143,382; and for 1885-6, £165,313.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1886-7—continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | Net Revenue. | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| TERRITORIAL—continued. | | | |
| Harbour Trust Contributions — Rents and Licences | 1,491 | 1,441 | 1,110 |
| Miners' Rights | 5,359 | 5,332 | 5,500 |
| Business Licences | 339 | 320 | 300 |
| Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands | 13,728 | 9,058 | 6,000 |
| Water-right and Searching Licences, &c. | 722 | 870 | 850 |
| Rents under Act 796—Mining on Private Property Act 1884 | ... | 1,475 | 600 |
| Total Territorial | 666,507 | 563,608 | 543,960 |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | |
| Railway Income | 2,200,067 | 2,306,791 | 2,425,000 |
| Water Supply—Yan Yean | 127,826 | 139,058 | 143,000 |
| " On the Gold-fields | 19,020 | 19,346 | 19,000 |
| " Geelong | 7,081 | 7,348 | 7,500 |
| Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip and Crane | 3,325 | 3,364 | 3,500 |
| Total Public Works | 2,357,319 | 2,475,907 | 2,598,000 |
| PORTS AND HARBOURS. | | | |
| Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports | 31,176 | 32,710 | 33,000 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES. | | | |
| Post Office* | 1,133 | 1,121 | 1,400 |
| Commission on Money Orders | 8,497 | 9,413 | 10,000 |
| Electric Telegraph* | 6,894 | 5,694 | 7,000 |
| Total Post and Telegraph Offices | 16,524 | 16,228 | 18,400 |
| FEES (including Stamps †) | 619,672 | 666,444 | 704,370 |
| FINES | 12,222 | 6,383 | 4,980 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Rents, exclusive of Lands | 2,031 | 14,905 | 1,950 |
| Government Printer | 18,364 | 18,998 | 20,000 |
| Penal Establishments | 7,487 | 7,433 | 8,000 |
| Education | 298 | 243 | 350 |
| Defence Department | 9,265 | 3,246 | 2,500 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools | 1,823 | 1,474 | 1,800 |
| Experimental Farm | 1,927 | ... | ... |
| Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations | 82 | 1,066 | 1,800 |
| Sale of Government Property | 3,894 | 4,546 | 3,580 |
| Lunatic Asylums | 8,002 | 9,972 | 8,300 |
| Mint Charges | 13,042 | 11,705 | 12,000 |
| Interest on Public Account, &c. | 98,324 | 83,882 | 60,000 |
| Interest on Loans to Local Bodies | 12,008 | 25,063 | 38,000 |
| Surplus Mint Subsidy | 5,304 | 4,613 | 5,000 |
| Contributions, Public Gardens | 3,250 | 3,250 | 3,250 |
| All other receipts | 29,279 | 29,243 | 21,830 |
| Total Miscellaneous | 214,380 | 219,639 | 188,360 |
| Grand Total | 6,290,361 | 6,416,406 | 6,502,970 |

* The revenues from postage and telegrams are included under the head of "Fees" *infra*. In 1884-5, the estimated revenue from postage was £280,000, and in 1885-6, £290,000; whilst the estimated revenue from telegrams was £84,032 in the former, and £87,956 in the latter year.

† Including postage, telegrams, and duty stamps, &c.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1886-7.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Net Expenditure. | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6 (Approximate). | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| His Excellency the Governor | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| The Ministers of the Crown | 15,500 | 15,500 | 15,500 |
| Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council | 1,412 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Legislature :— | | | |
| Legislative Council | 5,529 | 6,700 | 6,750 |
| Legislative Assembly | 10,782 | 10,720 | 11,193 |
| Parliament Library | 2,774 | 3,077 | 2,920 |
| Refreshment Rooms | 983 | 1,083 | 1,101 |
| Victorian <i>Hansard</i> | 2,149 | 2,222 | 2,250 |
| Expenses of Members of Parliament ... | 22,675 | 21,530 | 22,800 |
| Electoral Expenses | 12,011 | 19,000 | 12,000 |
| | 56,903 | 64,332 | 59,014 |
| Civil Establishments :— | | | |
| Chief Secretary's Office | 9,211 | 8,265 | 9,049 |
| Shorthand Writer | 2,886 | 2,693 | 2,668 |
| Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores ... | ... | 484 | 600 |
| Inspection of Factories and Shops ... | ... | ... | 2,792 |
| Medical | 700 | } 7,342 | 9,543 |
| Quarantine | 6,942 | | |
| Vaccination | 5,474 | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| Commissioners of Audit and Office ... | 10,120 | 10,448 | 11,779 |
| Treasury | 32,363 | 33,168 | 33,670 |
| Premier | 7,615 | 12,650 | 8,728 |
| Agent-General and Office | 5,737 | 6,000 | 7,306 |
| Public Service Board | 5,843 | 6,514 | 6,787 |
| Government Printer | 52,739 | 60,261 | 61,238 |
| Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ... | 8,018 | 8,607 | 8,240 |
| | 147,648 | 161,932 | 167,900 |
| Judicial and Legal :— | | | |
| Their Honors the Judges | 20,102 | 21,690 | 25,278 |
| Law Officers of the Crown | 17,483 | 16,511 | 18,378 |
| Crown Solicitor | 6,023 | 7,673 | 8,132 |
| Prothonotary | 2,368 | 2,411 | 2,590 |
| Master in Equity and Lunacy | 3,875 | 4,886 | 4,519 |
| Lands Titles | 6,119 | 7,308 | 9,562 |
| Court of Insolvency | 2,416 | 2,415 | 1,112 |
| Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles... | 33,881 | 33,712 | 35,622 |
| Deputy Registrars | 5,499 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Sheriffs | 21,944 | 24,745 | 25,554 |
| County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions | 26,204 | 22,242 | 22,850 |
| Police Magistrates and Wardens | 17,618 | 16,910 | 19,030 |
| Clerks of Courts and Interpreters | 16,538 | 21,218 | 21,786 |
| Coroners | 5,675 | 5,470 | 5,800 |
| Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ... | 1,312 | 1,381 | 1,536 |
| Expenses of carrying out the Land Tax Act | 1,164 | 1,264 | 1,254 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,003 | 402 | 1,542 |
| | 189,224 | 196,238 | 210,545 |

EXPENDITURE 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1886-7—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Net Expenditure. | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6 (Approximate). | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Public Instruction, Science, &c. :— | | | |
| Education | 526,626 | 568,626 | 587,516 |
| University of Melbourne | 11,000 | 20,500 | 19,500 |
| The Observatory | 4,678 | 4,971 | 4,793 |
| Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery | 17,566 | 19,964 | 20,990 |
| Free Libraries, &c. | 12,900 | 17,400 | 26,150 |
| Schools of Mines | 4,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Government Statist | 6,418 | 6,700 | 7,164 |
| Government Botanist | 2,391 | 2,509 | 2,526 |
| Schools of Design | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,600 | 700 | 1,327 |
| | 590,579 | 648,770 | 677,366 |
| Charitable Institutions :— | | | |
| Hospitals for the Insane | 96,420 | 109,794 | 105,167 |
| Industrial and Reformatory Schools | 43,594 | 45,271 | 45,587 |
| Inspection of Public Charities | 741 | 800 | 860 |
| Charitable Institutions | 108,195 | 111,000 | 110,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 161 | ... | ... |
| | 249,111 | 266,865 | 261,614 |
| Mining :— | | | |
| Mining Department | 20,202 | 21,389 | 22,243 |
| Mining Boards | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Prospecting | 28,305 | 42,850 | 83,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,728 | 5,025 | 6,026 |
| | 56,735 | 72,764 | 114,769 |
| Police | 217,684 | 226,244 | 238,274 |
| Gaols and Penal | 57,311 | 61,983 | 65,317 |
| Crown Lands and Survey :— | | | |
| Survey, Sale, and Management | 67,868 | 72,256 | 76,690 |
| Extirpation of Rabbits, &c. | 12,237 | 34,300 | 33,922 |
| Botanic, Domain, and Public Gardens and Parks | 6,793 | 7,186 | 8,042 |
| Parliament Gardens | 118 | 334 | 702 |
| Experimental Farm | 1,178 | 723 | 300 |
| Agriculture | 887 | 1,153 | 1,979 |
| Vine Diseases | 5,545 | 3,160 | 2,800 |
| Forests and Industries | 5,581 | 6,422 | 7,883 |
| Agricultural Societies | 28,007 | 27,720 | 34,317 |
| Public Parks, &c. | 9,005 | 8,579 | 7,847 |
| Bonus for Wire Fencing... .. | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,585 | 3,511 | 6,739 |
| | 141,804 | 165,344 | 183,221 |
| Railways :— | | | |
| Railways... .. | 1,402,540 | 1,318,000 | 1,357,900 |
| Commissioners' Salaries | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| | 1,408,540 | 1,325,000 | 1,363,900 |

EXPENDITURE 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1886-7—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Net Expenditure. | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6 (Approximate). | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Water Supply :— | | | |
| Melbourne | 24,357 | 25,799 | 29,023 |
| Geelong | 7,271 | 10,250 | 14,250 |
| Country | 639 | 1,000 | ... |
| Water Trusts | | | |
| | 32,267 | 37,049 | 43,273 |
| Public Works :— | | | |
| Department | 20,877 | 54,139 | 55,707 |
| Works and Buildings | 287,732 | 348,132 | 396,210 |
| Defence Works | 79,990 | 150,000 | 136,000 |
| Telegraph Lines | 26,717 | 17,800 | 15,370 |
| Road Works and Bridges | 40,878 | 48,164 | 48,584 |
| Endowment to Municipalities | 310,000 | 310,000 | 310,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,065 | 3,000 | ... |
| | 767,259 | 931,235 | 961,871 |
| Customs :— | | | |
| Department | 55,919 | 56,565 | 67,652 |
| Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile } Marine | 15,007 | 16,076 | 18,840 |
| Licensing Act | 683 | 2,138 | 100 |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| | 71,609 | 74,779 | 86,592 |
| Harbours and Lights and Marine Survey ... | 28,943 | 40,514 | 41,416 |
| Defences | 115,908 | 182,945 | 159,766 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,365 | ... | ... |
| | 118,273 | 182,945 | 159,766 |
| Post and Telegraphs :— | | | |
| Gratuities to Masters of Vessels | 1,763 | 2,485 | 2,000 |
| Post and Telegraph Offices | 278,207 | 308,714 | 346,434 |
| Mail Service—Inland | 108,642 | 113,000 | 116,000 |
| " " Foreign | 63,212 | 66,000 | 67,250 |
| Duplicate Telegraph Cable | 14,514 | 14,630 | 14,630 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,336 | 1,812 | 1,900 |
| | 468,674 | 506,641 | 548,214 |
| Aborigines | 10,500 | 10,713 | 10,584 |
| Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c. :— | | | |
| Under Constitution Act | 6,300 | 6,667 | 5,800 |
| " Civil Service Act | 39,613 | 35,000 | 40,000 |
| " Other Acts | 22,349 | 31,390 | 35,800 |
| Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Voted Annually | 52,352 | 43,210 | 29,981 |
| Grant to the Widow and Family of the } late Honorable J. M. Grant | ... | 3,000 | ... |
| | 122,614 | 121,267 | 113,581 |

EXPENDITURE 1884-5 AND 1885-6, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1886-7—continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Net Expenditure. | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1884-5. | 1885-6 (Approximate). | 1886-7 (Estimated). |
| Interest :— | £ | £ | £ |
| On Loans | 1,260,279 | 1,274,204 | 1,263,231 |
| On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures | 11,627 | 11,700 | 9,360 |
| On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ... | 38,630 | 43,030 | 48,000 |
| Public Buildings Protection Act | ... | 1,071 | 2,450 |
| | 1,310,536 | 1,330,005 | 1,323,041 |
| The Royal Mint | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account | ... | 88,690 | 75,500 |
| Miscellaneous Services :— | | | |
| Transport | 1,834 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Advertising | 5,487 | 5,351 | 5,368 |
| Exhibitions | 6,252 | 13,390 | 18,000 |
| Imperial Pensions | 384 | 400 | 400 |
| Commissions of Inquiry | 2,495 | 4,600 | 2,000 |
| Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ... | 50 | 100 | 300 |
| Friendly Societies | 303 | 410 | 420 |
| Powder Magazines | 1,067 | 1,315 | ... |
| Unforeseen Expenditure | 3,544 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| All other | 11,199 | 11,025 | 9,376 |
| | 32,615 | 45,591 | 44,864 |
| Grand Total | 6,125,741 | 6,605,901* | 6,797,622 |

* The actual amount expended in 1885-6 was £6,507,919, exclusive of £5,620 expended on Surveys in the Mallee District, to be recouped by lessees.

APPENDIX C.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

(By A. P. AKEHURST, Esq., President of the Board.)

OBJECTS AND OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

The first Health Act in force in Victoria was applicable only to “populous places,” and was passed in 1855. It was followed by the Act No. 264, of which Parts IV., relating to pollution of the River Yarra, and VI., relating to quarantine, are still in force; No. 310, of which the portion relating to cemeteries remains in force; and Nos. 436 and 524, both of which have been repealed.

The existing Act, which has application to the whole colony, was passed in 1883, and by virtue of its provisions a new Board was constituted, consisting of nine members, and Mr. Akehurst, P.M., was appointed as its president.

For some years the laws relating to public health, vaccination, and quarantine were administered directly from the office of the Chief Secretary, but of late the Central Board has been made a distinct department, its president being the official head.

Hitherto no fees have been paid to members, but Parliament is to be asked to provide funds for the purpose of future allowances to each non-salaried member. The president has a salary of £850 per annum, as also has another member (Dr. Shields) as Government Medical Officer. The business of the Board is conducted under the Ministerial control of the Chief Secretary, who is practically the Minister of Health.

The Quarantine Station is at Point Nepean, and there the Health Officer for Port Phillip Heads (£500 and quarters) is stationed. A steam launch under his care is used by the Health and Defence Departments conjointly, and also to ship and receive mails at the Heads from the steam-ships of the P. and O. and Orient lines. A post and telegraph office, and many other conveniences, are to be found at the Quarantine Station. Five large and a number of smaller buildings are kept in constant readiness for use. An excellent model of the establishment, made by Sergeant-Major Porter, was sent by the Board to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of this year in London.

In the neighbourhood of Williamstown is the Sanatorium, always ready for the reception of persons suffering from small-pox or other dangerous contagious disease. It was built by seventeen municipalities, with Melbourne as the centre, on land purchased for the purpose by the Crown. A caretaker lives in it, and medical assistance, nurses, and provisions are found by the State; the municipalities concerned being liable for all repairs of buildings and fences. A branch railway line runs through the paddock.

The Calf Lymph Dépôt is in the Royal Park, and lymph is cultivated there for the supply of the colony. Two experienced medical men and a veterinary surgeon are connected with the dépôt, and it is under the constant supervision of the Board.

During 1885 lymph was received and distributed as under:—

| | | Calf. | | Humanized. |
|-----------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Received | ... | 10,315 points | .. | 1,881 tubes |
| Issued... | ... | 9,729 „ | ... | 1,861 „ |

Vaccination receives special attention in Victoria, and a percentage of 73·88 in 1884, and 69·45 in 1885, are known to have been vaccinated in infancy. It is believed that by private practitioners and unauthorized persons a further number are successfully vaccinated, but not so registered. There are 160 public vaccinators under the control of the Central Board, and their remuneration and travelling allowances in 1885 amounted to £4,758.

There are now 184 Local Boards of Health in Victoria, most of them having by-laws and sanitary regulations. Each Local Board has a health officer, except in two instances. These gentlemen have salaries ranging from £10 to £300, but the average remuneration is not more than £15. Many of them have one or more inspectors, and a great deal depends on the courage and efficiency of these officials. Constant communication is maintained between the Local Boards and the Central authorities, and the improvement in sanitary matters generally during the last few years is of a marked kind.

Much attention is now being paid to the suppression of adulteration of food, and 114 districts have appointed analysts, the Government Analytical Chemist being, under the Health Act, a final referee in disputed cases. Many prosecutions have taken place during the year with salutary effect.

The Central Board has direct control of quarantine and vaccination matters, and the opening of churches, halls, and public buildings for amusement, &c., and, through the Local Boards, supervision of questions relating to nuisances, infectious diseases, pollution of streams, noxious trades, and other similar matters. It is usually consulted by the Lands Department with regard to cemeteries, and has (with local boards) large powers as to seizing and destroying unwholesome food.

The office staff of the Central Board consists of secretary (£485), inspector and engineer (£415 and travelling expenses), and four clerks (with salaries from £350 to £140). Two health officers at Williamstown are paid £350 and £250

respectively, and the corresponding officer at Geelong is remunerated by a fee for each ship inspected.

Each Local Board reports annually to the Central Board, and these reports are then tabulated and published with a full report of the proceedings of the Central Board and remarks of a comprehensive kind on all sanitary matters of importance to the colony, together with copies of the reports of inspection by the Central Board's inspector and engineer. These are laid before Parliament and circulated.

It is believed that Victoria is in advance of other colonies of the Australasian Group in sanitary matters generally, though it must be remembered that great attention and a lavish outlay have always been forthcoming in New South Wales to keep out infectious disease.

The following Regulations, Model By-laws, and Circulars have recently been issued by the Central Board:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Whereas the contagious or infectious diseases known as diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and whooping cough are at present prevalent in several towns and places in the Colony of Victoria, and whereas the provisions contained in section 74 of *The Public Health Amendment Statute 1883* have by Order in Council been directed to be put in force in the said colony, the Central Board of Health doth, by virtue of the powers conferred by the said section, and of every other power enabling the said Central Board in this behalf, make the following Regulations for preventing or mitigating the said diseases, that is to say:—

1. All Regulations hereinbefore made by the said Board for the prevention of the spread of any of the said diseases are hereby revoked, and the present Regulations are substituted in lieu thereof.

2. These Regulations shall apply to every city, town, borough, shire, or place only in which any of the said diseases shall have occurred within the month immediately preceding the date hereof, or in which any such disease shall occur while these Regulations remain in force.

3. *Cleansing of Streets, Ways, and Places.*—The Local Board of Health in each district is hereby required to take effectual measures for the frequent and regular removal of all refuse matter from all streets, lanes, rights-of-way, and other places; for the regular cleansing of all drains and street channels, and for keeping in an inoffensive condition all manure depôts and places for deposit of night-soil or refuse matter, and shall cause whatever may be deposited thereon or therein to be immediately covered with not less than three inches of dry earth. Every householder shall cause his yard to be at all times kept in a cleanly and inoffensive condition, and shall cause all rubbish and refuse matter produced on his premises either to be consumed or destroyed in some manner not being a nuisance or injurious to health, or to be placed in a box or other portable receptacle, and afterwards removed to the manure depôt or other proper place. No person shall cause or suffer to be placed or thrown upon any street, lane, or right-of-way any rubbish, ashes, dust, or animal or other offensive or dead or decayed matter or substance. No person shall dig at a less depth than two feet or spread into or upon any land, whether in his own occupation or otherwise, any night-soil, or the contents of any earth-closet or night-pan, or other offensive matter without the previous permission in writing of the Local Board of Health.

4. *Removal of Nuisances.*—The occupier of any premises shall not permit any nuisances or matter causing offensive smell to exist or be thereon, and shall cause all stables, outbuildings, and yards to be efficiently paved and drained, and shall cause all drains on or belonging to such premises to be properly cleansed at least once in every twenty-four hours.

5. *Medical Attendances, &c.*—The Local Board of Health in each district is hereby required to provide the necessary medical attendance and medicines for any person in such district who may be suffering from any of the said diseases, and who is unable to pay for medical attendance and medicine. And it shall be the duty of the officer of health or secretary or clerk of each Local Board to give the needful authority and directions for and on behalf of the said Local Board for giving effect to this Regulation immediately on being informed of such case of

disease by any member of the family of the person so attacked, or by any medical practitioner or any member of the police force.

6. *Interment of the Dead.*—The occupier of any house or place, or the person in charge thereof for the time being, in which any person shall die of either of the said diseases, shall cause the body to be buried with the least possible delay, and, if ordered by the health officer, within twenty-four hours. In the event of death from typhoid fever, chloride of lime or other disinfectant powder shall be abundantly dredged into the coffin, and, if possible, the body surrounded with dry pine sawdust. The trustees of any public cemetery are hereby required (notwithstanding the existence of any regulation of such cemetery to the contrary) to afford every possible facility for such speedy interment, and shall provide that there be ready at all times a sufficient number of public graves.

7. *Cleansing and Purifying of Houses.*—The occupier of every house in which there may be any diphtheria or scarlet fever shall cause every room therein (except that in which the patient may be) to be fumigated whenever required by the health officer or medical attendant by effectually closing the doors, windows, chimneys, and other apertures, and burning therein sulphur on an iron dish in the proportion of at least sixteen ounces to a room ten feet each way, or as much more as the atmosphere in the room will consume; or by keeping exposed in the room a sufficient quantity of fresh chloride of lime in an open dish; or by any other effective means or manner as may be prescribed by the health officer. The room occupied by the patient shall be similarly treated as soon as it is vacated; and in all cases, whenever possible, all hangings, clothes, and fabrics shall be removed, together with books, prints, and furniture, so far as may be possible, and sunshine and fresh air in current allowed full play. In cases of typhoid fever, and in all other cases when directed by the officer of health, the occupier or person in charge shall further make provision for the disinfection of the stools and body and bed linen of the patient, and of all drains, closets, and privies attached to such house. A teacupful of solution of sulphate of iron, chloride of lime (one pound to the gallon), or other effective disinfectant shall be placed in the bed-pan or other similar vessel before it is used, and the stools shall be at once transferred to a special pan with well-fitting lid, freely mixed with effective disinfectant solution and quickly buried at least two feet below the surface of the ground, or otherwise disposed of with the approval of the health officer. All soiled linen and bedding shall be removed without delay and thoroughly boiled. No person shall be allowed to eat or drink food, milk, or water which has been in the sick room. All utensils there shall be thoroughly disinfected before being again used. The health officer shall see that all drains connected with any such premises are flushed daily with solution of chloride of lime, sulphate of iron, or carbolic acid.

8. *Disinfection of Clothing, &c.*—The occupier of any house in which there may be any person suffering from either of the said diseases shall cause every article of bedding or clothing used in the sick room, and every textile fabric or other article likely to retain infection, immediately on its removal from the room, to be destroyed if the officer of health shall so order, or disinfected by being placed in water and boiled, or subjected, for at least one hour, to a dry heat of not less than 230 degrees, and shall also cause all such articles of clothing or otherwise used by the nurse or any member of the family to be disinfected in a like manner.

9. *Privies and Closets.*—All earth-closets, water-closets, and privies shall be kept in an inoffensive and cleanly condition, and emptied at least once a week, and a sufficient quantity of dry earth or wood or other ashes shall be always kept ready for use in such closet. All closets attached to any school, railway station, factory, hospital, or place of assembly or entertainment, or any licensed house shall, during the prevalence or on the occurrence of any case of typhoid fever in the vicinity, be disinfected daily by the addition of a sufficient quantity of sulphate of iron, chloride of lime, or other reliable antiseptic powder, to the closet pans or receptacles, whatever they may be. And for the purposes of this regulation the station-master, resident surgeon, master of a school, manager or overseer of a factory, or other person in immediate local charge or having control of the establishment shall be the person responsible for the due execution of this regulation. Every building in which any one shall work, have to be taught, or to live or remain shall have attached to it forthwith (if not already provided) one or more properly constructed earth-closets, and all underground cesspits shall be, as soon as possible, emptied and filled up with dry earth and quicklime.

10. *House to House Visitation.*—The Local Board of any district in which any one of the said diseases shall have occurred, or be reported to have occurred, shall, whenever necessary, cause a house to house visitation to be made in order to ascertain whether any case of the said diseases exists, and in such event the said Local Board shall cause a copy of these and any other Regulations on the same subject which may hereafter be made to be left with the occupier or person in charge of the house or premises in which such case has occurred.

11. *Local Board to enforce Regulations.*—The Local Board of each district is hereby required to superintend and see to the carrying out and execution of these Regulations, and is hereby required to enforce them, and the secretary or clerk of such Local Board shall forthwith prosecute every person offending. Such Board is further required to cause a copy of these Regulations to be posted and kept posted up in some conspicuous place in the town hall or council chamber, State school, railway station, and police station in the neighbourhood of which any case of such diseases may occur, and shall further cause these Regulations to be printed and published in such districts.

12. In the event of typhoid fever occurring, it shall be the duty of the Local Board, and the Local Board is hereby required, to make all necessary by-laws respecting milk, dairy cows, and dairies, under section 24 of the said Statute.

13. *Officer of Health.*—The officer of health in each district is hereby required to afford the inhabitants thereof every assistance and advice in his power with respect to the precautions to be observed against the spread of infectious or contagious disease, and shall see that all necessary destruction, disinfection, or otherwise is duly and effectually performed. On receiving information that any member of the family of any child attending school is ill, he is to personally ascertain from what disease such member is suffering, and, if it be one of the said diseases, he is at once to report the fact to the head or principal teacher of such school.

14. *Penalties.*—Any person who fails to comply with any of the foregoing Regulations, or is guilty of any neglect or disobedience thereof, is by section 168 of the said Statute thereby guilty of an offence against the provisions of Part IV. of that Statute, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds nor less than Twenty shillings for each day during which such offence is continued, besides any expenses which may be incurred in remedying his default.

N.B.—Separate sheets as to the above diseases, showing symptoms and giving directions for temporary treatment until medical aid is obtained, are published by the Central Board. A model by-law as to milk and dairies can also be obtained at the office of the Central Board.

For the purposes of the Health Acts only, a chairman or secretary of a Local Board, or any health officer or public vaccinator, can send telegrams, on duty, free of charge.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(Pursuant to *The Public Health Amendment Statute 1883.*)

Whereas by virtue of the powers conferred by section nine of *The Public Health Amendment Statute 1883*, the Central Board of Health may, from time to time, make, alter, and rescind regulations, directions, orders, and notices in the execution of the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to make Regulations for securing and facilitating the carrying into effect the provisions of section one hundred and ten of the said Act: Now therefore the Central Board of Health, by virtue of the powers contained in the said Act, doth hereby by these Regulations direct and order as follows, that is to say:—

Part I.—Construction and Extension of Public Buildings.

1. In the erection, construction, and extension of any public building within the definition and meaning of section one hundred and ten of the said Act, the following rules shall be observed:—

2. *Doors.*—All outer and escape doors shall open outwards, or both inwards and outwards.

3. *Bolts*.—Monkey-tailed bolts will be considered suitable for escape doors, the tail of each bolt to come within, and not to be more than five feet six inches from the floor. Provided, however, that (where not objected to by a Local Board or its officers) the central-handle bolt recommended by the Inspector and Engineer of the Central Board may be used.

4. *Locks*.—On outer doors only, locks known as dead locks may be used. Provided that whenever such building is being used by the public, or the public is admitted thereto, such locks must be kept unlocked, and the door must be capable of being instantly opened.

5. *Egress space*.—This is to be calculated on an allowance of four square feet of floor space for each person. For a building calculated to hold one hundred persons or less, the egress space must be at least four feet six inches, and for every additional hundred, or part of one hundred persons, an additional egress space of eighteen inches, or a proportionate part thereof, must be provided. The Central Board reserves power to order special and additional egress space for large or complicated buildings when a modification of this general rule may be deemed necessary. In computing egress space, the Board will not include doors opening into any vestry, retiring or dressing room, or any room used as a dwelling room, or for other purposes by caretakers or others.

6. *Gangways, Passages, and Aisles*.—These must be at least as wide as the door to which they lead, and the aggregate width must be at least equal to the aggregate capacity of the door space. No gangway, passage, or aisle shall be less than three feet in width under any circumstances.

7. *Corridors and Stairways*.—No corridor nor stairway shall be less than four feet six inches in breadth, and sufficient stairway from galleries, balconies, &c., must be provided according to the computation prescribed in Regulation No. 5. Stairs must be built of iron, stone, or other approved unflammable material, and must have square landings at intervals of not more than twenty steps, and proper handrails.

8. *Closets, &c.*—Buildings intended to be used as places for the assembling together of children must have privy and urinal accommodation—the former in the proportion of one privy for forty (or any less number) of children of each sex. Buildings intended to be used as theatres, opera houses, or concert rooms, or permanent structures for purposes of public amusement, must have two privies for each sex for each section or division of the house, and urinals sufficient for the use of six persons at one time for each section or division of the house.

9. *Ventilation*.—Churches and buildings of a like character must have inlet openings, amounting in the aggregate to one square inch for every forty cubic feet of space contained in the building, to be computed free of grating bars, and exclusive of doors and windows. Equal provision must be made for outlet openings. Theatres and buildings of a like character must have similar openings, but computed on a basis of one square inch for every thirty-five cubic feet of space.

Part II.—Management and Use of Public Buildings.

1. In the management and use of any public building within the definition and meaning of the said section one hundred and ten, the following precautions shall be observed:—

2. *Gangways, &c., to be kept clear*.—No person shall whilst any public building is open for the admission of the public, or whilst any public performance, play, divine service, or meeting of any kind whatsoever is being held, or about to be held, obstruct any gangway, passage, or aisle therein by placing a chair or other obstruction, or by sitting or standing in any such gangway, passage, or aisle. And every trustee, owner, occupier, lessee, warden, doorkeeper, or other person in charge, or having the control, care, or management of any public building, shall take all necessary steps in his power to prevent any such obstruction in such gangway, passage, or aisle.

3. *Extinction of Fire*.—For the purpose of the extinction of fire, it is hereby directed that in all theatres, opera houses, concert rooms, and other similar public buildings there shall be provided in front of the proscenium, and so placed as to command it, and also on each floor (if more than one) one or more fire-plugs, with hydrants, and properly fitted hose couplings and other appliances, and with water laid on thereto from the street main. There shall be at least one such fire-plug

and hydrant on each floor, gallery; or balcony for every eight hundred persons or any less number. A skilled man, wearing some uniform, badge, or distinguishing mark, shall be kept at each fire-plug and hydrant, ready to use them at once; and the man so employed to attend to such fire-plug and hydrant shall not absent himself or in any manner neglect to attend to such fire-plug and hydrant so long as such public building is open for any play, performance, or for the admission of the public thereto, or their continuance therein.

4. *Escape Doors*.—Every escape door shall have the words “Escape door, not locked” painted permanently thereon, in letters of at least one inch in length, and so as to be easily read from the inside of the hall, room, or building; and every such door during the time such hall, room, or building is being used by the public, or the public admitted thereto, shall be kept unfastened and capable of being instantly opened.

5. *Penalties*.—Any person who fails to comply with any of the foregoing regulations contained in Part II. hereof, or is guilty of any neglect or disobedience thereof, is by section one hundred and sixty-eight of the said Statute thereby guilty of an offence against that Statute, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds, and to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds nor less than Twenty shillings for each day during which such offence is continued, besides any expenses which may be incurred in remedying his default.

Part III.—Regulations not to be deemed in any way to Release Persons from the Strict Observance of the Provisions of Section 110 of the Act.

It is hereby expressly directed that the Regulations hereby made are not to be deemed or taken as in any degree interfering with or in any way releasing any person from observing and carrying out all the requirements provided in section one hundred and ten of the said Act, or as in any way interfering with the direction and orders which the Central Board of Health or the Local Board may in each case make, or as dispensing with the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Central Board of Health before any public building can be built, opened, or extended, or as in any way interfering with or excusing from the strict compliance with the various requirements contained in the said section, or as in any way releasing persons from the penalties to which they may become liable in the event of any disregard or non-observance of the provisions of the said section.

MODEL BY-LAW.

(Suggested for adoption by Local Boards of Health.)

For keeping free from noisome matter, yards, stables, and places used for noxious trades, slaughter yards, &c., and for regulating management of earth-closets, privies, &c., disinfecting and deodorizing night-soil and other offensive matter, and for regulating its removal and final deposit.

The Local Board of Health in and for the City (Town, &c., as the case may be) of _____, in the colony of Victoria, being the Municipal Council thereof, by virtue of the powers contained in *The Public Health Amendment Statute 1883*, and every other power enabling the said Local Board in this behalf, and for the purpose of carrying the said Act into execution within the jurisdiction of the said Local Board, doth hereby make the following by-law, being By-law No. _____ of the said Local Board of Health, that is to say:—

1. All former by-laws on the matters and things hereinafter provided for are hereby repealed excepting as to acts done, penalties incurred, and proceedings at law pending at the time of this by-law coming into operation.

2. This by-law shall come into full force and operation on its confirmation by the Central Board of Health, and immediately after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

3. This by-law shall apply to and have operation in the whole of the said [city, town, &c.,] (or if for a less portion describe that portion exactly.)

4. The occupier of every house and premises within the said [city, &c.,] shall cause the yard and ground belonging thereto or occupied in connexion therewith to be kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all filth, rubbish, and refuse matter to be from time to time removed from such yard and ground, and if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such filth, rubbish, or refuse matter so removed as aforesaid, the Local Board may cause the same to be removed at the expense of such occupier.

5. The occupier of any land in the said city [town, &c.,] on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect of cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all soil, dung, or other manure produced or accumulated therein to be from time to time removed from such premises as often as the quantity of the same so produced or accumulated shall amount to [one cubic yard]; and if at any time the occupier of such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid the same shall be removed by the said Local Board at the expense of such occupier.

6. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the said [city] shall cause every cesspool already in existence, and until its abolition, to be emptied and cleansed from time to time as soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspool shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of [one foot] from the top of the sides, walls, or lining of such cesspool. Provided that the contents of any cesspool shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours eleven p.m. and five a.m. And provided also that the contents of any cesspool shall not be removed or discharged therefrom until such contents shall have had mixed therewith carbolic acid or some other efficient deodorizer sufficient in quality and quantity to effectually deodorize and disinfect the same.

7. Every occupier and every person having the management and control of any premises shall once at least in every week empty and cleanse, or cause to be emptied and cleansed, every earth-closet, privy, and place in the nature of an earth-closet for the reception of night-soil on or belonging to such premises.

8. No person shall empty any earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or place for the reception of night-soil except by means of a cart, carriage, or means of conveyance properly constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of the contents or any portion thereof or of effluvia therefrom.

[In any city, town, or borough in which nightmen are licensed by the municipal authorities the following may be introduced:—In the said (city, town, or borough as the case may be) a nightman, licensed by the municipal authorities, shall be employed by the occupier of the premises for such removal of night-soil.]

9. All night-soil, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing shall be removed to and deposited in such place or places only as may be appointed by the Local Board from time to time for the final reception of the same.

10. Every person placing or depositing, or causing or suffering to be placed, or deposited, or spread, or assisting in placing, or depositing, or spreading on any land, whether by way of manure or otherwise, any night-soil, offal, blood, or other refuse matter removed from any earth-closet, privy, cesspool, or other place, shall immediately on the deposit or spreading thereof cover the same or cause the same to be covered, and shall keep the same covered with a layer of earth not less than six inches in thickness.

11. The occupier of any premises within the [city] used for the purpose of any noxious or offensive trade, business, process, or manufacture whatever, or used for the purpose of slaughtering, whether it be an abattoir or otherwise, shall cause any rubbish, blood, offal, bones, water, liquid, soil, or other offensive matter produced or accumulated thereon to be removed therefrom [once in every twenty-four hours], and to be in the meantime kept so as not to be a nuisance, or injurious to health, or to exhale any offensive effluvia; and if such occupier shall neglect or fail to have removed therefrom any offensive matter whatever, it may be removed by the said Local Board at the expense of such occupier.

12. Every closet pan shall be constructed of galvanized iron properly riveted and soldered so as to be watertight and with handles thereto, and of a capacity not exceeding [three cubic feet].

13. No closet door or trap shall abut or open on a street, lane, or right-of-way exceeding [ten] feet in width.

14. Every person who shall by any act or default be guilty of any breach of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty of (Ten) pounds for every such breach, or of (Five) pounds for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued, unless the justices before whom the penalty is sought to be recovered shall order any portion only of either of the said penalties—such portion not being less than Five shillings—to be paid. And any person committing any such breach as aforesaid shall be liable to the penalty notwithstanding that the Local Board of Health may be empowered by this by-law or otherwise to remedy such breach, and whether such Local Board has or has not taken advantage of such powers.

MODEL BY-LAW.

(Suggested or adoption by Local Boards of Health.)

As to Dairies, Dairy Cattle, and Milk.

The Local Board of Health in and for the _____ in the colony of Victoria, being the Municipal Council thereof, by virtue of the powers contained in *The Public Health Amendment Statute 1883*, and every other power enabling the said Local Board in this behalf, and for the purpose of carrying the said Act into execution within the jurisdiction of the said Local Board, doth hereby make the following by-law, being By-law No. _____ of the said Local Board of Health, that is to say:—

1. All former by-laws on the matters and things hereinafter provided for are hereby repealed.

2. This by-law shall come into full force and operation on its confirmation by the Central Board of Health, and immediately after its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

3. This by-law shall apply to and have operation in*

Registration of Cowkeepers, Dairymen, and Purveyors of Milk.

4. Every person carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk shall, on or before the first day of _____ in every year, register himself with the Local Board of Health in manner following, that is to say, by signing and forwarding to the secretary of the Local Board of Health an application in the form made and provided therefor, and every such person shall with every such application pay a fee of†

5. Upon receipt of every such application and fee, the secretary for the Local Board of Health shall endorse the same with a memorandum of the date on which it is received, and of the payment of the fee, and shall file the same, and shall enter the particulars in the schedule to such application in a book to be kept for that purpose, and cause the same to be properly indexed.

6. All paddocks, grounds, lands, and enclosures used as grazing ground for dairy cattle shall, whenever necessary, be inspected by any member or officer of the said Local Board, or by any person authorized in writing by the chairman or secretary of the said Local Board; and if on inspection such paddocks, grounds, or enclosures, or any one of them, are or is likely in the opinion of the officer or person so inspecting to be prejudicial to health, by affecting the milk or otherwise, the said Local Board may, by an order in writing, signed by the secretary and served personally or left at the dwelling-house of the registered person, or, in the case of an unregistered person, served personally or left at his dwelling-place, or posted upon the land, prohibit the use of the same for the purpose of feeding dairy cattle either absolutely or for any time named in such order. All cattle in dairies shall also be similarly inspected by a veterinary surgeon or other competent person, and any cows found to be diseased, or which from poverty or weakness are, in the opinion of the inspector, likely to be unfit for use for dairy purposes, shall be forthwith removed from such dairy if ordered by such inspector or other officer as

* Here insert whether the by-law is intended to apply to the whole or only a part of the Local Board's district, and, if only a part, describe that part exactly.

† The amount of the fee must not exceed £1.

aforesaid. And any such order as aforesaid the Local Board may revoke, but upon every fresh inspection a similar order may from time to time be made.

7. All houses, dairies, cow-sheds, milk stores, milk shops, or other buildings or structures in the occupation of any person following the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman, whether registered or not, shall be kept in such a state in respect of cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall be thoroughly and effectively lighted and ventilated, and the drainage of all such buildings shall be so arranged that no stagnant water or refuse matter of any kind shall remain or lie in any way whatever in or upon or contiguous to any premises of such person following the trade of a cowkeeper or dairyman whether registered or not.

8. All yards, sheds, or other places used for keeping or holding dairy cows shall be regularly swept, and be kept perfectly clean, and shall, within twenty-four hours of any order to such effect from the health officer or inspector of nuisances, be fumigated, disinfected, or lime-washed, as may be in any such order so directed.

9. All vessels used for containing milk shall be thoroughly scalded and scoured daily.

10. If any person, or any member of the family of any person, registered as aforesaid or not so registered, but employed as a cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or any visitor or member of the family of any visitor to any such person shall be attacked by typhoid fever or any dangerous infectious disease, the occupier of the house in which such person shall be, or (if he be the person attacked) his wife or other person in charge, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Local Board or officer of health, or to the nearest member of the police force, who shall immediately inform the Local Board of Health, and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the said Local Board or the officer of health, by order served as aforesaid, to prohibit absolutely the sale and vending and forwarding of milk for sale from any premises in the use and occupation of any such cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, until danger, in the opinion of such Local Board or officer of health, no longer exists. And in any such case it shall not be lawful to allow any person so suffering, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of such trade or business. Nor if the person registered or conducting such business be himself the person suffering, shall he take any part whatever in the conduct of such trade or business until, in either case, all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased.

11. If at any time disease exists in the dairy or among the cows or cattle in any cow-shed or dairy or in the herds of any cowkeeper, dairyman, vendor or purveyor of milk, the registered person, owner, occupier, or other person in charge, as the case may be, shall immediately give notice to the Local Board, officer of health, or nearest member of the police force, and the milk of a diseased cow shall not be used in any way whatsoever.

12. No cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk shall keep, or permit or suffer to be kept, any pigs in the sheds, buildings, or milking yards in which any dairy cows may be kept or sheltered.

13. In the interpretation of this by-law words imputing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular the plural and the plural the singular, and the word "person" shall include a corporation.

14. Every person guilty of any breach of this by-law or of any of its provisions shall be liable, in the discretion of the convicting justices, to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds nor less than Five shillings, or in the like discretion to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds nor less than Five shillings for each day during which such breach shall be committed or continued.

SMALL-POX.

ITS PREVENTION, AND HOW TO STOP IT FROM SPREADING.

1. Small-pox attacks those that are not vaccinated, and those that are imperfectly or inefficiently vaccinated.

2. Perfect vaccination is shown by the presence of four well-marked vaccine scars.

3. Vaccination with lymph from a healthy child, or from a healthy calf, is equally safe and effective.

4. Re-vaccination is recommended at intervals of eight to ten years, or when there is danger of exposure to Small-pox contagion.

5. Small-pox is rarely met with after successful vaccination or re-vaccination; when it does occur, the disease is so mild, that it is not attended with pitting, and is not dangerous to life.

6. Small-pox can only arise from the seeds of the disease coming from the body of an infected person. These may be conveyed through the medium of the air in approaching near to the sick, or by clothing, bedding, towels, or anything which may have been in contact with the sick.

7. Small-pox requires about 14 days for its development. Just as seeds remain in the ground many days before germinating, the seeds of Small-pox remain in the system about 14 days before the disease shows itself.

HOW TO PREVENT SMALL-POX FROM SPREADING.

1. When Small-pox is prevalent, every suspected case should be at once isolated, *i.e.*, placed in a room apart from other members of the household along with a nurse, no other person being allowed to enter.

2. Immediately on the discovery of the disease, it is desirable that the Small-pox patient should be removed to the Sanatorium or special Hospital, and that all his or her wearing apparel, bedding, towels, handkerchiefs, and other articles in use should be washed and disinfected, by being subjected to boiling for an hour, while the house should be fumigated by burning sulphur.

3. It is important that every case should be removed to the Sanatorium without delay, when a separate room is not available for the isolation of the patient.

4. A sick room should be large and airy, free ventilation being secured by opening the windows to some extent, if not otherwise provided for.

5. The sick room should have no hangings, curtains, carpets, or mats, and only such articles of furniture as are absolutely necessary for the use of the patient.

6. Scrupulous cleanliness should be observed; all discharges being disinfected with solution of chloride of lime or carbolic acid, and removed without delay.

7. Bed and body linen should be changed daily, and immediately plunged into boiling water containing solution of carbolic acid, and removed from the room.

8. The nurse in charge should wear a dress made of some washing material, and should not mix with other members of the household. She should wash her hands in water containing some disinfectant, such as Condyl's fluid, or carbolic acid, and afterwards in hot water with soap.

9. All cups, glasses, and other dishes used by the patient should be placed in boiling water before washing.

10. The subject of Small-pox continues a source of infection until all scabs have fallen from the body, and the body has been thoroughly and repeatedly washed from head to foot with hot water and carbolic soap.

11. On the recovery of the patient, all clothes that can be washed should be boiled for an hour in water containing soda; all other articles such as wearing apparel, bed, mattress, &c., should be subjected to a temperature of 230° Fahrenheit in a disinfecting chamber, or, if thought necessary, burned.

12. The room and house should be disinfected by burning sulphur, the doors, windows, and chimneys being closely shut. The woodwork and floor should be washed with hot water and soft soap, or with a solution of carbolic acid, one part of acid to thirty or forty of water.

CHOLERA.

In view of the possibility of Cholera being brought to Australia, the Central Board desires to draw special attention to the following facts and recommendations:—

1. Experience in England justifies a belief that the presence of imported cases of the disease will not be capable of causing much injury *if the places receiving the infection have had the advantage of proper sanitary administration.*

2. Cholera in England shows itself so little contagious in the sense in which Small-pox and Scarlatina are commonly called contagious that, *if reasonable care be taken where it is present*, there is little risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise attend upon the sick. But Cholera has a certain peculiar infectiousness of its own which, *when local conditions assist*, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It is characteristic of Cholera (and as much so of the slight cases where diarrhœa is the only symptom, as of the disease in its more developed and alarming forms,) that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infectious.

3. Unless there exist facilities for spreading Cholera by direct infection, it is not likely to spread. The following conditions have to be borne in mind:—1st. Any choleraic discharge cast without previous thorough disinfection into any cesspool or drain infects the matters with which it then mingles, and probably more or less the effluvia which these matters evolve. 2nd. The effective power of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not thoroughly disinfected, as capable of spreading the disease in places to which they are sent (for washing or other purposes) as, in like circumstances, the patient himself would be. 3rd. That if, by leakage or soakage from cesspools, or drains, or through reckless casting out of slops and wash-water, any taint (however small) of the infective material gets access to wells or other sources of drinking water, it imparts to enormous volumes of water the power of propagating the disease.

4. The dangers to be guarded against are particularly two. First, and above all, there is the danger of *water supplies* being tainted by house refuse or other kinds of filth—a danger which may exist on a small scale (but perhaps often repeated) at a private house, or, on a large and even vast scale, in the source of public waterworks. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same impurities.

5. The Central Board begs to recommend in very similar terms to those of a Circular issued by the Local Government Board in England:—1st. Immediate and searching examination of both public and private sources of water supply in all cases where the source is in any degree open to suspicion. 2nd. There should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house drains and sinks, and thorough cleaning and lime-washing of uncleanly premises should be practised again and again.

6. The Central Board earnestly hopes that local sanitary authorities will at once do everything that can be done to put their districts into a wholesome state. Measures of cleanliness, taken beforehand, are of far more importance for the protection of a district against Cholera than removal or disinfection of filth after the disease has actually made its appearance. And it is important to remember that pains taken and costs incurred for these purposes cannot be regarded as wasted, as the conditions which would enable Cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this colony are conditions which, day by day, in the absence of Cholera, create and spread other diseases.

7. In conclusion, a few important points may be briefly noted in the event of Cholera making its appearance:—

- (a) All drinking water and milk should be boiled before being used.
- (b) The infection is communicated principally by the evacuations to air, water, linen, &c.
- (c) By such means it is carried to other persons and to other localities.
- (d) All filth and decomposing animal or vegetable matter should be most carefully removed from the vicinity of dwellings, and from the neighbourhood of water supplies.
- (e) Houses should be well ventilated, kept thoroughly clean, and out-buildings should be lime-washed frequently.
- (f) Cesspools should be abolished, filled up with lime and dry earth, and closets should be lime-washed and disinfected.
- (g) Unripe fruit and indigestible food should be carefully avoided.
- (h) The source and character of water supplies should be carefully looked to.

HYDATIDS.

The question of impure water supplies has been latterly, on more than one occasion, carefully considered by this Board, and it is believed that a large quantity of water in daily use is unfit for human consumption unless precautions are taken.

It is known that hydatid disease is on the increase in Victoria, and that many valuable lives are annually lost from want of a little knowledge and care.

In Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, it is stated that in Iceland, which is more infected with hydatid disease than any other country in the world, 28 per cent. of the dogs are affected by it, and of the human subject one-sixth of the annual deaths are from hydatids. It is further stated that probably Victoria is already the second most infected territory.

The Central Board desires to point out that in drinking open natural waters or eating vegetables to which dogs have access, all persons—but especially children—run a great risk of incurring hydatid disease, with all its consequent dangers.

The Board strongly recommends that all such water be first thoroughly *boiled*; and persons living in the country, or travellers, should avoid drinking from water-holes or swampy water of any kind without such precaution, and in all cases the water supply for domestic use should be guarded against the invasion of dogs. Dogs should not be allowed to swim in reservoirs, or, where possible to prevent it, to drink from the same supply as man, sheep, cattle, or pigs.

It is highly important to remember that the purest-looking water may contain numerous hydatid germs; hence the importance of boiling the water where there is any risk.

It is desirable to bury or throw boiling water over the exposed fæces of dogs, and chained dogs should have their kennels and the ground for some distance round purified frequently with boiling water. Dogs should never be fed with, or allowed the opportunity of eating, the offal of slaughter-houses, nor should pigs be kept there. The laws against unregistered dogs should be strictly enforced.

It should be known that hydatid disease can be communicated to the human subject by impure salads or vegetables (uncooked), and care should be taken to wash and thoroughly cleanse everything of the kind before it is eaten. Water-cress from drains should never be eaten. Fluke in sheep is another source of danger, and such mutton should be carefully avoided.

Further, it should be known that there is risk of contracting the disease in allowing dogs to lick the hands or faces of children or adults, and in permitting them to lick plates and dishes.

In all this, as in many other cases, "cleanliness is one of the most important preventives against infection."

N.B.—Plans and description of a cheap filtering apparatus can be had by application to the Secretary, Central Board of Health.

TYPHOID FEVER: ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT IN THE ABSENCE OF MEDICAL AID.

"The grand fact is clear that the occurrence of typhoid fever points unequivocally to defective removal of excreta, and that it is a disease altogether and easily preventible."
—Dr. Parkes.

TYPHOID FEVER is called by various names, such as Enteric Fever, Gastric Fever, Low Fever, Colonial Fever, Infantile Remittent Fever, &c., but the disease is one and the same. A misleading name is a grave mistake, as it puts people off their guard, and often leads to fatal results. When a person is sick with what is called Colonial or Gastric Fever, danger is perhaps scarcely apprehended, whereas, if the friends really knew that these were merely other names for Typhoid—a most deceptive, infectious, and frequently fatal fever—they would be alive to the risk both to the patient and to others. The great mortality from Typhoid Fever in this colony shows there is urgent need to lessen the ignorance and consequent neglect of sanitary laws which prevail on this subject. Returns to the Government Statist give an average of 456 deaths in Victoria every year from Typhoid Fever. If the

same number of deaths took place from some other avoidable cause (like the falling of an insecure building every year), the whole community would cry out against such a sacrifice of human life. Typhoid Fever is a preventible disease, and if proper measures were taken to keep it from spreading by infection, it would soon disappear. But because it carries off its victims one by one, scattered over the colony, it is allowed to pursue its course comparatively unchecked. The sacredness of human life demands that every one should do his utmost to stamp out such a scourge.

Cause and Prevention.—The chief source of infection is the discharges from the bowels of patients. Some eminent authorities are of opinion that such discharges are the only source, while others think that it may also arise from decaying or putrid animal matter, especially night-soil. All are agreed, however, that preventive measures are of the first importance, that cleanliness should be insisted on, and that animal filth of every kind, but particularly bowel discharges, should be effectually prevented from contaminating air and water. The poison-germs which pass with the motions should not “be let loose upon society into the cesspool or sewer, or on the dung-heaps, in full possession of all their deadly power.” Still less should these contagious germs be allowed to find their way into milk or drinking water. There are various ways by which the poison spreads, such as drains laden with typhoid infection emptying themselves into a creek or reservoir which supplies drinking water; wells and tanks contaminated with poisonous filth washed into them from the surface on the occasion of rainfall, or soaking through gravelly, porous ground, when the well or tank is not far enough removed from the cesspit or on a lower level than the source of infection; leaking water-pipes through which contagious sewage finds its way into water used for household purposes; foul air from drains or sewers, conveying fever-germs along empty outlet pipes used for waste water; milk infected by contaminated water being added to it, or by typhoid-germs in the air coming in direct contact with the milk itself. Hundreds of cases have been known to occur from a single case at a dairy. As, therefore, this disease spreads in so many ways, it is evident that the best method of dealing with the poison is to check or destroy it at its source. This is effected by promptly burying all discharges a foot at least in depth. The bed-pan should have some good disinfectant put into it, just before and immediately after use, and the contents at once put under-ground. A good and cheap disinfectant is *Sulphate of Iron* in solution (2 ounces to each pint of water). *Chloride of Lime* may be used, if more convenient (4 ounces to a pint of water). A very small piece of ground is sufficient, but where none is available the motions should be burnt, and on no account thrown into a closet or drain, on the ground or dung-heap. Soiled bed or body clothing ought, immediately on removal, be put in boiling water to destroy infection. These details should be carefully carried out, as nothing is of small importance when it is a question of life or death to others.

Symptoms.—The onset of the disease is often very deceptive. In many cases it comes on slowly, and without any well-marked signs. The patient feels languid and out of sorts, gradually gets worse, and complains of headache, chilliness, loss of appetite, thirst, and sense of weakness. The skin gets hot and dry, the tongue furred in the centre, but red at the tip and edges. The face pale with a bright patch on each cheek. The bowels may occasionally be constipated, but are generally loose, with offensive yellowish or drab-coloured motions, often excessive, and greatly exhausting the patient. About the beginning of the second week, a few small round spots, the size of a pin's head, and of pink or rose colour, generally appear on the chest and abdomen, but sometimes the spots are not present. These are the most common symptoms, but, in some instances, after only slight indisposition, the patient is rather suddenly overtaken with vomiting, purging, pain in the bowels, shivering, and severe headache. He soon becomes delirious, and sinks in a few days. Young persons are more liable to the disease than those in advanced life.

Treatment.—Exhaustion and ulceration of the bowels are the two subjects that claim special consideration. Hence the regulation of the diet is the most important part of treatment. The strength must be kept up, while the tender inflamed state of the bowel renders it necessary that no solid food be taken till the patient has fully recovered. Vegetables, fruit, fish, oatmeal, and everything except liquids, must be carefully avoided till convalescence has been fully established. The juice

of grapes or oranges is much relished, and may be given in small quantities at a time, to relieve the parched mouth, but the seeds, skins, and crude pulp must not be swallowed. Children should not be trusted with such fruit by themselves. A single grape seed, taken by mistake, may cause death by bringing on bleeding, or perforation of the ulcerated bowel. New milk is the chief article of diet in Typhoid Fever. It is both food and drink. If, however, too much is taken or in too large a quantity at a time, undigested curds pass over the tender surfaces of the diseased bowel with injurious effect, and appear in the motions. This should be watched by inspecting the stools. The careful management of the diet is almost everything, and of far more value than drugs. When curds are thus seen, either less milk should be given, or lime-water added to it, viz., a wine-glassful to each half-pint of milk. Sodawater, or a small pinch of baking-soda, can be used instead of lime-water. Chicken-broth or calves-foot jelly may be given time about with the milk; also beef-tea, if it does not cause diarrhoea. Raw eggs are suitable. The best stimulant is good brandy, but this should, if possible, be under medical direction. Simple drinks may be freely allowed from the first, such as cold water, rice or toast water. No opening medicine should be given, only an enema if required. Frequent sponging of the body with tepid water cools, soothes, and cleanses the patient. When there is much weakness, sitting up in bed may prove fatal. Remember this when giving food or attending to the bowels. Avoid travelling or exertion for a fortnight after recovery—to prevent relapse.

SCARLET FEVER AND MEASLES.

Symptoms and Directions for Treatment in the Absence of Medical Aid.

SCARLET FEVER.—Ordinary symptoms: More or less fever, with vomiting and headache. Also soreness of the throat, which, on examination inside, will be found of a very bright red colour. As the disease advances there is much swelling about the tonsils. The eruption generally commences about the face, neck, and chest, but sometimes on other parts of the body. The rash is of a scarlet colour, and the skin very hot.

Treatment.—An emetic should be given when there is nausea, or the tongue much coated. The best is a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine in tepid water, every ten minutes till free vomiting comes on. When the wine is not at hand, half a teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with wet sugar, and repeated every ten minutes, if required, will answer. Give plenty of tepid water as drinks to aid the emetic.

Keep the room cool and well ventilated. Doors and fireplaces open; and, if necessary, the window may be kept partially open, especially in warm weather. At the same time, the utmost care ought to be taken to prevent draughts coming directly on the patient, as nothing is so dangerous as getting cold or a chill. The greatest risk of getting cold is when the skin begins to peel off. The window should then be closed, but the room still kept fresh by good ventilation.

In all cases, even the mildest, the patient should be kept in bed or in a comfortable warm room two or three weeks, and when allowed to go out the clothing should be warm.

Diet.—Should be light and spare at first; plenty of liquids, little at a time and frequently. Plain water, milk, or barley-water drinks may be taken cold, or even iced. When more nourishment can be taken, chicken or beef-tea is suitable, also mutton-broth, and eggs beaten up as thin custard, or lightly cooked.

To relieve the hot skin, the whole body (taking one part at a time) should be sponged over with tepid water twice or thrice in the twenty-four hours. If the patient is able to bear it, a warm bath, once or twice a day, may be given to cool the body. After the sponging or bath, when the skin has been dried, the whole surface may be rubbed over with oil, lard, or cold cream. This is very cooling and agreeable, and may be repeated as often as convenient.

The throat requires special attention. When there is much swelling, ice is very useful. Young children can take it as iced water, in teaspoonfuls, given

frequently. When ice cannot be obtained, steam may be inhaled from a narrow-mouthed jug or other vessel, but not from the spout of a teapot, which is most unsafe. Warm linseed poultices, round the front of the neck and reaching up to the ears, give much relief; the poultices should be well covered up with flannel to retain the heat.

MEASLES.—In this disease the characteristic spotted rash appears about the fourth day on the forehead and face, and gradually spreads downwards. At first the spots are small and round, not unlike flea-bites, but soon run into blotches, which present a horse-shoe or crescent-like shape. The rash is of a dull dingy red colour.

The first symptoms in measles are those of a severe cold. The eyes get red and watery, and are unable to bear the light. Sneezing is very common, with a dry short cough.

Treatment.—In general, this is much the same as in Scarlet Fever. The chief point being a fresh well-ventilated room, exposure to cold or draughts being carefully avoided. In Measles, however, the room should be kept rather dark or shaded, as light is very annoying to the tender eyes. It should be borne in mind that inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis are very liable to occur, and this complication often makes Measles a dangerous and fatal disease. Hence the importance of avoiding chills, and preventing children getting uncovered in bed during the night. Linseed poultices, moist and warm, are useful when the lungs are affected. Strong purgative medicines should be avoided. For drinks and diet, see under Scarlet Fever.

N.B.—In all serious cases, and especially in cases of Measles in adults, no time should be lost in sending for a medical practitioner.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

Symptoms and Management in the absence of Medical Aid.

[**N.B.**—In all diseases of the air-passages, it is specially desirable that the services of a medical man be obtained without delay.]

DIPHTHERIA.—Prostration of strength and soreness of throat are the two most marked symptoms, and, as a rule, come on gradually, and often with little warning, so that the disease is sometimes well established before the patient or friends are aware of its true nature. In some cases, the patient sinks rapidly almost from the commencement, from great exhaustion or suffocation.

General Symptoms.—Mental depression, headache, drowsiness, weakness of the limbs, and chilliness. In children, convulsions may occur.

Local Symptoms.—Stiffness of neck, sore throat, and, at times, difficulty in swallowing. On examining the throat, it is found swollen and inflamed, and, sooner or later, a smooth, tough, thickish layer or deposit of yellowish-white matter appears on or about the tonsils, and quickly spreads to the neighbouring parts. This false membrane resembles wetted felt, or damp, dirty wash-leather. The breath becomes offensive; there is generally some discharge from the mouth, and the voice is often changed. External swelling takes place about the angle or corner of the jaw. It is important to distinguish between this state of the throat in diphtheria and that of the ordinary sore throat inflamed from cold—commonly called quinsy. In the latter there is also redness, swelling, and some yellowish matter about the tonsils, but it is thin, semi-transparent, and limited in extent, thus differing from the tough, thick, spreading membrane of diphtheria.

Prevention.—Good drainage, dry houses (especially with regard to the foundations and under the floors), cleanliness, ventilation, and sunshine. A case should be isolated at once. Toys and all articles used by patient, whether child or adult, should be kept from other members of the family. Children and young persons are more likely to be attacked than elderly people. Diphtheria is contagious, and the younger the patient the less is the chance of recovery.

Management.—The patient should be kept in bed in a moderately warm and well-ventilated room, and carefully guarded from draughts of cold air. The air in the room should be kept moist by a steaming kettle on the fire, lengthening the spout by a tin tube, roll of paper, or other contrivance, to cause the vapour to

spread. A teaspoonful of eucalyptus oil put into the kettle every two or three hours is very beneficial. Frequent inhalation of steam from a narrow-mouthed jug (but not from the spout of a tea-pot, which is dangerous) does much good, and half a spoonful of eucalyptus oil should be put into the jug occasionally. Keep the air in the room at the same temperature.

Diet.—Strength should be kept up in every possible way by nourishing food, such as milk, strong mutton, veal, or chicken broth, or beef tea. The juice of raw meat, and coffee with milk, are useful stimulants when strength is failing. In cases of extreme exhaustion, if the patient shows signs of sinking, a teaspoonful of brandy to four of water, spread over three hours, may be given to children.

Medicine.—If the patient be old enough to use a gargle, the mouth and throat may be frequently washed out with a mild lotion, such as 20 drops of Condy's fluid in a cup of tepid water, or a teaspoonful of borax and glycerine (as sold by chemists) in a wine-glass of water. Tonics are necessary. If the breathing be oppressed or suffocation appears imminent, an emetic should be given. A teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine, in tepid water, may be given every ten minutes, till vomiting comes on. A teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with damp sugar also acts well as an emetic, and may be repeated in a few minutes; if necessary, assist the emetic by giving tepid drinks freely.

CROUP.—This is an inflammation of the wind-pipe, but has a close resemblance to diphtheria, and many cases called croup are really diphtheria. Croup is generally caused by exposure to chilly winds and cold damp air. The first symptoms are those of a common cold, but very soon there is a hard, ringing, brassy cough, with difficult, hurried breathing, and a peculiar crowing noise. These symptoms are distinct and well marked, and if once observed cannot be mistaken. The attack generally comes on or gets worse at night.

Management.—There is no disease in which early and active treatment is more required than in croup, as it is only at the commencement that much good can be done. Give a warm bath at once, for twenty minutes. Keep the child in bed in a warm, moist room, as recommended for diphtheria, and let it inhale steam from a jug. A sponge or piece of flannel wrung out of water as hot as the hand can bear should be applied over the throat, and repeated every two minutes for half-an-hour or so, till the skin gets red. Give emetics freely from the first, and repeat them and the warm bath, if required. Ten drops of ipecacuanha wine in cold water, sweetened to taste, should be given after the vomiting has ceased, every hour at first, and after improvement every three hours, till the child is out of danger. Keep up the strength as mentioned in diphtheria.

APPENDIX D.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in July and August, 1886.)

TOWN DISTRICTS.*

ARARAT.—The supply is equal to the demand, except in the case of domestic servants.

BALLARAT.—Good workmen, who are here, are generally very well employed; but it is doubtful if any increased demand for artisans will set in, because the place supplies itself. All good workshops are full of capable apprentices, who, on completion of their terms, maintain the supply of labour. The demand for miners and common labourers always depends very much on the fluctuation of the mining industry—just now very dull.

* Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.—The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

CASTLEMAINE.—Little demand for labour in the present depressed state of the mining towns. It is possible that a few miners might find employment.

CLUNES.—At present there is no demand for any description of labour, numbers of persons are constantly leaving in search of employment. This is due to the falling off in mining—the staple industry of the municipality. There is a limited demand for good general servants.

CRESWICK.—Good domestic servants are rather scarce, all other labour seems to be in excess of the demand. A number of miners and other labourers are out of employment at present.

DAYLESFORD.—The demand for agricultural labour is very fluctuating; good experienced farming men can obtain employment readily, and there is a steady demand for bakers, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters. The demand for miners is very uncertain, depending altogether upon the number of payable claims in the district at any particular time. Constant demand for domestic servants.

GEELONG.—At present there is not much demand for any kind of labour.

HAMILTON.—There is a great demand for female domestic servants, but in all other classes of labour the demand is intermittent.

HEATHCOTE.—There is no inducement for people to come here just now with the prospect of finding permanent employment.

HORSHAM.—There is no demand for labour of any kind within the municipality.

INGLEWOOD.—There is a great scarcity of farm laborers and generally useful men in this district, also of domestic servants of all classes, with every prospect of the demand being continuous and likely to increase.

MARYBOROUGH.—The demand and supply for labour in all branches is about equal, with the exception of female servants; in this department there is a slight demand for good ones.

MELBOURNE.—Good female cooks, housemaids, laundresses, and general servants are always in request.

PORTLAND.—There is a good demand for female domestic servants—cooks, housemaids, and general servants—but little demand for artisan labour.

RUTHERGLEN.—The district being composed principally of agriculturists and vignerons, these are the only classes of labour for which there is any demand, and there is no scarcity at present of this class of laborers, nor is the demand likely to greatly increase. The demand for artisan labour of any kind is very limited.

SANDHURST.—First-class domestic servants would find ready employment at full wages. The demand for other classes of labour is fully supplied in the local market.

SMYTHESDALE.—There is no demand for labour in this district, but rather a surplus.

TALBOT.—At the present time labour of all classes is at a discount, and there is not much prospect of the demand being likely to increase.

WARRENAMBOOL.—There is no demand for labour of any kind at present, beyond what the local supply can meet; but, in the course of a month or two, the Breakwater work should be in operation, requiring general labourers, navvies, quarrymen, and stonebreakers, the demand for which should continue for two or three years—say thirty men of each class. Domestic servants are difficult to obtain, and when obtained more difficult to keep.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.*

ALBERTON.—There is, and will be, a steady increase in the demand for labouring men.

ALEXANDRA.—The want of domestic servants is much felt in this district. Also, the farmers suffer in their operations by the great difficulty of obtaining sufficient agricultural labour. Large numbers could find employment here.

* Shires.—The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

AVOCA.—There is in all instances, save domestic servants, sufficient labour to supply the demand; but, in this excepted case, there is a good and increasing demand.

BALLAN.—The supply is about equal to the demand.

BANNOCKBURN.—There is no demand for male labour in any class; but female general servants could obtain ready employment.

BARRABOOL.—A number of good farm servants and domestic servants required.

BEECHWORTH.—No demand for labour of any kind. At present, well supplied.

BELLARINE.—Farm labourers are scarce, and the demand is likely to continue.

BENALLA.—There is an occasional demand for a few labourers.

BERWICK.—There is a great demand for domestic servants of all descriptions capable of doing their work. The demand would be continuous, and would increase, as good servants would soon find husbands, and set up housekeeping for themselves, leaving an opening for others to take their places. The demand is almost unlimited, including dairymaids and milkers. Married couples are not in such good demand, but still there is a steady demand for them.

BRAYBROOK.—The supply is equal to the demand, except for stonebreakers, who have been very scarce both this and last season.

BRIGHT.—Work is very scarce at present, and labourers plentiful in this district.

BULLA.—There is little demand for labour, except at harvest time, when a few extra hands are engaged.

BULN BULN.—This being quite a new district, men who can only do one thing, are not much in demand; men most likely to find employment are those who have been accustomed to work among timber, and to be generally useful on farms; 100 such men could soon find continuous employment and the demand is likely to increase; general servants are also in demand.

BUNINYONG.—Labour is equal to the demand, and there are a number of unemployed here.

CHILTERN.—There is but little demand for labour in this shire. The farms are very small and the proprietors employ very few hands, and those at harvest time only. There are sufficient miners to supply the demand.

COLAC.—There is no demand for unskilled labour, but artisans can readily find employment, and domestic servants are much sought after.

CORIO.—No demand exists for any increase of labour whatever.

CRANBOURNE.—The demand for labour is limited; no doubt, a few ploughmen, milkers, and general servants, might find employment.

CRESWICK.—Well supplied with labour of all descriptions, with the exception of domestic servants, good cooks, laundresses, and general servants.

DAREBIN.—There exists but little employment for labour in this district.

DIMBOOLA.—There is a good demand for labourers, especially for farm work; almost any number could find employment, and labour would be continuous.

DUNMUNKLE.—There is always a demand for ploughmen, farm labourers, general useful men, and general servants, who could also milk and act as dairymaids.

EAST LODDON.—Labour is not in great demand in this district.

ECHUCA.—There is no demand for labour, and not likely to be this year on account of the dryness of the season.

EUROA.—There is no great demand for an influx of labour of any kind, except for a few farm labourers and domestic servants, as this class of labour is sometimes difficult to fill.

FLINDERS AND KANGERONG.—There is no demand for any special kind of labour, but there is a scarcity of good useful general labourers, and 30 additional men, and a like number of boys, could find constant and remunerative employment.

GLENELG.—The demand for labour is very limited, the land being mostly used for pastoral purposes.

GORDON.—The supply is quite equal to the demand at present, but extensive irrigation works are about being commenced which will create a demand for navvies and others, in their construction, and the demand for labourers of every description, especially farm labourers, will be largely increased.

GOULBURN.—There is a constant demand for farm labourers, splitters, and fencers

GRENVILLE.—The supply is equal to the demand.

HAMPDEN.—There is a railway now in progress which has caused labour to be more in demand

HOWQUA.—A good demand for gold miners, both alluvial and quartz; remunerative employment can be found for a large number of this class of men.

HUNTLY.—The demand for labour has of late been on the decline, but should the mining interests prove a success the demand for labour will increase.

KILMORE.—There is no demand for labour here at present.

KORONG.—A demand for female servants and good farm labourers only, ready employment at fair wages could be found.

KOWREE.—General servants (female) in great demand.

KYNETON.—There is no demand for artisans and labourers, but for female domestic servants, of capability, there is a good demand.

LOWAN.—Good demand for agricultural and artisan labour, impossible to state number. Population is required in order to make the district prosperous. The resources of the district, as to extent and capabilities, are sufficient to induce an increase of population. If only a system of irrigation can be accomplished, this district will be one of the most productive in the colony; the climate is perfection.

MAFFRA.—There is a steady demand for general female servants and generally useful men. There is a considerable portion of Crown lands still open for selection, and is steadily being taken up, and, as the settlement increases, it will make a steady demand for labour continuous.

MANSFIELD.—Good demand for farm labourers and men able to undertake any kind of agricultural or pastoral labour. Farmers always complaining they cannot get suitable men, demand increasing; not much demand for artisan labour; good domestic servants scarce and can command good wages.

MEREDITH.—The demand for labour is very limited, the supply is equal to the demand at all times.

MINHAMITE.—Reliable and steady servants, or skilled artisans, may usually find constant employment when openings offer, at the rates of wages quoted. In this district the present tendency is to decrease establishments where much labour is required. The employers of labour consider wages at present ruling too high to afford a profitable return for capital invested. A decrease in the rate of wages would be likely to establish a demand for labour. Female domestics of all kinds, willing, able, and up to their duty, are in great demand.

MORTLAKE.—There is no demand for labour of any description at present.

MOUNT ALEXANDER.—Great demand for good female domestic servants.

McIVOR.—There is no special demand for males in any class. Domestic servants and dairymaids easily obtain employment at all times

NARRACAN.—Plenty of work for farm labourers and general hands, and a great demand even for clearing land for years to come. Female general servants (good ones) very scarce. Fair employment for miners.

NEWHAM.—From December to June there is an excellent and continuous demand for good and reliable agricultural labour, but even this demand is considerably lessened by the increased use of machinery, notably the reaper and binder.

NORTH OVENS.—Probably a few general farm hands might find steady employment. Wages are too high for farmers to keep hands in constant employment. For the other occupations the supply is equal to the demand. Harvest work is chiefly performed by machinery.

NUMURKAH.—Farmers here experience a difficulty in obtaining labourers for any kind of farm work, and there is consequently a good demand for such men,

and this is likely to continue increasing for some years, as the whole area of the municipality is composed of good agricultural soil. About 1,000 more men could get employment here on farms, during harvest time, and about 500 in other months. About 50 handy men could obtain good wages here for general work, and 100 general servants would find ready employment, as these at present here are difficult to get, and are but little use at best. The demand is also certain to increase. There is at present a great scarcity of tradesmen, such as bricklayers, plasterers, and painters; but the demand will probably not be continuous, or, if so, the number required will not be great.

OAKLEIGH.—There has been for the last two years great scarcity of general labourers in this district.

OMELO.—There is no great demand for increased labour just now; probably the demand will increase as the season advances, and the settlers have got their land fenced.

OXLEY.—There is, at all times, throughout the year a scarcity of skilled farm hands, but even if they were more plentiful, there are but few farmers within the shire who could afford to employ a man all the year round at the present rate of wages. It is the general expressed opinion that, if good handy men could be obtained at a rate of wages which the farmers could afford to pay, that a considerable number of that class would be able to find employment all the year round. There is not a great demand for artisan labour, but a reduction of wages would materially increase it.

RIPON.—A demand exists for domestic female servants, but for no other class of labour at present.

RODNEY.—Harvest labourers are scarce during harvest time. This being a farming district there would be a demand for a limited number of good steady harvestmen and ploughmen during the season.

ROMSEY.—At least 100 good labourers and generally useful men (such as are employed on the best farms in England), could obtain permanent employment at the wages quoted, and are in urgent demand. At least 50 good dairymaids (milkers), could find employment, at wages quoted, at once; 75 to 100 general servants or girls could find permanent employment, at wages quoted, at once.

ROSEDALE.—There is a great scarcity of good road hands, called surface-men; also competent domestic servants are in great demand. Work is not continuous here for mechanics and is not likely to increase.

RUTHERGLEN.—There is a general feeling of shortness of labour supply. There is always work for labouring men here.

ST. ARNAUD.—Agricultural labourers and female domestic servants are in demand. The shire could do with 200 of each, and the demand would be continuous with every prospect of an increase. Mowers and reapers are not required, harvesting being done by machinery. No stone in the shire, consequently no masons required except for exceptional works, which are few. No coopers required, and no tanneries in the shire. The climate is not suitable for cheese-making.

SEYMOUR.—Good demand for skilled labour of every description; farm labourers, general good workingmen, can always command good wages; in fact, it is difficult to obtain good males or females for any kind of work.

SOUTH SHEPPARTON.—There is a demand for household servants (females); also for good useful steady men, as farm labourers, willing to work the year round. Fruit-growing, such as orchards and vines, are coming rapidly forward, and a certain number of men could be placed in such holdings; men taking an interest in the work would be well treated and receive fair remuneration.

SPRINGFIELD.—There is generally a good demand for agricultural labourers (including ploughmen), also female domestic servants, and likely to continue in this district. Fifty of the former and thirty of the latter would obtain permanent employment at the rate of wages quoted. The workers referred to are very scarce here just now, and have been so for some years back. Contractors to this shire have had some difficulty in obtaining stonebreakers and labourers, and this also applies to dairymen in want of dairymaids and milkers for the dairy.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—There is no demand whatever for skilled labour within this shire, nor is there likely to be for some time ; and the demand for unskilled, such as ploughmen, farm labourers, &c., is of the most limited kind, the reason being that for years past the price of agricultural produce will not warrant the rates of wages ruling.

SWAN HILL.—A good demand exists for all kinds of agricultural and pastoral labourers, and in view of irrigation becoming so popular, the demand is bound to increase to a great extent. There is little demand for artisan and miscellaneous labour. Domestic servants of all kinds are most difficult to be got at the prices quoted.

TAMBO.—There is a good demand for farm labourers and men for clearing the land, and the demand is likely to increase as the district becomes more fully developed.

TOWONG.—The district is an improving one, and the openings for workers of the more usual types are increasing, but the increase is steady, and no large number of labourers can be absorbed at a time; those who are now in employment can depend upon its continuance.

TRARALGON.—The labour chiefly employed in this shire is for farm labourers and men to clear scrubby country. Female domestic servants are in demand, Building artisans find plenty of employment.

WALHALLA.—As this municipality is all but exclusively mining, there is not much demand for labour ; the supply is generally equal to the demand.

WANNON.—The supply is equal to the demand at this period of the year. In the earlier part of each year labour is scarce. Tradesmen are well supplied with assistants, but good domestic servants are always in demand.

WARANGA.—There is a scarcity of good farm labourers here.

WARRNAMBOOL.—All labour fully supplied, with the exception of masons, carpenters, farm labourers, and good rough station hands, who are in demand.

WHITTLESEA.—There is but little employment for labour, with the exception of the public works by Government ; but a few dozen of men handy at tools could find employment in cutting timber, clearing land, fencing, and grubbing timber, at fair wages, for some time to come.

WIMMERA.—There has been a great want in this district of farm labourers during the past ten years. In the event of the proposed irrigation scheme being carried out, there will be a large opening for all classes of labour for some years to come.

WINCHELSEA.—At present there is no demand for labour of any description, but there is a good demand for domestic servants, which exists for miles around, and is likely to continue.

WODONGA.—There is no demand for labour of any description in this shire, nor is there any prospect there will be.

WYNDHAM.—There is no great demand for labour here, except in the shearing and harvest time.

YACKANDANDAH.—There is an abundance of labour here, more than work can be found for. A great many of the males have to leave the district, and a great many domestic servants have to seek employment elsewhere.

YARRAWONGA.—A great demand exists for good farm labourers, the demand being continuous. Generally useful men also are much wanted ; also men who can take contracts for clearing land.

YEA.—There is a scarcity of female servants of all kinds ; also navvies, labourers, and mechanics connected with the building trade and contractors' work.

APPENDIX E.

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Corrected to October, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| | Class I.— <i>Art and Mechanic Productions.</i> | | | |
| 1 | Cards—Playing per doz. packs | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Stationery, Manufactured, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates) ad valorem | 20 per cent. | | |
| 2 | Musical Instruments (including second-hand), being Pianofortes, Organs, and all parts thereof, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys) | 25 per cent. | | |
| 4* | Pipes—Smoking, Wooden per gross | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | ” ” Clay, Meerschaum ad valorem | 25 per cent. | | |
| 5 | Fireworks | 20 per cent. | | |
| 6 | Clocks | ” | | |
| | Watches | ” | | |
| 8 | Dynamite per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Fuze } per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity | 0 0 1½ | | |
| | Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified per lb. | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Lithofracteur | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Powder—Blasting | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | ” Sporting (<i>except</i> fine Powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25lbs. weight each) | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Shot | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9† | Agricultural Implements ad valorem | 20 per cent. | | |
| | Boilers (Land and Marine) | 25 per cent. | | |
| | Brushware (<i>except</i> Artists’ Brushes) | ” | | |
| | Machinery not otherwise enumerated (<i>except</i> Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery, Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses, Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes, and Engines of which gas is the direct motive power) | ” | | |

* See also Order 25, under “Woodenware.”

† See also Order 32, also Exemption List.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 10 | Axles:— | |
| | Common Dray, with Linchpins ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Common Nut and others not enumerated— | |
| | Up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive per arm | 0 3 0 |
| | Above 1½ inch ditto ditto " | 0 4 6 |
| | Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive " | 0 4 6 |
| | Above 1½ inch " | 0 7 0 |
| | Other patent axles, with brass caps " | 0 10 0 |
| | Carriages (including second-hand) and Carts*:— | |
| | All Carts and Waggon without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| | Tilburys, Dog Carts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces ... each | 10 0 0 |
| | Express Waggon and Waggon for carrying Goods, and single or double-seated Waggon, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces " | 15 0 0 |
| | Hansom Safety Cabs, single and double-seated Waggon, Waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops " | 20 0 0 |
| | Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers " | 40 0 0 |
| | Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drags, and other Carriages not otherwise enumerated " | 50 0 0 |
| | (NOTE.—Any separate parts of Carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such Duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 5 of <i>Duties of Customs Act 1883.</i>) | |
| | Saddle-trees—Riding per doz. | 1 0 0 |
| | " Harness " | 0 10 0 |
| | Saddles and Harness and Whips of any description ... ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| 12 | Bricks, Fire per 1,000 | 1 0 0 |
| | Doors—Wooden each | 0 5 0 |
| | Window Sashes per pair | 0 2 0 |
| 13 | Furniture, including second-hand Furniture† ... ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture " | 10 per cent. |
| 14 | Acid—Acetic per pint or lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | " Muriatic per cwt. } | 0 5 0 |
| | " Nitric... .. " | |
| | " Sulphuric " | |
| | Alkali—Soda, Crystals per ton | 2 0 0 |
| | Blackening ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| | Drugs:— | |
| | Acid—Carbolic per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| | " " pure per lb. | 0 0 6 |
| | " Oxalic " | 0 0 2 |
| | " Picric " | 0 0 3 |
| | Aloes per cwt. | 0 12 0 |
| | Ammonia, Carbonate of per lb. } | 0 0 2 |
| | " Liquid " | |
| | Cannabis Indica " | 0 0 1 |
| | Chlorodyne ad valorem | 25 per cent. |

* See also Order 25, under "Woodenware."

† See also Exemption List.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 14 | Drugs—continued:— | | | |
| | Cocculus Indicus per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Faba Amara... .. " | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Gelatine per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Glycerine—Pure " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Crude " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Grains of Paradise or Guinea Grains per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Morphia per oz. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Nitrate of Silver " | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Nux Vomica per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Potassium, Bromide of per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Iodide of... .. " | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Quassia per ton | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Strychnine per oz. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Ink—Printing, Colored per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Matches and Vestas:— | | | |
| | Wooden Matches— | | | |
| | For every gross of boxes containing in each box— | | | |
| | 100 Matches or under | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | And so on per gross of boxes for each additional | | | |
| | 100 Matches or part thereof additional | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wax Vestas— | | | |
| | For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specified, containing in each box— | | | |
| | 100 Vestas or under | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof additional | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box— | | | |
| | 100 Vestas or under | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Vestas | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 Vestas or part thereof additional | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Medicines, including Chlorodyne, Patent or called Patent, not containing Spirits, being medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence they are exported ad valorem | 25 per cent. | | |
| | Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively per lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Paints ground in oil per ton | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | " mixed ready for use " | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Seidlitz Powders ad valorem | 20 per cent. | | |
| | Spirits, Methylated per liquid gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Washing and Baking Powders ad valorem | 20 per cent. | | |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress. | £ s. d. |
| 15 | Carpeting and Druggeting ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| | Dress Piece Goods, containing Wool | 7½ per cent. |
| | Woollen Blankets or Blanketing Rugs and Rugging | 20 per cent. |
| | „ Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coat- ings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broad- cloths, Witneys, Naps, and Flannels | 20 per cent* |
| 16 | Silks :— | |
| | All manufactures containing Silk (<i>except</i> Pongees, Hat- ters' Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes, Tassels, and Gimp for Fur- niture, Reps, Damasks, and other material for covering Furniture) | 20 per cent. |
| | Silks in the piece known as Pongees | 10 per cent. |
| 17 | Tents and Tarpaulins... .. | 20 per cent. |
| 18 | Drapery and Haberdashery (<i>see</i> Orders 15, 16, and 19). | |
| | Articles of Wearing Apparel (<i>except</i> Hosiery), whether wholly or partly made up from Woollen Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloth, Witneys, Naps, Flannels, Mantle Cloths, Cloakings, and Ulsterings ad valorem | 30 per cent† |
| 19 | Articles of Apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (<i>except</i> Hosiery and the articles just mentioned):—Aprons, Breeches, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Costumes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Sets, Crinolines, Camisoles, Dresses, Furs made up, Frocks, Fronts, Infants' Hoods and Hats, Infants' Swathes and Bibs, Jackets, Knickerbocker Suits or por- tions of suits, Leggings, Mantles, Muslin and Net Scarfs, Night Dresses, Pants, Pelisses, Petticoats, Pinafores, Ruffles, Robes, Shirts of all kinds, Skirts, Stays, Shawls, Trousers, Tunics, Vests, Wristbands, Men's, Women's, and Children's Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, and all articles used for the like purpose | 25 per cent. |
| | Articles of Artificial Human Hair, manufactured, viz.:— Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons | „ |
| | Bonnets (<i>except</i> Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed) | „ |
| | Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (<i>except</i> Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.:— | |
| | Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs | 1 13 0 |
| | Youth's, Nos. 2-5 | 1 1 0 |
| | Boys, Nos. 7-1 | 0 17 6 |
| | Women's, No. 3 and upwards | 0 19 6 |
| | Girl's, Nos. 11-2 | 0 16 0 |
| | „ Nos. 7-10 | 0 11 6 |
| | Children's Nos. 4-6 and Slippers | 0 6 0 |
| | Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots | 0 13 0 |
| | Goloshes of all kinds | 0 4 0 |
| | Slippers—Men's, Women's, and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards | 0 9 0 |
| | Frilling and Ruffling ad valorem | 25 per cent. |

* Increased from 15 per cent. on 21st July, 1886.

† Increased from 25 per cent. on 21st July, 1886.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|-------------------------|
| 19 | Gloves ad valorem | 20 per cent. £ s. d. |
| | Hats, as under, that is to say :— | |
| | Hats (<i>except</i> Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated | 25 per cent. |
| | Boys', Youths', and Men's, with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with Felt, Plush, Silk, Merino, Velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified) per dozen | 1 10 0 |
| | Dress Hats | 2 8 0 |
| | Boys' and Youths' Felt, in sizes up to and including 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 0 8 0 |
| | Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt of any size, and Pith Hats | 0 15 0 |
| | Caps ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Hosiery* (<i>except</i> of Cotton, Linen and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified) | 20 per cent. |
| | Plaitings of all kinds | 25 per cent. |
| | Ruchings | " |
| | Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades :— | |
| | Parasols and Sunshades (plain) up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified each | 0 0 6 |
| | Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Fancy Parasols or Sunshades under 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified | 0 1 0 |
| | Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs of Silk or Silk Mixtures, and Parasols and Sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including Covers made up wholly or in part | 0 2 6 |
| 20 | Bags and Sacks— | |
| | Woolpacks... .. per dozen | † 0 3 0 |
| | All other (<i>except</i> Corn, Flour, Bran, Chaff, Gunnies, and Sugar Mats†) | 0 0 6 |
| | Cordage, viz. :— | |
| | Coir Rope per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| | Hempen and other Cordage (<i>except</i> of Galvanized and other Iron and Steel Cordage), including all Housing and Seizing Lines and Spun yarn | 0 11 3 |
| | White Lines and other descriptions of Cordage not otherwise specified (<i>except</i> Coir Yarn) | 1 8 0 |
| | Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of Hats per dozen | 0 5 0 |
| | Jute Piece Goods :— | |
| | Not exceeding 3 feet in width per yard | 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | Exceeding 3 feet in width | 0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Mats ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Matting of all kinds | 20 per cent. |
| | Oilcloths and other Floor Cloths | " |
| | Twine (<i>except</i> Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) per lb. | § 0 " 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

* *Hosiery* means Stockings, Socks, and other machine or hand-knit coverings for the feet or legs, and no other articles.
† See *Exemptions*.

† Reduced from 7s. on 21st July, 1886.
§ Increased from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 29th July 1886.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*.For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante*.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | Class III.— <i>Food, Drinks, &c.</i> | £ s. d. |
| 21 | Butter per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Cheese " | 0 0 2 |
| | Fish (<i>see Meats</i>). | |
| | Honey " | 0 0 2 |
| | Meats and Fish—Preserved, not Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine " | 0 0 2 |
| | " Bacon and Hams " | 0 0 2 |
| | " Potted " | 0 0 2 |
| | Provisions—including Vegetables—Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine (<i>except fish not otherwise enumerated</i>) per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| 22 | Almonds per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Arrowroot " | 0 0 2 |
| | Biscuits " | 0 0 2 |
| | Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats " | 0 0 2 |
| | Flour—Corn or Maize " | 0 0 2 |
| | Fruit—Green (<i>except Olives</i>) per bushel | 0 0 9 |
| | Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | " Boiled " | 0 0 2 |
| | Grain and Pulse—Barley, Pearl and Scotch per 100 lbs. | 0 5 0 |
| | " Maize " | 0 1 0 |
| | " Malt per bushel | 0 3 0 |
| | " Rice* per 100 lbs. | 0 6 0 |
| | " " Undressed, imported into any warehouse and dressed therein " | 0 4 0 |
| | " of every kind not otherwise enumerated " | 0 2 0 |
| | " of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured " | 0 2 0 |
| | Jams per lb. or pint | 0 0 2 |
| | Jellies " | 0 0 2 |
| | Macaroni per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Maizena " | 0 0 2 |
| | Molasses (<i>except unrefined Molasses</i>) per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| | *Nuts (<i>except Cocoanuts</i>) per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Oatmeal per 100 lbs. | 0 6 0 |
| | Onions per ton | 1 0 0 |
| | Paddy per 100 lbs. | 0 2 0 |
| | Potatoes per ton | 0 10 0 |
| | Sugar per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| | Sugar Candy per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | " Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| | Vermicelli per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| 23 | Aërated or Mineral Waters ad valorem | 10 p. cent.† |
| | Ale, Porter, Spruce, and other Beer, Cider and Perry, in wood or bottles per gallon‡ | 0 0 9† |
| | Coffee per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Chicory " | 0 0 3 |
| | Cider and Perry (<i>see Ale</i>). | |
| | Cocoa and Chocolate " | 0 0 3 |
| | Hops " | 0 0 6 |

* See also Exemption List.

† Exclusive of duty on bottles. See Order 29.

‡ Or for 6 reputed quart, or 12 reputed pint bottles.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 23 | Mustard per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Oilmen's Stores (<i>except</i> Essential Oils and Essences not containing alcohol) packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size ad valorem | 20 per cent. | | |
| | „ not otherwise enumerated (<i>except</i> Isinglass uncut) „ | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Pickles { | quarts per dozen | | |
| | | pints „ | | |
| | | ½-pints and smaller sizes „ | | |
| | Perfumery ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Salt (<i>except</i> Rock Salt) per ton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spices, Ground per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Spirits, or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon | 0 | 12 | 0† |
| | ‡ Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin) „ | 0 | 12 | 0* |
| | Spirits—Methylated (<i>See</i> Order 14). | | | |
| | „ Perfumed „ | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | Tea per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Tobacco (<i>except</i> Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):— | | | |
| | Manufactured „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Unmanufactured „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Cigars „ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Snuff „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 24 | Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | § Wine—Sparkling „ | 0 | 8 | 0* |
| | „ Other „ | 0 | 6 | 0* |
| | Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances. | | | |
| | Candles per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Combs ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Gelatine per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Glue „ | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Grease—Antifriction ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Hair, Curled per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Leather:— | | | |
| | Calf and Kid ad valorem | 7½ per cent. | | |

* Exclusive of duty on bottles. See Order 29.—† Or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.—‡ See also Exemption List post.—§ Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. .825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Article. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 24 | Leather— <i>continued.</i> | £ s. d. |
| | Patent and Colored Fancy Leathers ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | All other Leathers (<i>except</i> Crust or Rough-tanned Hog-skins, Calf and Goat and Sumach-tanned Sheep) | } 20 per cent |
| | Cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington legs, Clogs, and Pattens | |
| | Leatherware or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus... .. | |
| | Stearine per lb. | 25 per cent. |
| | Soap—Perfumed and Toilet | 0 0 2 |
| | „ Other | 0 0 4 |
| 25 | Blue | 0 0 2 |
| | Corks—Cut | 0 0 4 |
| | Paper—Note, Letter, Writing, Fancy, and Blotting, with cut edges | 0 0 2 |
| | „ Uncut—Blotting, Surface, Drawing, and other Papers (<i>except</i> Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings, Cardboard, and Millboard) ... per cwt. | 0 4 0 |
| | „ Bags... .. | 0 10 0 |
| | Paper and Cardboard Boxes (not containing Goods ordinarily imported therein) ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Seeds—Canary | 10 per cent. |
| | Starch per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Timber—Dressed or planed per 100 super. ft. | 0 1 6 |
| | „ Hardwood, undressed (<i>except</i> undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger) | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Laths per 1000 | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Shingles | 0 0 9 |
| | „ Palings per 100 | 0 0 9 |
| | „ Rough Spokes and Felloes (<i>except</i> Hickory) and Sawn Pickets | 0 0 6 |
| | Varnish, including Lithographic per gallon | 0 2 0 |
| | Wickerware ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Woodenware, including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (<i>except</i> Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (<i>except</i> Artist's Materials, Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars, Gilt Mouldings, and Beadings used in the manufacture of Picture Frames of Wood or other materials, but not Ornamental Composition Mouldings in the white not gilt) | 25 per cent. |
| 26 | Oil and Paste—Furniture | 20 per cent. |
| | Oils—Animal and Vegetable, other than Black, Cocoanut, Cod, or Palm* per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| | „ Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and Olive, in bulk | 0 0 6 |
| | „ Including Castor or Cod Liver when } quarts ... per dozen | 0 2 0 |
| | refined or for Medicinal purposes, in } pints | 0 1 0 |
| | bottles of a quart or less than a } ½-pints and | 0 0 6 |
| | quart smaller sizes | |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------------------|
| | Class V.— <i>Minerals and Metals.</i> | £ s. d. |
| 28 | Coal and Charcoal, Ground* ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| 29 | Bottles, Glass or Stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral Waters per dozen | o o 6 |
| | Bottles containing Pickles ” | o o 3 |
| | Brownware and Tiles ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| | Chinaware and Porcelain (<i>except</i> Photographic and Telegraphic Materials) per cubic foot | o 2 6 |
| | Earthenware (<i>except</i> Photographic and Telegraphic Materials) ” | o 1 4 |
| | Glassware (<i>except</i> Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials):— | |
| | Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters and Medicines ” | o o 6 |
| | Chimneys, Shades, and Globes, and all other Glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground ” | o 1 o |
| | Glass Shades and Globes, and other Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground ” | o 2 6 |
| | Marble and Stone—Wrought (<i>except</i> Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for milling and grinding purposes) ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| 31 | Gold Leaf ” | 10 per cent. |
| | „ Plate of per oz. troy | o 8 o |
| | Jewellery (<i>except</i> Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz.:— | |
| | Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein per dwt. troy | o 4 o |
| | All other Jewellery of Gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein, not otherwise specified ” | o 3 o |
| | Chains of Gold, unfinished (<i>except</i> Machine-made Chains for Fringes) ” | o 1 o |
| | All other Jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 20 per cent. |
| | Silver Leaf ” | 10 per cent. |
| | „ Plate of per oz. troy | o 2 o |
| 32 | Copperware, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 25 per cent. |
| | Lead—Sheet and Piping per cwt. | o 2 6 |
| | Metals, Manufactures of (<i>except</i> Steel Cranks and tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.:— | |
| | Air Grating Boilers and Furnaces, Brass Mountings and | } 25 per cent. ad valorem |
| | Ash Pans Copper Fittings | |
| | Axle Blocks Bolts and Nuts, Iron Brazed Copper Pipes | |
| | Axle Boxes Bolt Ends, Iron Brazed Wrought-iron | |
| | Barrow Wheels Bolt Rings Pipes | |
| | Bedsteads Bottle Jacks, Lifting Cake Rollers | |
| | Bells Braces, Wrought-iron Camp Ovens and | |
| | Bench Screws Branch Pipes, Copper Three-leg Pots | |
| | Bill Files and Brass Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded | |
| | Blacksmiths' Tongs Brass Cocks, Valves Cast-iron Cylinders | |
| | Blank Nuts and Whistles Cast-steel Drills | |
| | Boathooks | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

* See also Exemption List.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*.For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante*.

| Order | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|-------|---|---|
| 32 | <p>Metals, Manufactures of (<i>except</i> Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under—<i>continued</i>—</p> <p>Cisterns, Wrought-iron Coal Scoops and Scuttles Condensers for Gas-works, Salt Water, and Steam Engines Contractors' Forgings Cork Drawers, Wire and Steel Crowbars Crucibles, Black Lead Dampers and Frames Distilling Apparatus Door Knockers Door Porters Door Scrapers Drain Grates and Frames Drain Gratings Dumb Bells Eccentrics for Buggies Engine Castings Engineers' Forgings Fenders Fire Dogs Fire Guards Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery Flower Stands Forge Backs Furnace Doors and Frames Furnace Pans, Galvanized Galvanized and Black Spouting and Guttering Galvanized Buckets and Tubs Garden Reels Garden Rollers Garden Seats Gasaliers and Chandeliers Gas Fittings, all kinds of finished work for Gas Stoves Gas Tongs Girders, Iron Grates</p> <p>Gridirons Grindstone Spindles Gunmetal Steam Engine Fittings, moulded Gutters and Piping Hammers—Napping, Quartz, and Spalling Hasps and Staples Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron Hat Stands Hay Rakes Hinges, T Holdfasts Hook and Eye Hinges Horse-power Gear Horse Rakes Horse Shoes Hydraulic Mains Iron Brackets Iron Kettle Ears Ironwork for Wag-gons, Carriages Carts, and Buggies Japanned and Lac- quered Ware Kettles and Preserv- ing Pans, Copper and Brass Kitchen Ranges Ladles Lamp Posts Leadenware Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or steel Levers, Forged Links, Connecting or Split Lifts, Warehouse Manger Rings Mangles Marine Engine Cranks and Pillars Maul Rings Meat Hooks Monkeys for Pile Driving Ornamental Gratings Oven Doors & Frames Painted and Brass Cases for Engines</p> <p>Pepper, Malt, Bean, and Oat Mills Picks and Mattocks Pipes Wrought-iron (except welded) Plyers Portable Forges Pulley Blocks Pumps Quarry Mauls and Picks Quoits Railway Chairs Range Cocks Rings and Starts Rivets, Iron Rods, Connecting Sack Trucks Safes and Boxes, Iron Sash Weights Shafting, Bright Wrought-iron Sluice Valves, Iron Soldering Irons Springs and Scrolls— Cart, Carriage, and Buggy Stands, Iron Stationary or Portable Engines or parts of them Stench Traps Tinned ware and Iron- ware, Stamped Tinware Troughs Truck Wheels Tue Irons, Cast and Water Union Joints Washers, Black and Galvanized Wedges Wheelbarrows, Wrought-iron Wheels, Wrought-iron Winches Wire Netting (not otherwise enumer- ated)* Wirework Zincware, including Perforated Zinc</p> | <p>£ s. d.</p> <p>25 per cent. ad valorem</p> |

* See *Exemptions*.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|----------------|----|-----------|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 32 | Metal Ware, Plated and Mixed (<i>except</i> Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Harness Mountings, and Plated Hames) | ... ad valorem | 20 | per cent. |
| | Nails—Iron (<i>except</i> for Trunks and Grindery) | ... per cwt. | 0 | 3 0 |
| | „ Horseshoe | ... „ | 0 | 12 0 |
| | Pipes—Cast-iron—Flanged, Spigot, and Faucet, Knees, and Elbows | ... per ton | 2 | 0 0 |
| | Type—Brass, Typeholders, Ornamental Rolls and Line Fillets, for Bookbinders | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. |
| | Class VI.— <i>Live Animals.</i> | | | |
| | Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves over six months old (<i>except</i> Working Bullocks in teams) | each | } | 0 5 0 |
| 33 | Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies, not in saddle or harness | „ | | |
| | Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs... .. | „ | 0 | 0 6 |
| | Pigs | „ | 0 | 2 0 |

Exemptions.

| Order. | Articles. |
|--------|---|
| 3 | Works of art. |
| 7 | * All surgical instruments or appliances. |
| 9 | Agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders. |
| 10 | All carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve. |
| | † All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of saddlery. |
| 11 | Ships' fittings. |
| 13 | Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, and which is not imported for sale. |
| 19 | † All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of— <div>Apparel Hats</div> <div>Boots and shoes Umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.</div> |
| 20 | Bags and Sacks—Bran, chaff†, corn and flour,§ gunnies and sugar mats. |
| 22 | Olives, fresh. |
| | Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein. |
| 23 | Spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of soap, provided the mixing is performed in the presence of an officer of Customs. |
| 24 | Charcoal (animal), ground. |
| 25 | Candle-nuts. |
| 26 | Oil, Black |
| | „ Cocoanut. |

* Provided that such surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner and published in the *Government Gazette*.
† Provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*.
‡ Duty remitted 21st July, 1886.
§ Duty remitted 29th July, 1886.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|
| 26 | Oil, Cod. |
| | „ Palm. |
| 32 | Centrifugal Cream Separators. |
| 32 | * Galvanized machine-made wire netting. |
| 35 | All packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated. |
| | „ second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported. |
| 36 | Goods imported for the use of H.M. Government. |
| | Passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage. |

EXPORT DUTY.

Order 32.—Scrap Iron per ton £3 0 0

EXCISE.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 23 | Spirits distilled in Victoria— | £ s. d. |
| | From malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine per gallon† | 0 8 0 |
| | From sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle, or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale „ † | 0 10 0 |
| | Tobacco ... } Manufactured in any tobacco fac- | |
| | Snuff... .. } tory, on being entered for home | |
| | Cigars and Cigarettes } consumption per lb. | 0 1 0 |

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected to October, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 1 | Playing Cards per dozen packs | 0 3 0 |
| 8 | Dynamite and lithofracteur per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Powder :— | |
| | Sporting „ | 0 0 3 |
| | Blasting „ | 0 0 1 |
| | Shot per cwt. | 0 5 0 |

* Duty remitted 21st July, 1886.
† Such duties on spirits respectively shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|----|-----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 12 | Cement per barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Doors—Wood, not otherwise charged each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sashes " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Shutters (wood) " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | Acid—Acetic per gallon | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | Alkali—Soda Crystals (gross) per ton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Alum per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Baking Powder, Yeast, Custard, and Egg Powders, and Self-raising Flour per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Bi-carbonate of Soda and Tartaric Acid " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Cream Tartar " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Effervescing Powder and Powders " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Fruit Salts " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Naptha and Gasoline per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not imported for use as a known medicine per lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Paints and Colours, ground in oil per ton | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Salts (Epsom) per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Tinctures and Fluid Extracts containing spirit, the strength of which cannot be ascertained accurately by Sykes' hydrometer per liquid gallon | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Turpentine per gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Bags— Gunny and Ore per cwt. gross | } | 0 | 3 4 |
| | " Calico " | | | |
| | " Woolpacks " | | | |
| | Canvas " | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Cordage per ton | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rope (gross) " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spun Yarn and Coir Yarn per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Twine and Lines " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | Butter and Lard per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Cheese " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Fish—Dried, preserved, or salt " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | " Paste " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Honey " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Isinglass " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Meats—Poultry, Soup, Game, Potted Paste, or preserved in tins or jars, not otherwise charged " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | " Bacon, partially cured or green " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Ham " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Meat Extract " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 22 | " Tongues, dried or preserved " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Arrowroot " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Biscuits " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Cakes " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Cocoanut in Sugar " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Comfits " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Confectionery " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Corn Flour " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Farinaceous Foods, prepared, not being wheaten flour or oatmeal " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 22 | Fruits, bottled— | £ s. d. |
| | Reputed quarts per dozen | 0 2 0 |
| | „ „ pints, and smaller quantities | 0 1 0 |
| | „ boiled or in pulp, partially preserved with, or | |
| | „ without sugar per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | „ candied | 0 0 2 |
| | „ Dates | 0 0 1 |
| | „ Prunes | 0 0 2 |
| | „ Dried, other | 0 0 2 |
| | Glucose, liquid and syrup per cwt. | 0 3 4 |
| | „ solid | 0 5 0 |
| | Grain—Barley, Pearl, Scotch, prepared by patent per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | „ Malt per bushel | 0 0 9 |
| | „ Rice per ton. | 3 0 0 |
| | „ „ flour or ground per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Groats, patent | 0 0 1 |
| | Jams and Preserves, per pound, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Jellies | 0 0 1 |
| | Liquorice and Liquorice Paste | 0 0 2 |
| | Lozenges, of all kinds | 0 0 2 |
| | Macaroni and Vermicelli | 0 0 1 |
| | Maizena | 0 0 1 |
| | Nuts—Edible, of all kinds, except cocoanuts | 0 0 1 |
| | Oatmeal per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| | Sago per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Succades and Sweetmeats | 0 0 2 |
| | Sugar Candy | 0 0 2 |
| | Sugar—Refined per cwt. | 0 6 8 |
| | „ Raw | 0 5 0 |
| | „ Molasses and Treacle | 0 3 4 |
| | Tapioca and Semolina per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Vegetables—Preserved (not otherwise charged) | 0 0 1 |
| | „ Salted or in brine | 0 0 1 |
| | „ In salt water | 0 0 1 |
| | „ Preserved mushrooms | 0 0 1 |
| | „ „ tomatoes | 0 0 1 |
| 23 | Aërated and Mineral Waters (pints and smaller quantities) per dozen | 0 0 6 |
| | Ale, Beer, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry :— | |
| | In wood or jar per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| | In bottle * | 0 0 9 |
| | Bitters—containing <i>not more</i> than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon | 0 4 0 |
| | Bitters—containing <i>more</i> than 25 per cent. of proof spirit | 0 12 0 |
| | Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum :— | |
| | Raw or kiln-dried per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other articles | 0 0 6 |
| | Chillies | 0 0 2 |
| | Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article and Chocolate Creams | 0 0 6 |
| | Cocoa—Raw, without allowance for husks or shells | 0 0 3 |

* Or for six reputed quart, or twelve reputed pint bottles.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 23 | Cocoa—Prepared paste or mixed with any other article ... per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Coffee—Raw... .. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | „ Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article .. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Cordials — not containing Spirit, Balm Syrups, Fruit Essences, Lime-fruit and Lime-juice, Cordials, Citronade, Raspberry Vinegar, Aromatic Vinegar, Raspberry and Strawberry Acids— | | | |
| | Pints and smaller quantities per dozen | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Reputed quarts | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Essences—Flavouring and Fruit— | | | |
| | Containing <i>not more</i> than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... per gallon | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | „ <i>more</i> than 25 per cent. of proof spirit | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Ginger, dried or green per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Hops | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Milk—Condensed or preserved | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | „ Foods | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Mustard | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Pepper | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Oilmen's Stores— | | | |
| | Sauces and Pickles—quarts per dozen | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | „ „ pints and smaller quantities | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Salt per ton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Saltpetre | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sarsaparilla— | | | |
| | If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... per gallon | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Sherbet per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Spices | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Spirits—Of all kinds, the strength of which <i>can</i> be ascer- | | | |
| | tained by Sykes' hydrometer * ... per proof gallon | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | „ and Spirituous Compounds, the strength of which | | | |
| | <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer† per liquid gallon | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | „ Methylated per gallon | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ perfumed, perfumed water, florida water, and bay | | | |
| | rum per liquid gallon | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Tea per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Tobacco—Manufactured, unmanufactured, and Snuff | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | „ Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in | | | |
| | the colony, entered for removal to any licensed | | | |
| | tobacco manufactory for manufacturing pur- | | | |
| | poses only into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | „ Sheepwash | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | „ Cigars, and cigarettes (including wrappers) | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Vinegar, other than aromatic or raspberry per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wines— | | | |
| | Sparkling—for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Other kinds per gallon‡ | 0 | 5 | 0 |

* No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under-proof of any spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under-proof.

† Case spirits—Reputed contents of 2, 3, or 4 gallons shall be charged—
Two gallons and under as two gallons.
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons.
„ three „ „ four as four „

‡ Or for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*.For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante*.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 24 | Candles per lb.* | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | Gelatine, Glue, and Size " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Soap—Toilet—Fancy and Scented " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Other than fancy or scented per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 25 | Stearine per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Blue " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Carraway Seeds " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Paper—Brown per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Advertising matter—Circulars, posters, and notices— printed or lithographed for distribution or for sale ... per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Paper bags per cwt. gross. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Pitch, Tar, and Resin per barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Starch, and Starch powder per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | Timber—Dressed and pickets dressed per 100 ft. superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " Rough and undressed... .. " | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | " Palings per 100 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Laths per 1000 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " Shingles " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes per gallon | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Wax—Japan, Paraffin, Mineral, and Vegetable per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 26 | Oils (<i>except</i> black, cocoanut, and sperm) per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | " in bottle (<i>except</i> Essential Oils)— | | | |
| | " " reputed quarts per dozen | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | " " " pints " | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " " " half-pints and smaller sizes " | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 29 | Plaster and Plaster of Paris per barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Putty per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 32 | Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, Rivets, Screws—pointed or flat, Bolt- rings, and Washers—plain or galvanized metal... .. " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Iron—Bar, rod, plate, sheet, bundle, and hoop per ton | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | " chains not otherwise exempted " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | " galvanized in bars, bundles, or sheets or corrugated " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | " galvanized manufactures " | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | " or steel wire " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | " wire netting " | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | Lead—Pig " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | " Sheet, roll, or pipe " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Nails " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Safes (iron) and iron doors per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Tanks—Iron—Empty or containing merchandise each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Zinc—Plain sheet per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | " Perforated or manufactured " | 0 | 3 | 0 |

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all other articles, goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the colony and not enumerated in the foregoing schedule or in the following list of *Exemptions* ... ad valorem 5 per cent.

* Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions.*For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order | Articles. | Order | Article. |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1 | Books, being Literary Compositions, and Periodicals | 24 | Wool |
| | Music, Printed | 25 | Bark |
| | Newspapers, Printed | | Candle Nuts |
| 9 | Clod Crushers | | Casks, Old |
| | Cultivators | | Chaff |
| | Field Rollers | | Copra |
| | Harrows | | Cotton, Raw |
| | Horse Hoes | | Fibre |
| | „ Reapers | | Flax |
| | „ Mowers | | Fungus |
| | „ Hay Rakes | | Gum, Kauri |
| | Ploughs | | Hay |
| | Seed Sowers | | Hemp |
| | Scarifiers | | Kapok |
| | Strippers | | Ivory Nuts |
| | Threshing Machines | | Phormium |
| | Winnowing Machines | | Pulu |
| 11 | Anchors | | Rags |
| | Cables, Chain (Iron), not less than half an inch in diameter | | Straw |
| | Sails, Old | | Timber—Sandalwood |
| 14 | Guano | | „ Shooks and Staves |
| | Manures | 26 | Oils—Black |
| 17 | Cotton Waste | | „ Cocoanut |
| 20 | Bags and Woolpacks, used and returned | | „ Sperm |
| | Rope, Old | 29 | Chalk. |
| 21 | Bêche de Mer | | Stones—Building |
| | Fish, Fresh | | „ Flag |
| | Meat, Fresh | | „ Grind |
| 22 | Cocoanuts | | „ Kerbing and Guttering |
| | Flour, not otherwise charged | | „ Mill |
| | Fruit, Green | | „ Paving |
| | Grain and Pulse— | | Whiting |
| | Barley | 31 | Coin |
| | Beans | | Gold, unmanufactured |
| | Bran | | Silver, unmanufactured |
| | Maize | 32 | Cobalt Metal |
| | Oats | | Copper Ingots |
| | Pease, Split and Dried | | Iron, Scrap and Old |
| | Pollard | | Metals, Old |
| | Sharps | | Nickel, unmanufactured |
| | Wheat | | Ores |
| | Onions | | Tin Ingots |
| | Potatoes | | Yellow Metal Nails |
| | Vegetables, Fresh | | Yellow Metal Sheets |
| | Yams | 33 | Live Animals |
| 24 | Bones | 34 | Plants |
| | Flock | | Seeds, Garden |
| | Hides | | Trees and Shrubs |
| | Hoofs | 36 | Ballast (Ships') |
| | Horns | | Military and Naval Stores. |
| | Pearl Shell | | Passengers' Baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage, second-hand furniture, and effects, accompanying any passenger which have been in such passenger's own use up to Fifty pounds in value, and which are not imported for sale |
| | Skins | | Specimens of Natural History. |
| | Tallow | | |
| | Tortoise Shell | | |
| | Whalebone | | |

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to the 5th October, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate or Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 8 | Gunpowder per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Shot per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | Machinery for Manufacturing, Sawing and Sewing, Agricultural, Mining, and Pastoral purposes, Steam Engines, and Boilers... .. ad valorem | 5 per cent. | | |
| 12 | Cement per barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Doors each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | Sashes per pair | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | Alkali—Soda, Soda Crystals per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Lead—White and Red " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Opium per lb. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Paints (wet and dry) per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sarsaparilla (containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of '825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer) per gallon | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol) " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Spirits—Methylated (Foreign) " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Turpentine " | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 | Cordage and Rope per cwt. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Twine per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | Butter " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Cheese " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Fish—Pickled and Salted, in casks per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Dried " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Preserved (not salted) per doz. lbs. | 0 | 2 | 0* |
| | Honey per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Meats—Preserved (not salted) per doz. lbs. | 0 | 2 | 0* |
| | " Bacon and Hams per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Pork (not including mess pork)... .. " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | Arrowroot " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Biscuits " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Confectionery and Succades " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Flour—Corn " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars) per doz. pts. or lbs. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Dried... .. per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Grain and Pulse—Barley, Maize, Malt, Oats, and Wheat per bushel | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | " Rice per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Jams and Jellies per doz. lbs. | 0 | 1 | 0* |
| | Macaroni per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Maize-meal " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Maizena and Cornflour " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Nuts (all sorts, except Cocoanuts) " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Oatmeal per ton | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Onions " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Potatoes " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Sago per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Sugar—Raw per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Refined " | 0 | 6 | 8 |

* And in the same proportion for larger or smaller quantities or contents.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 22 | Sugar—Molasses per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Tapioca per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Vermicelli " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood per gallon | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " " " six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Chicory per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Cider and Perry, in wood per gallon | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " " six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Cocoa—Raw per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " and Chocolate " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Coffee—Raw " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | " Roasted " | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Ginger " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Hops " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Mustard " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Pepper " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Pickles and Sauces per doz. pints. | 0 | 1 | 0† |
| | Saltpetre per cwt. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Spices per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Spirits or Strong Waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Spirits—Perfumed " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Tea per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Tobacco " | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | " Cigars " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " Snuff " | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | Vinegar, in wood per gallon | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " twelve reputed pints or six reputed quart bottles | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Wine per gallon | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 24 | Candles per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Glue " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Leather " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Soap (not including Toilet Soap) per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Stearine per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | Tallow " | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| 25 | Blue " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Bran and Pollard per bushel | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Hay and Chaff per ton. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Starch per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Timber (undressed) and Logs per 100 sup. ft. | 0 | 1 | 0* |
| | " (dressed) " | 0 | 1 | 6* |
| 26 | Oil—Salad per doz. pints. | 0 | 1 | 0† |
| | " Castor (in bottle) " | 0 | 1 | 0† |
| | " " (in bulk) and all other kinds per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Coals per ton | 0 | 1 | 6 |

* The duty on timber is to be estimated as on a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness.
† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller quantities.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|------------------|
| 32 | Iron Castings, for building purposes per cwt. | £ s. d. 0 2 0 |
| | „ Galvanized or Corrugated... .. „ | 0 2 0 |
| | „ Tanks each | 0 8 0 |
| | „ Wire per cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| | Nails „ | 0 2 0 |

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all other Goods imported into the colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following List of Exemptions ad valorem 7½ per cent.

Exemptions.

| Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|
| I | Books (Printed) and Newspapers. |
| II | Anchors and Chain Cables over ⅜ of an inch in diameter. |
| 14 | Manure. |
| 22 | Flour—Wheaten. |
| | Fruit—Green. |
| | Garden Produce. |
| 23 | Salt. |
| 25 | Flax, New Zealand. |
| | Hemp. |
| 31 | Gold and Silver, unmanufactured. |
| | Specie—Gold, Silver, and Copper. |
| 32 | Copper—Sheet, plain. |
| | Iron Ore, plain Sheet (not including Galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap, and Hoop, Boiler Plates. |
| 32 | Lead—Sheet and Pig. |
| | Muntz Metal. |
| | Quicksilver. |
| | Steel—Unwrought. |
| | Tin—Plates and Block. |
| | Zinc. |
| 33 | Animals, Live. |
| 34 | Garden Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, and Seeds. |
| 35 | Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for Naval and Military Officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay. |
| 36 | Curiosities (antique). |
| | Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods. |
| | Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture) which are imported with and by passengers <i>bonâ fide</i> for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale. |
| | Specimens of Natural History. |

EXPORT DUTY.

£ s. d.

Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log per 100 sup. ft. 0 2 0

EXCISE.

Order 23.—Spirits distilled within the colony from
Sugar-cane per proof gallon 0 10 0
" " Methylated, Colonial per gallon 0 2 0

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Came into force on 18th August, 1885, and was not amended up to 19th August, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 1 | Albums ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Cards—Playing per dozen packs | 0 6 0 |
| | Stationery, Manufactured—Labels, Posting and Handbills, and Printed Paper-Bags ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| 2 | Musical Instruments " | " |
| 4 | Mouldings, Gilt " | " |
| 5 | Archery Materials " | " |
| | Dumb Bells " | " |
| | Fireworks " | " |
| 6 | Clocks " | " |
| | Watches " | " |
| 8 | Gunpowder, Sporting per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Shot per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| 9 | Beer Engines ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Bellows (<i>except</i> Bellows with Forges) " | " |
| | Bread-cutters " | " |
| | Brooms and Brushware " | " |
| | Chaff-cutters " | " |
| | Corn-crushers " | " |
| | Engines and parts (<i>except</i> Gas Engines and Pressure Gauges) " | " |
| | Hay-presses " | " |
| | Mandrels (blacksmith's) " | " |
| | Plummer Blocks and Brasses " | " |
| | Refrigerators " | " |
| | Wine-presses " | " |
| | Wool-presses " | " |
| 10 | Carriages, Carts, Waggon, and all vehicles " | " |
| | Felloes " | " |
| | Harness and Saddlery made up (<i>except</i> Saddlers' Housings, Bindings, Gilt Mountings in sets, Harness Furniture, plated, in sets, and Whip Sockets) " | " |
| | Wheels " | " |
| 11 | Blocks and Pulleys (<i>except</i> Sheaves) " | " |
| | Sails (new) " | " |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Article. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 12* | Architraves, Mouldings, Skirtings per 100 lin. feet | 0 1 6 |
| | Bricks—Air ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | „ (except Bath) | „ |
| | Cement per barrel | 0 2 0 |
| | Doors and Frames (except Iron Doors) each | 0 4 0 |
| | „ Iron ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Sashes, all kinds of per pair | 0 4 0 |
| 13 | Furniture ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Lamps, Lampware, and Gasaliers, or parts thereof | „ |
| 14 | Acid—Acetic per lb. or pint | 0 0 3 |
| | Blackening (including Boot Gloss, Harness Dressing, and Black Lead) ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Chemicals, Drugs, and Druggistsware unenumerated | „ |
| | Matches and Vestas (except Safety Matches)— | |
| | For boxes containing 100 matches or under per gross | 0 1 0 |
| | For each additional 100 or part thereof | 0 1 0 |
| | Naphtha per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| | Opium per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| | Paints, Mixed or Dry per cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| | Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) per gallon | 0 4 0 |
| | Soda Ash, Soda Crystals per ton | 1 0 0 |
| | Spirits, Methylated the liquid gallon | 0 2 0 |
| | Turpentine and Varnish per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| 15 | Carpet Bags ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Carpets and Carpeting | „ |
| | Rugs | „ |
| | Wool, Berlin and Knitting (except Cloths, Tweeds, Estamenes Serges, and Woollen Piece Goods) | „ |
| 16 | Silks and manufactures thereof containing 5 per cent. of silk (except Mill and Sewing) | „ |
| | Velvets, Silk | „ |
| 18 | Drapery, including Laces, Fringes, and Embroideries | „ |
| | Haberdashery, Smallwares unenumerated | „ |
| 19 | Apparel and Slops (except Mole Clothing and Imitations thereof) | „ |
| | Boot and Slipper Uppers, and Bootlaces | „ |
| | Boots and Shoes (except Women's and Children's Lasting and Stuff) | „ |
| | Flowers, Artificial | „ |
| | Furs | „ |
| | Gloves | „ |
| | Hats and Caps | „ |
| | Hosiery | „ |
| | Millinery | „ |
| | Umbrellas and Parasols | „ |
| 20 | Cordage— | |
| | Hemp being Bolt Rope, Europe Rope, Fishing Lines (other than cotton or fancy) per cwt. | 0 8 0 |
| | Log Lines, Marline, Manilla, Jute, and Flax, Rattlins | 0 8 0 |
| | Yarn, Whale Lines, and all other Hempen Cordage (except galvanized and other iron and steel cordage)... .. | 0 8 0 |

* See also Order 25 post.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *anie*.

| Order. | Articles. | | | | | | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| 20 | Floor and Oilcloths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Mats and Matting | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | " |
| | Tents and Tarpaulins | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | " |
| 21 | Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Fish, dried, preserved, and salted (except in pickle or brine) | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| | Fish (paste) | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| | Honey | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Meats—Bacon and Hams | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | " Pork (in pickle) | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | " Preserved | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| 22 | Arrowroot | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| | Biscuits | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| | Confectionery | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Cornflour | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| | Fruit, bottled—Quarts | ... | ... | ... | ... | per dozen | 0 3 0 |
| | " " Pints | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 1 6 |
| | " " Smaller sizes | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 1 0 |
| | " candied | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | " dried—currants and raisins | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| | " " dates | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| | " " except dates, currants and raisins | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | " fresh | ... | ... | ... | ... | per bushel | 0 0 9 |
| | " pulp | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Glucose | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 6 0 |
| | Grain—Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | per bushel | 0 0 9 |
| | " Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | " Peas (split) and Pea Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Groats, patent | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| | Jams and Jellies | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Macaroni and Vermicelli | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 2 |
| | Malt | ... | ... | ... | ... | per bushel | 0 2 0 |
| | Maizena | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Nuts, except Cocoanuts | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Oatmeal | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 2 0 0 |
| | Onions | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| | Potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 6 |
| | Preserves | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Rice and Rice Flour, Sugar, Treacle, and Molasses | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| | Sago | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Tapioca | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| | Vegetables, preserved... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 1 |
| 23 | Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 1 0 |
| | Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root) | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 6 |
| | " green root | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 3 0 0 |
| | Cider and Perry | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gall. | 0 1 0 |
| | Chocolate | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Cocoa, manufactured | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | Coffee, raw | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 3 |
| | " roast or ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 4 |
| | " and substitutes therefor, mixed with Chicory or Coffee... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 0 6 |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Ordre. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| 23 | Cordials, Lime Juice. (See Lime Juice.) | £ s. d. |
| | „ not spirituous; Syrups per pint. | 0 0 3 |
| | Hops per lb. | 0 0 6 |
| | Lime Juice, Aërated and Lime Juice Cordials, not spirituous per gallon | 0 1 0 |
| | Milk (preserved), and compound thereof per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Mustard | 0 0 3 |
| | Pepper | 0 0 2 |
| | Perfumery ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Pickles (bottled, quarts) per dozen | 0 3 0 |
| | „ „ pints) | 0 1 6 |
| | „ „ smaller sizes) | 0 1 0 |
| | Salt per ton | 1 5 0 |
| | Sauces (bottled, quarts) per dozen | 0 3 0 |
| | „ „ pints) | 0 1 6 |
| | „ „ smaller sizes) | 0 1 0 |
| | Spices per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the proof gallon | 0 14 0 |
| | „ and Spirituous Compounds of all kinds, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the liquid gallon | 0 14 0 |
| | „ perfumed the proof gallon | 1 0 0 |
| | Tea &c. per lb. | 0 0 3 |
| | Tobacco, manufactured | 0 2 6 |
| | „ unmanufactured | 0 1 6 |
| | „ Sheepwash | 0 0 3 |
| | „ Cigars | 0 6 0 |
| | „ Snuff | 0 6 0 |
| | Tobacconistsware ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Vinegar per gallon | 0 0 9 |
| | Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit | 0 6 0 |
| | „ sparkling | 0 10 0 |
| 24 | Candles per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Feathers ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Gelatine | „ |
| | Glue per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Leather Leggings ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | „ Millbands | „ |
| | „ unenumerated | „ |
| | Portmanteaux | „ |
| | Quilts, other than cotton | „ |
| | Soap, fancy | „ |
| | „ other per ton | 1 10 0 |
| | Stearine per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| 25 | Basketware ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Bent Wood and Joinery | „ |
| | Blue per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Buckets and Tubs ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Paper Bags per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| | „ Wrapping (Brown and Whitey Brown), Tissue, and Blotting | 0 3 4 |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|----|-----------|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 25 | Starch per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Timber*— | | | |
| | Battens, Deals, Planks, Quarterings, Spars ... per 40 cubic feet | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | Boards, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, rough or planed, tongued or grooved per 100 sup. ft. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Laths per 1000 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Palings per 100 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Shingles per 1000 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wickerware ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Wood (bent) and Joinery " | | | " |
| | Woodware (including Picture Frames) " | | | " |
| 26 | Oil, Medicinal and Perfumed " | | | " |
| | Oils (<i>except</i> Kerosene, Cod, Seal, and Whale) ... per gal. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Kerosene " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Paraffin and Mineral Wax per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Salad Oil, bottled (quarts) per doz. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " " " (pints) " | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | " " " (smaller sizes) " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 27 | Boring rods ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Whim Bows and Mountings " | | | " |
| 29 | China, Stone, and Earthenware " | | | " |
| | Glass " | | | " |
| | Glassware " | | | " |
| | Mantelpieces—Marble, Slate, Stone (wrought) " | | | " |
| | Plaster of Paris per barrel | 1 | 0 | 3 0 |
| | Tiles ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| 31 | Jewellery " | 20 | | per cent. |
| | Plate and Plated Ware (<i>except</i> Gilt Mountings for Saddlery and Harness, Furniture plated in Sets) " | 15 | | per cent. |
| | British plate, Silverware—Nevada and Nickel " | | | " |
| 32 | Iron—Galvanized Corrugated (unmanufactured) ... per ton | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | " Columns, Girders, Pipes, Tubes " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | " and Galvanized Cordage per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " Nails " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Japanned Ware ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Lead—Pipe and Sheet per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | Metal Manufactures, as under :— | | | |
| | Bedsteads | | | |
| | Bells (all kinds) | | | |
| | Bird Cages | | | |
| | Bolts and Nuts, over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter | | | |
| | Bright Wirework | | | |
| | Britannia Metal Ware | | | |
| | Buckets and Tubs of all kinds | | | |
| | Candle Moulds and Candlesticks | | | |
| | Castings not enumerated (<i>except</i> Plough and Scarifier Shares) | | | |
| | Copying and Embossing Presses | | | |
| | Coupling for Shaftings | | | |
| | Crab Winches | | | |
| | Fenders and Fireirons | | | |
| | Grates, Stoves, and Ovens, and parts thereof (<i>except</i> Camp ovens | | | |
| | Iron Brackets | | | |
| | " Doors | | | |
| | " Lasts and Kibbles | | | |
| | " Safes | | | |
| | Horse-powers and parts | | | |
| | Metal Services, Spoons and Forks (<i>except</i> Steel Table Forks) | | | |
| | Sashweights | | | |
| | Scrapers | | | |
| | Shafting (cold rolled or turned) | | | |
| | Tinware | | | |
| | Tiring Plates | | | |
| | Troughing | | | |
| | Washing Machines and Mangles | | | |
| | Weighbridges over 20 cwt. | | | |
| | Wringers | | | |

* See also Order 12 ante.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 32 | Steel wire, not being fencing wire per ton | 1 0 0 |
| 33 | Cattle (horned), Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves, over 6 months old (<i>except</i> working bullocks in teams) ... each | 0 2 6 |
| | Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies, over the age of 6 months (<i>except</i> Saddle or Harness) " | 0 5 0 |
| | Pigs " | 0 2 0 |
| | Sheep " | 0 0 3 |
| 35 | Fancy Goods... .. ad valorem | 15 per cent. |

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On all goods not included in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following list of Exemptions ad valorem 10 per cent.

Free List.

| Order. | Article. | Order. | Article. |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| 1 | Books—Printed Music Newspapers—Printed Paper Fasteners Pencils—Carpenters' and Slate Stationery, Atlases Transfers | 9 | Forks—Hay and Digging Glaziers' Diamonds Hooks — Butchers', Reaping, and Shark Knives — Putty, Shoemakers' Hay, and Saddlers' |
| 3 | Charts Maps Picture Cards—School Works of Art for Public Institutions Paintings and Engravings for Public Institutions | | Machinery (except Engines and Shafting) for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing Manufactures of Fibrous Material, and Cards for such Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting ; and Roller Machinery and Machinery connected therewith, not enume- rated, for Flour-milling purposes ; and Hydraulic Presses |
| 5 | Paint-boxes—Toy | | Needles — Packing, Sail, and Up- holsterers' |
| 6 | Eyeglasses and Spectacles (except gold and silver) and Scientific Instruments Magnets Photographic—Cameras Spirit Lamps Surveyors' Chains | | Printing Presses and Machines Punching Machinery Rabbit Traps Raddle Scythes and Handles Sewing Machines and Slabs Shears Shovels and Spades |
| 8 | Ammunition, &c., Dynamite, Litho- fracteur, and Blasting Powder Fuse Detonators | | |
| 9 | Anvils Combined Mower and Binder Currycombs Earth Scoops Engineers' Machine Tools | | |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Free List—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Article. | Order. | Article. |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 9 | Sickles | 15 | Sock Lining |
| | Tools and Tool Handles | | Yarn—Angora Wool, and Cotton |
| 10 | Carriage Trimmings | 16 | Mill Silk |
| | Hames (not plated and part plated) | 17 | Bookbinding Cloth |
| | Harness—Minor Articles and Mountings (except plated) | | Cotton Goods, in the piece (except Velvets and Velveteens), to be considered as unenumerated articles |
| | Saddlers' Ironmongery (not plated) | | Cottons—Raw, Waste, and Wick |
| 11 | Block and Pulley Sheaves | | Cotton Thread, Sewing |
| | Chain Cables and Traces (not galvanized) | | Forfar and Hessians |
| | Oars | | Linen Goods, in the piece |
| | Ships—Anchors of every description | | Lint |
| 12 | Chalk | 19 | Boot Elastic |
| | Door Knobs, Brass, Glass and China | | Hatters' Materials |
| 14 | Acid—Citric, Muriatic, Tartaric | | Moleskin Clothing, and imitations |
| | Alkali—Potash, Canadian | | Umbrella parts |
| | „ Soda—Caustic, Nitrate, Silicate, Carbonate, and Bicarbonate | 20 | Bagging |
| | Antifouling Composition | | Bags, Sacks, and Woolpacks |
| | Asphalt | | Bunting, in the piece |
| | Bone Manure | | Canvas and Canvas Hose |
| | Brimstone—Crude and Flour of Sulphur | | „ Penelope |
| | Chemicals—Arsenic | | Cloth, American Leather |
| | Colours—Artists' Canvas, and Pallet Knives | | Coir Yarn |
| | Copperas | | Cord, Royal |
| | Cream of Tartar | | Felt, Sheathing and Paper, Roofing |
| | Dyestuffs, being Anilyne Dyes, Bichrome, Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, Indigo, and Spirits of Salt | | Harvest Twines |
| | Glycerine | | Millbands, except Leather |
| | Guano, and other Manures | | Nets, Fishing |
| | Ink, and Ink Powders | | Oilcloth, Baize |
| | Myrobalans | | Sewing Twine and Silk, Shop and Cord |
| | Oil of Lemon | | Webbing, Boot |
| | „ Peppermint | 21 | Eggs |
| | „ Rhodium | | Fish, Fresh |
| | Phosphorus | | Meat, Fresh, except Pork |
| | Potash, Canadian | 22 | Ginger, Green |
| | Quinine | | Grain—Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Bran, Pollard, Wheat, Maize, and grain unenumerated, except by sea |
| | Sal Ammoniac | | Nuts, viz., Cocoanuts |
| | Soda—Caustic, Nitrate, Silicate | | Vegetables, Fresh |
| | „ Carbonate and Bi-carbonate | 23 | Cocoa Nibs |
| | Strychnine | | Lime Juice |
| | Sulphate of Ammonia | | Salt, Rock |
| | „ Copper | | Saltpetre |
| | „ Magnesia | 24 | Boneblack |
| | Sumach and Valonia | | Bones |
| 15 | Flannels, and Crimean and Union Shirtings, in the piece | | Flock, Cotton and Woollen |
| | | | Hair and Bristles, and other Material for Brushmaking |
| | | | „ Seating, and unmanufactured |
| | | | Hides and Skins, Raw |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Free List—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 24 | Ivory | 29 | Ballast, not being stone, enumerated |
| | Leather—Patent Enamelled, Kid | | Bath Bricks |
| | „ Hogskin, Levant, Morocco | | Bottles, Ordinary and Pickle |
| | Millbands, except Leather | | Chalk (demonstration) |
| | Mops | | Crucibles |
| | Patent Roller Composition | | Fireclay |
| | Razor Strops | | Glass Stoppers, Ordinary |
| | Washers—Raw Hide | | Glassware Capsules, Bottle |
| 25 | Wool, Washed and Greasy | | Holystones |
| | Backs Wooden, for Brushes | | Lithographic Stones |
| | Bark, for Tanning | | Millstones |
| | Bars | | Putty |
| | Cane | | Slates, School |
| | „ imitation | | Stones, Grind |
| | Cardboards, Strawboards, and Mill- | | Whiting |
| | boards (plain) | 31 | Coin, Specie, and Bullion |
| | Casks and Cases, for dry goods and | | Goldleaf |
| | packages in which goods are ordi- | | Precious Stones, unset |
| | narily imported, and empty returns | 32 | Black Sand |
| | Cork and Corks, cut | | Boot Hooks |
| | Fibre, Cocoa | | Brass, Sheet and Rolled |
| | Flax | | Buckles, not plated |
| | Gum Arabic | | Camp Ovens and Covers |
| | Hose, Indiarubber | | Copper—Wire Thread, covered |
| | Indiarubber Bottles | | Emery Cloth, Powder and Paper |
| | „ Stamps, Erasers, Anti- | | Engines—Gas, Portable, and Traction |
| | rattlers, and Buffers | | Horseshoes |
| | Jute | | Iron, Bar and Rod |
| | Linseed | | „ Galvanized, Sheet, Plain |
| | Oakum and Junk | | „ Girder Plates, unmanufactured |
| | Oil Cake | | „ Hoop, Ore, Pig, Plates |
| | Osiers | | „ Rails for Rail and Tramways |
| | Paper—Copying, Felt, Marble Red, | | „ Scrap Sheet, Tubing cased |
| | Glazed, Plaid, Printing and Writ- | | with Brass, Wire, Wire Gal- |
| | ing, except faint lined | | vanized, Wire Netting of all |
| | Pitch, Tar, and Resin | | kinds, and Wrought Iron |
| | Ratans | | Tubes and Pipes (under 6 |
| | Rice Offal | | inches in diameter), Iron and |
| | Sheep Dip | | Steel Fencing and Standards |
| | Shoe Pegs and Pegwood | | (except Fancy Fencing and |
| | Timber — Balks, Logs, Posts and | | Standards, Fringes, Friezes, |
| | Rails, Sleepers (railway), Square, | | and Balustrading) |
| | over 4in. thick; Trenails and | | „ Tanks, except galvanized |
| | Spokes, in the rough; Clear Pine; | | Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, |
| | Staves, in the rough; Sawn | | Cloth Manufacturers', and Tailors' |
| | Hickory | | Jacks, Lifting |
| | Vegetable Wax | | Knife Powder and Sharpeners |
| | Wooden Hoops for Casks | | Lead Ore, Pig and Scrap |
| | „ Rims for Sieves | | Metal—Copper and Yellow Metal |
| | Wood, Veneers | | „ Sheating, and Nails for same |
| 27 | Diamonds—Mining | | Metal—Lustre |
| 28 | Coal, Lignite, and Coke | | „ Muntz |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Free List—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 32 | Metals—Antimony, in ingots Ores Quicksilver Scales, Balances and Weights Sieves Solder Steel—Bar, Rod, Sheet, and Fencing Wire, and Plough and Scarifier Shares Tin—Block, Ingot, Sheet, Plates, and Tin Plates, decorated Tinfoil Tubing—Metal, except Iron Wire Strainers „ of all kinds, except Gold, Silver, and Plated Zinc—Sheet, Ingot, and Perforated | 34 | Plants and Trees Seeds and Bulbs—Garden „ Grass |
| | | 35 | Eyelets, Eyelet Punches, and Web- bing Hardware, not enumerated Holloware Shoemakers' Nails (sparrow-bill), Wrought and Cast Tips, Bright and Black Mal. Hobs, Wrought Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarians, Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, and Brass Rivets Telephones Type |
| 33 | Animals—Living, not enumerated | 36 | Measuring Tapes Sheep Ear Labels Specimens of Natural History |

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

| EXCISE. | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|--|--|--|---|----|----|
| Order 23.—Spirits Distilled in the Colony per proof gallon (And so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.) | | | | 0 | 9 | 4 |

TARIFF OF NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Article. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|------------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 14 | Opium per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| 22 | Rice „ | 0 0 0½ |
| | Sugar (of all kinds) and Molasses per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| 23 | Tea. per lb. | 0 0 6 |

NOTE.—With these exceptions, the South Australian Customs Tariff is in operation in the Northern Territory in respect of all goods imported, not being animals.

| EXPORT DUTY.* | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|----|----|
| Order 31.—Gold per oz., troy | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |

* These duties are imposed under the Northern Territory Customs Act, No. 254 of 1882.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 14th September, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | | | | | | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 3 | Pictures, Prints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Statuary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 8 | Dynamite | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Fuses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Powder—Blasting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | " Sporting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Shot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 9 | Anvils | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Bellows | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Forges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Machinery for Agricultural purposes, viz. :— | | | | | | | | |
| | Harrows, | | Mowing Machines, | | Reaping Machines, | | | | |
| | Horse Rakes (Parts of) | | Ploughs, | | Rollers, | | | | |
| | Moulding Boards, | | Plough Shares, | | Scarifiers, | | | | |
| | Seed-sowing machines | | | | | | | | |
| | by horse-power | | | | | | | | |
| | Machinery other than agricultural | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | | | |
| | Pumps, Metal Piping, Hose and other apparatus for raising | | | | | | | | |
| | water | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Steam Engines, and parts of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Tools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Weighbridges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | per cent. | |
| 11 | Anchors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Boats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Chains—Cables | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 12 | Bricks, Fire | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Cement | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per barrel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | Alkali | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Disinfectants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Soda (Crystal) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per ton | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spirits—Methylated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Sulphur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Wool-scouring—Patent materials for | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | per cent. | |
| 20 | Bags and Sacks—Bran, Gunny, and Ore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per doz. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | " Corn and Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Wool Bales | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... each | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Canvas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Cordage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Engine Packing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Felt Sheathing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Twine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | per cent. | |
| 21 | Bacon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Butter | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Cheese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Hams | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Preserved Mutton and Beef | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Salt Beef and Pork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | | | | | | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 21 | Tongues | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 | Confectionery | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton (2,000 lbs.) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fruit—Dried, except dates | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Grain—Barley | ... | ... | ... | ... | per bushel (50 lbs.) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | " Maize | ... | ... | ... | ... | " (60 lbs.) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | " Malt | ... | ... | ... | ... | " " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | " Oats | ... | ... | ... | ... | " (40 lbs.) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | " Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | " (60 lbs.) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Oatmeal | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | Onions | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Potatoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sago | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Sugar, Molasses, and Treacle | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 23 | Beer | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Cider, Perry | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Cocoa and Chocolate | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Coffee (roast or ground) | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " (raw) | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Chicory | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Ginger | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Hops | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Pepper | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Salt (except Rock) | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spices | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only) of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer * | | | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Spirits of Wine rectified, not being for medicinal purposes | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | " rendered unfit for human consumption | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Tea | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Tobacco—Manufactured | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " Unmanufactured | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " for sheep-wash | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Cigars, Snuff | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 23 | Vinegar | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wine—Sparkling | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | " Except Sparkling | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 24 | Candles | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Hides | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Soap (not Toilet) | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 25 | Bran and Pollard | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Casks—Empty | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Hay and Chaff | ... | ... | ... | ... | per ton | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| | Oakum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Pitch and Tar | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Resin | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Staves and Hoops for Casks | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | " | | |

* And so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 26 | Oil of all kinds (except Salad in bottles) per gallon | 0 0 6 |
| 27 | Wire Cloth, for quartz crushing machinery ad valorem | 5 per cent. |
| 29 | Bottles, stone and glass, imported empty " | 10 per cent. |
| | Drainage Pipes and Tiles " | 5 per cent. |
| | Millstones " | " |
| 32 | Copper—Rod " | 10 per cent. |
| | " Sheet " | " |
| | Gas Pipes " | 5 per cent. |
| | Iron—Bar " | " |
| | " Bolts " | " |
| | " Gates, Hurdles, and Staples, and Bars for fencing ... per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| | " Hoop " | 0 1 0 |
| | " Hoops for Casks ad valorem | 5 per cent. |
| | " Pig " | " |
| | " Sheet and Plate " | " |
| | " Sheeting, Galvanized, Plain per ton | 2 0 0 |
| | " Sheet, " Corrugated " | 2 0 0 |
| | " Tanks... .. ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | " Water and Gas Pipes " | 5 per cent. |
| | " Wire, for Fencing, Standards, &c. per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| | " " Netting ad valorem | 5 per cent. |
| | " " Telegraphic " | 10 per cent. |
| | " Work, for Railways and Tramways " | " |
| | Lead—Sheet, Pig, and Piping per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| | Metal—Sheathing ad valorem | 5 per cent. |
| | Nails " | " |
| 32 | Steel—Unworked, Bar, Blister, Shear, or Cast " | " |
| | Tin—Block and Plate " | " |
| | " Foil " | " |
| | Zinc—Sheet " | " |
| 35 | Brewery and Distillery Plant " | " |
| | Earth Closets " | " |
| | Printing Presses and Type " | " |
| | Smelting Material " | " |
| | Telegraphic Instruments—Insulators " | 10 per cent. |
| | Work for Patent Slips and Docks " | 5 per cent. |
| | All Goods, Wares, Articles of Merchandise, or things im- ported into the colony and not included in the above, according to the value of the same " | 12½ per cent. |

Exemptions.

| Order. | Articles. |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Books—printed, not being Account, including Music and Charts |
| 2 | Musical Instruments, and parts of, for places of worship for volunteer force |
| 9 | Fire Engines |
| | Immigrants' Tools and Instruments of Trade, not exceeding £10 in value |
| | Machinery for Boring for Water and Coal |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. |
|--------|---|
| 23 | Rock Salt |
| 28 | Coal, Coke, and Fuel |
| 29 | Glass, for church windows, coloured |
| 30 | Ice |
| 31 | Specie—Bullion and Coin |
| 33 | Animals—Live |
| 34 | Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs |
| 35 | Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value, except as covering for goods |
| 36 | Personal Baggage of Passengers and Immigrants (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture, which is imported with and by passengers <i>bonâ fide</i> for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale |
| | Provisions and Stores, Military and Naval, required for Her Majesty's Service |
| | Specimens of Natural History, Antique Curiosities |
| | Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own purposes |

EXPORT DUTIES.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 14 | Guano Royalty per ton | 0 10 0 |
| 24 | Pearl shells—Live per ton | 4 0 0 |
| | ” ” Dead ” | 1 0 0 |
| 25 | Sandalwood ” | 0 5 0 |

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(Corrected to 8th July, 1885.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Account Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, Playing Cards, and Writing Paper of every description not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | £ s. d. 10 per cent. |
| 2 | Harmoniums* ” | ” |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 2 | Musical Instruments of every description* ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Organs and Cabinet Organs* | | " | |
| | Pianofortes | | " | |
| 3 | Photographs* | | " | |
| | Pictures of every description* | | " | |
| | Works of Art (<i>except</i> Statues, Busts of Marble, Bronze, Iron, Alabaster or Plaster of Paris, Paintings, Drawings, Specimens of Sculpture, Cabinets of Coins, Medals, Gems, and Antiquities | | " | |
| 4 | Mouldings made of Wood* | 20 | per cent | |
| | Pipes, Clay | 10 | per cent | |
| 5 | Cricketing Materials | | " | |
| | Toys | | " | |
| 6 | Fireworks | | " | |
| | Clocks of every description | | " | |
| | Watches of every description | 12½ | p. cent. | |
| 8 | Cartridges | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols | | " | |
| | Gunpowder for blasting purposes per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | " all other kinds | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 9 | Shot | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Agricultural and Horticultural Tools and Instruments :—* | | | |
| | Agricultural Machinery | | | |
| | Cart and Carriage Axles, Arms, and Boxes | | | |
| | Chaff-cutters | | | |
| | Forks | | | |
| | Hoes | | | |
| | Rakes | | | |
| | Shovels | | | |
| | Spades | | | |
| | Boilers—Cast Iron | | | |
| | Packages containing less than 28lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28lbs. | | | |
| | Cutlery of every description (<i>except</i> Sheep-shears) | | " | |
| | Machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| | Tools—Boring and Edge, not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| 10 | Axles, &c. (<i>see</i> Order 9). | | | |
| | Bath Chairs | | " | |
| | Carriages on <i>two</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads each | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | " on <i>four</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Saddlery and Harness of every description ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Whips and Whipthongs | | " | |
| 12 | Architraves made of Wood | | " | |
| | Cements—Mineral per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Doors made of Wood ad valorem | 20 | per cent. | |
| | Sashes made of Wood | | " | |
| | Skirtings | | " | |
| | Slates, Roofing | | " | |
| | Blinds, Venetian | | " | |

* See also *Exemptions.*

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 13 | Furniture, manufactured of Wood ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Lamps of all kinds, including Chandeliers and Gasaliers | | " | |
| 14 | Acid—Tartaric per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | " " Crystals | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Lamp Black per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Lead—Red | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | " White | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Matches—Lucifer per cubic foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Wax Vestas | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Medicinal Oils ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Paints of every description per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Spirits—Methylated and other unfit for human consumption, taken as proof per gall. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon. | | | |
| | Spirits of Tar | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Turpentine | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Varnish and Polish of all kinds | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 15 | Blankets ad valorem | 10 | per cent | |
| | Carpets and Carpeting of every description | | " | |
| | Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| | Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| | Rugs—Hearth, of every description | | " | |
| | " Woollen | | " | |
| | Tweeds of every description | | " | |
| 16 | Silks, Satins, and Velvets, of every description | | " | |
| 17 | Forfar and Grey Calicoes | | " | |
| | Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| | Rugs—Cotton | | " | |
| | Wadding | | " | |
| 18 | Drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated | | " | |
| | Haberdashery of all kinds | | " | |
| 19 | Apparel of all kinds | | " | |
| | Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes | | " | |
| | Feathers of every description | | " | |
| | Furs of every description | | " | |
| | Gloves—Kid, of every description, and all other Gloves manufactured from skins | | " | |
| | Hats and Caps of every description | | " | |
| | Hosiery of every description | | " | |
| | Millinery of all kinds | | " | |
| | Umbrellas | | " | |
| 20 | Bagging, manufactured from Hemp, Jute, and Grey Calicoes | | " | |
| | Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, or Cotton each | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | " Woolpacks | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| | Matting of every description and manufacture ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 20 | Oil-cloth, Oil-baize, Linoleum, and other similar manufactures ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Twine of every description per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | Whip-cord ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| 21 | Bacon and Hams per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Beef per 100 lbs. | 0 1 6 |
| | Butter per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Cheese " | 0 0 2 |
| | Fish, packed in tin ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | " Dried per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | " Pickled, in barrels or kegs ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Hams and Bacon per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Honey ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Isinglass " | " |
| | Mutton per 100 lbs. | 0 1 6 |
| | Pork ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| 22 | Almonds per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Arrowroot " | 0 0 2 |
| | Biscuits of every description ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Confectionery per lb. | 0 0 1 |
| | " Ornaments ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Flour—Wheaten per 100 lbs. | 0 1 0 |
| | " Corn ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Fruits—Bottled, Dried per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Grain and Pulse :— | |
| | Barley per 100 lbs. | 0 0 10 |
| | " Patent ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | " Pearl and Scotch per lb. | 0 0 0½ |
| | Beans per 100 lbs. | 0 0 10 |
| | Maize " | 0 0 10 |
| | Malt per bushel | 0 1 0 |
| | Oats per 100 lbs. | 0 0 10 |
| | Peas " | 0 0 10 |
| | " Split per lb. | 0 0 0½ |
| | Pulse per 100 lbs. | 0 0 10 |
| | Rice per lb. | 0 0 0½ |
| | Wheat per 100 lbs. | 0 0 10 |
| | Grain not otherwise enumerated " | 0 0 10 |
| | Groats—Patent ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Liquorice per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Macaroni " | 0 0 2 |
| | Maizena ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Molasses per cwt. | 0 3 6 |
| | And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs. | |
| | Oatmeal per lb. | 0 0 0½ |
| | Preserves ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Sago per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Sugar Candy " | 0 0 1 |
| | " Crushed " | 0 0 1 |
| | " Loaf " | 0 0 1 |
| | " all other kinds per cwt. | 0 6 0 |
| | And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs. | |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 22 | Tapioca per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Vermicelli " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 23 | Walnuts and other Nuts " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts, in wood per gall. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " " " " in bottle " | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Six reputed quarts, or 1 dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon. | | | |
| | Chicory per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Cider and Perry per gall. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Cocoa and Chocolate per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Coffee—Green " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Roasted or Ground " | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Essence of Lemon ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Ginger per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Hops " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Mustard " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Pepper " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Perfumery and Perfumed Oils ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Pickles in bottles, reputed quarts per dozen | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " " " pints " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Salt per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Saltpetre " | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | Sauces, in bottle, reputed pints per dozen | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " " " half-pints " | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half-pints. | | | |
| | Spices of all kinds per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Spirits—Perfumed per gall. | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | " Brandy, Cordials, and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva, Rum, or Whiskey " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon. | | | |
| | All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof. | | | |
| 24 | Tea per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Tobacco " | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " destroyed for Sheepwash " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Cigars and Cigarettes " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " " destroyed for Sheepwash " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Snuff " | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | " " destroyed for Sheepwash " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Vinegar per gall. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wines, in wood " | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | " in bottle " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon. | | | |
| | Candles per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Combs ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Glue per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Handles—Fork ad valorem | 10 per cent. | | |
| | Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner* " | " | | |

* See Exemptions

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*For the position of any Article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|---|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 24 | Lard per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Leather, and all goods manufactured therefrom in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Soap—Perfumed and Fancy per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | „ Other... .. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | Basketware and Wickerware, lined or unlined ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Blue per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Bran per 100 lbs. | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Buckets and Tubs (? of wood) each | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Casks ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Handles—Axe | „ | | |
| | „ Broom | „ | | |
| | „ Mop | „ | | |
| | „ Spade | „ | | |
| | „ Rake | 5 | per cent. | |
| | Paper—Uncut, for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon | „ | | |
| | „ Printed, not being Books, but including Printed Bags | 10 | per cent. | |
| | „ Printing | „ | | |
| | „ Wrapping, of every description, without printing thereon | „ | | |
| | „ Writing | „ | | |
| | „ Bags, without printing thereon... .. | 5 | per cent. | |
| | „ Hangings | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Meal—Linseed per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Linseed, and Rape | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | „ Carraway ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Starch per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Timber, under 3 inches per 100 sup. ft. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | „ Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Varnish and Polish of all kinds per gall. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 26 | Oils of all kinds (except Fish Oils, Medicinal Oils,* and Perfumed Oils) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | Coals per ton | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Coke | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Bottles, quarter-pint and under ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | „ Fancy, and Decanters. (See also Exemptions) | „ | | |
| 29 | Bricks, Bath per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Chalk | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Chinaware of every description ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Crockeryware of every description | „ | | |
| | Earthenware Chimney Pots per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | „ of every description ad valorem | 10 | per cent. | |
| | Glass—Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Glass of every description, except Glassware | „ | | |
| | „ and Sand Paper | „ | | |
| | Glassware | „ | | |
| | Plaster of Paris per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Tiles—Flooring | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | „ Kiln | 0 | 0 | 9 |

* See Order 14.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 29 | Whiting per cwt. | 0 0 9 |
| 31 | Jewellery of Gold or Silver, whole or part ad valorem | 12½ p. cent. |
| | „ and Fancy Goods and Trinkets of every description not otherwise enumerated „ | „ |
| | Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description „ | „ |
| 32 | Brassware „ | 10 per cent. |
| | Copperware „ | „ |
| | Buckets (? Metal) each | 0 0 3 |
| | Iron—Castings—Rough per cwt. gross | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Bolts and Nuts per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| | „ Packages containing less than 28lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28lbs. | |
| | „ Fencing „ | 0 0 9 |
| | „ Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | „ Pots „ | „ |
| | „ Packages containing less than 28lbs to pay duty as if weighing 28lbs. | |
| | Lead—Milled, Sheet, or Piping per cwt. | 0 2 6 |
| | Metals—Mixed ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails per cwt. gross | 0 2 6 |
| | „ Packages containing less than 28lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28lbs. | |
| | Ovens—Camp „ | 0 2 6 |
| | „ Packages containing less than 28lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28lbs. | |
| | Plated Ware... .. ad valorem | 12½ p. cent. |
| | Screw Nails „ | 10 per cent. |
| | Tubs (? Metal) each | 0 0 3 |
| | Wire— ad valorem | 10 per cent. |
| | „ Binding, for agricultural purposes „ | „ |
| | Zinc—Galvanized,* whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting „ | „ |
| 35 | Blacking „ | „ |
| | Brooms—Hair, and all other Brooms and Brushes „ | „ |
| | Hardware of every description, Mixed Metals, Brass, Copper, or other Metals „ | „ |
| | Holloware, of Iron only „ | „ |
| | Oilmen's Stores of all kinds, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils „ | „ |
| | Railway Material, not otherwise specified „ | „ |

NOTE.—All goods subject to duty by cubic measure to be measured outside the package; and all packages of and under half a cubic foot to pay duty as if half a cubic foot; and all packages over half a cubic foot, but not exceeding one cubic foot, to pay duty as if one cubic foot.

All goods, except Sugar and Molasses, subject to duty at per 100 lbs., or per hundred weight, or per ton, to pay duty on gross weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred weight as if 28 lbs., and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

* See also Exemptions.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following List of Exemptions ad valorem 10 per cent.
 Goods sent to other places, with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs, for repairs or renovation, on return to pay duty on cost of such repair or renovation

Exemptions.

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 1 | Books—Printed Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets Maps and Charts Music—Printed Newspapers Scale Boards and School Slates Slate Pencils | 11 | Shackles—Ships' Ships' Blocks and Sheaves Thimbles—Ships Whaling Instruments and Gear of every description |
| 2 | Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels | 12 | Bricks—Building and Air " Fire |
| 3 | Photographs Pictures unframed Prizes, Rewards, or Trophies | 13 | Mouldings for Picture Frames Lamps—Signal and Binnacle, for Ships Globes |
| 6 | Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels Compasses—Ships' Instruments—Scientific, Optical, and Surgical Anvis Bellows—Blacksmiths' Boiler-plates, Bolts, Screws for Boilers, and raw material used in Boiler-making Crucibles Engine fittings Machinery for Destruction of Rabbits Machinery worked by steam, gas, water, or horse-power Machines—Sewing Sheep Shears | 14 | Acid—Carbolic " Citric " Muriatic " Sulphuric Alkali—Soda, Ash " " Caustic " " Silicate of Alum Arsenic—Crude Bluestone Chloralum Copperas Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manufacturing purposes only Guano Ink Kreosote—Crude Lime—Carbolate of " Chloride of Logwood Manures of every description Salts—Epsom Soldering Fluid Sulphur Sumac Terra Japonica Valonia |
| 9 | Mould Boards Moulds—Share Traction Engines and their Carriages | 15 | Woollen Waste |
| 10 | Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes | 17 | Cotton—Candle " Flock " Waste |
| 11 | Anchors—Ships' Boat Oars Boats Cables—Chain of every description Dead-eyes and Rings for shipping purposes Dead-lights, for shipping purposes Lamps—Ships' Signal " " Binnacle | 20 | Coir—Unmanufactured Cornsacks |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 20 | Bags—Gunny " Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce | 25 | Pitch Pulu Ratans—Split or Unsplit Resin Tar (Timber)—Firewood " In Log and sawn 3 in. and over |
| 22 | Felt for Sheathing Hair Cloth for Hopkilns Oakum and Junk Rope and Cordage Sail Canvas Silk—Unmanufactured Fruit—Green Grapes Lemons Nuts—Cocoa Oil-cake, Linseed Oranges Pine Apples Vegetables of every description | 26 | Tow Oil—From the Whale Fisheries " Cocoanut or Palm " Tar " Unrefined |
| 23 | Lime Juice Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers, serving on full pay in this colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the <i>Gazette</i> | 29 | Bottles, not being Fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one-quarter pint Imperial measure Clay—Fire, Lumps " " Unmanufactured " Pipe Granite in rough block Grindstones Marble in rough blocks Millstones Pipes—Draining and earthenware for the conveyance of water Slate in block Stone in rough block Tablets—Memorial Tiles—Draining Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels |
| 24 | Bone Dust Bones Bristles—Unmanufactured Flock—Woollen Hair—Unmanufactured Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured Tallow, Suet, Grease Whalebone, Whalefins, from the Whale Fisheries Wool—Unmanufactured | 30 | Ice |
| 25 | Bark Board—Mill and Paste " Uncut Card Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce Casks, ditto, ditto Corks Cotton—Raw Cocoa Fibre Flax—Unmanufactured Hay Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured Kapock. Linseed Oilcake | 31 | Bullion Gold Bars " Dust Specie |
| | | 32 | Copper or Yellow Metal—Bolts, Rod or Sheathing, of Copper, Brass, or Bronze—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig " Pipes, not being galvanized " Rivets " Wire Rope, galvanized " Tanks Lead, Pig Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper Ores of all kinds of metals Railway Rails, &c., (see Order 5) Steel—Unmanufactured Tin Plates—Unmanufactured Zinc—Ingots, Sheets or Plates |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 33 | Animals—Living—of every description, including Cattle and Sheep * | 35 | Printing Presses and Materials |
| | Poultry | | ” Type |
| 34 | Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, of every description | 36 | Passengers’ Baggage and Cabin Furniture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner’s use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and Effects not being for sale |
| | Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural Purposes | | Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany |
| 35 | Bridges—Iron | | |
| | Grindery used exclusively in Boot or Shoe trade | | |
| | Hatters’ Materials | | |
| | Permanent-way material and Rolling Stock for use on Railways and Tramways, consisting of Rails, Fishplates, and Bolts, Spikes and other fastenings, Springs, Wheels, and Axles | | |

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty’s Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

EXCISE.

| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|---|----|----|
| Order 23.—Beer | ... | ... | ... per gallon | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ” Spirits | ... | ... | ” | 0 | 10 | 0 |

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to the 1st September, 1886.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 1 | Cards—Playing per pack | 0 0 6 |
| | Stationery and Account Books ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| 2 | Musical Instruments ” | ” |
| 3 | Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures ” | ” |
| 4 | Picture Frames ” | ” |

* Prior to 1st November 1884, cattle were 10s. and sheep 1s. 6d. per head.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the positlon of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | | | | | | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|----|----|
| | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 4 | Pipes—Tobacco ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Turnery " | | | | | | " | | |
| 5 | Toys and Fancy Goods " | | | | | | " | | |
| 6 | Clocks and Watches " | | | | | | " | | |
| 8 | Arms, Fire; viz., Fowling Pieces, Rifles, &c. " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Caps—Percussion per 1000 | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Powder—Sporting per lb. | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Shot per cwt. | | | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 9 | Cutlery ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| 10 | Weighing Machines " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggon | | | | | | " | | |
| | Wheels for Carriages and Carts " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Saddlery and Harness " | | | | | | " | | |
| 12 | Whips " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Cement per barrel | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Doors—Plain each | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | " Glazed with Ornamental Glass " | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 13 | Sashes—Plain per pair | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | " Glazed with Ornamental Glass " | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Furniture and Cabinetware ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick " | | | | | | " | | |
| 14 | " Globes and Chimneys for " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Acid—Tartaric per lb. | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Alkali—Soda Crystals per cwt. | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " " Bi-carbonate " | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " " Carbonate " | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Baking Powder ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Cream of Tartar per lb. | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Essences—Flavoring " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Ink—Writing " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Matches of all kinds " | | | | | | 25 per cent. | | |
| | Naphtha per gallon | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Opium per lb. | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Paints mixed ready for use per cwt. | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Sulphur " | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Turpentine per gallon | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 15 | Bags, Carpet ad valorem | | | | | | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Blankets " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Carpets " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Drugget " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Rugs—Woollen " | | | | | | " | | |
| 16 | Woollen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Carpets " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material " | | | | | | " | | |
| 17* | Cotton Counterpanes " | | | | | | " | | |
| | Hessians " | | | | | | " | | |

* See also Exemption List.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|---|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 17* | Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials ... ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Rugs—Cotton | " |
| 18* | Drapery not otherwise enumerated | " |
| | Haberdashery | " |
| | Hair Brushes and Combs | " |
| 19 | Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all Articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or Wool, or of other or of Mixed Materials | " |
| | Bonnets | " |
| | Boots and Shoes— | |
| | Men's, No. 6 and upwards per doz. pair | 0 12 0 |
| | Youths', Nos. 1 to 5 | 0 10 0 |
| | Boys', Nos. 10 to 13 | 0 6 0 |
| | Women's, No. 3 and upwards | 0 8 0 |
| | Girls', Nos. 10 to 2 | 0 6 0 |
| | Girls', Nos. 7 to 9 | 0 5 0 |
| | Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and Slippers | 0 2 0 |
| | Women's Lasting and Stuff Boots, without military heels | 0 5 0 |
| | Goloshes of all kinds | 0 2 6 |
| | Slippers, without military heels, other than Children's | 0 3 0 |
| | Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Dressing Cases | " |
| | Furs | " |
| | Hats and Caps | " |
| | Hosiery | " |
| | Leggings—Leather | " |
| | Millinery | " |
| | Rugs—Opossum | " |
| | Shirts—White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy, Serge, Twilled, and Fancy | " |
| | Trousers—Moleskin and Cord | " |
| | Umbrellas and Parasols | " |
| | Walking Sticks | " |
| 20 | Bags and Sacks per doz. | 0 2 6 |
| | " Bagging not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Sacks other than Corn Sacks | " |
| | Cloth—Scrim | " |
| | Cord and Tape for Blinds | " |
| | Cordage and Rope per cwt. | 0 5 0 |
| | Floor Cloth ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Mats and Matting | " |
| | Twine not otherwise enumerated | " |
| | Woolpacks, of kind known as Woolpockets† per doz. | 0 1 3 |
| 21 | Bacon and Hams per lb. | 0 0 2 |
| | Fish—Dried, Pickled, or Salted per cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| | " Potted and Preserved (including Sardines) per lb.‡ | 0 0 1 |
| | " Oysters, Preserved ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | " Paste | " |

* See also Exemption List.

† Not exceeding measurement of 18 x 21 x 30 inches.

‡ Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 21 | Hams and Bacon per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Isinglass ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Meats—Potted and Preserved " | " | | |
| | Milk—Preserved " | " | | |
| 22 | Almonds, in Shell per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Shelled, not otherwise enumerated " | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Apples—Dried " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Biscuits—Plain and Unsweetened per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | " Fancy per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Confectionery, viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges, Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Flour, Corn per 100 lbs. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Fruits—Bottled per doz. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Dried per lb. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Preserved in Syrup ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | " Candied Peel per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Grain and Pulse—Maize per 100 lbs. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " Malt per bushel | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | " Pearl Barley per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Peas, Split " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | " Rice per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | " " Ground ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | " of every kind not otherwise enumerated per 100 lbs. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | " when ground or in any way manufactured " | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves per lb.* | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | Liquorice ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Maizena and Corn Flour per 100 lbs. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | Molasses and Treacle per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Olives ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Sugar per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | " Candy " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | " Glucose " | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | Syrups ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Vegetables—Preserved " | " | | |
| 23 | Ale, Beer, and Porter of all sorts in bottle per gallon† | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | " " " bulk " | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Bitters " | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | Capers ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Caraway Seeds " | " | | |
| | Catsup " | " | | |
| | Chicory per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Chutney ad valorem | 15 per cent. | | |
| | Cider and Perry in bottle per gallon | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | " " bulk " | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | Cocoa and Chocolate per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | " Beans " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

* Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

† Or for six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles. The duty on condensed beer shall be assessed so as to be equivalent to the duty payable in respect of the quantity of ordinary beer into which such condensed beer can be converted.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 an

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|---------------|-----------|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| 23 | Coffee—Raw per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | „ Roasted „ | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | „ Essence of ad valorem | 15 | per cent. | |
| | Cordials per gallon | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | Curry Powder and Paste ad valorem | 15 | per cent. | |
| | Hops per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Liqueurs per gallon | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | Mustard per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Pepper and Pimento, unground „ | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | „ Cayenne ad valorem | 15 | per cent. | |
| | Perfumery and Toilet Preparations not otherwise enumerated | 25 | per cent. | |
| | Perfumed Oils „ | 15 | per cent. | |
| | „ Spirits and Cologne Water per gallon | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Pickles per doz. pints * | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Raspberry Vinegar ad valorem | 15 | per cent. | |
| | Sauces per doz. pints * | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | Spices, Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed and Ground Spices per lb. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | † Spirits or Strong Waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gallon ‡ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | „ or Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | „ Perfumed, and Cologne Water per gallon | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | „ other, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid... „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| | Tea per lb. | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Tobacco, after being stamped or marked „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | „ unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony... .. „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ for Sheepwash, subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and to such Regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf „ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | „ Cigars and Cigarettes „ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | „ Snuff „ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Vinegar per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Wine—Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer § | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | „ Other than Sparkling and Australian, in wood or bottle, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer § | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| | „ Sparkling „ | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| | Wort—Solid per lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 |

* Or reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger and smaller quantities.

† See also *Exemptions post*.

‡ That is—for every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

§ Or for six reputed quart bottles or twelve reputed pint bottles.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | | | | | | Rate of Duty. | | |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------|----|-----------|
| | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 24 | Candles—Tallow | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | „ Other than Tallow | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | Combs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Gelatine | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Leather, cut into shapes | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | „ Sole | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 0½ |
| | „ Uppers and Vamps for Boots and Shoes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | „ Chamois | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | „ Other kinds | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Leather Cloth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | „ „ Bags | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | „ Portmanteaus | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | „ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Soap—Common | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 25 | „ Scented and Fancy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 25 | | per cent. |
| | „ Powder, and Washing Powder | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Stearine | ... | ... | ... | ... | per lb. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Blue | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Buckets, of Wood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Corks | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Desks | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Paper—Wrapping, Brown | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ „ Other kinds | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | „ Writing, not otherwise enumerated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | „ Bags | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | „ Hangings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Papier Maché Ware | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Starch | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Timber—Sawn, Rough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 ft. sup. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ „ Dressed | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | „ Shingles and Laths | ... | ... | ... | ... | per 1000 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ Palings | ... | ... | ... | ... | per 100 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ Posts | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | „ Rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Trunks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Tubs—Wood | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Varnish | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Woodenware not otherwise enumerated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| 26 | Oil, Mineral | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | „ Vegetable in bulk (except Olive, Palm, and Candlenut) | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | „ „ Or other, in bottle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | „ Not otherwise described | ... | ... | ... | ... | per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 29 | Oils, perfumed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Chalk | ... | ... | ... | ... | per cwt. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | China Ware, Porcelain, and Parian Ware | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Earthenware | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Glass, Crown, Sheet, and Common Window | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 ft. sup. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | „ Plate, Polished, Colored, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ad valorem | 15 | | per cent. |
| | Glassware | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Looking-glasses | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | Mantelpieces | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ | | | „ |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Rate of Duty. |
|--------|--|---------------|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 29 | Plaster of Paris per barrel | 0 1 0 |
| | Whiting per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| 31 | Jewellery ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Plate—Gold and Silver | " |
| 32 | Black Lead | " |
| | Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated | " |
| | Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated... .. | " |
| | Horseshoes | " |
| | Iron Buckets and Tubs | " |
| | „ Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, and Nails per cwt. | 0 2 0 |
| | „ Galvanized Tiles and Rivets | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Gates and Gate Posts | 0 4 0 |
| | „ Staples and Standards, Straining Posts and Apparatus | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Tanks each | 0 5 0 |
| | „ „ of and under 200 gallons | 0 2 6 |
| | „ Wire for fencing per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| | Lead and Composition Piping | 0 3 6 |
| | „ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered | " |
| | Nails not otherwise enumerated per cwt. | 0 3 0 |
| | Plated Ware ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| | Sad Irons | " |
| | Safes—Iron | " |
| | Tacks not otherwise enumerated | " |
| | Tinware | " |
| | Zinc, Sheet, other than plain | " |
| | „ Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping per cwt. | 0 1 0 |
| | „ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated ad valorem | 15 per cent. |
| 35 | Blacking | " |
| | Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms | " |
| | Copying Presses | " |
| | Fancy Goods (see Order 5). | |
| | Grindery—Heel and Toe Plates only | " |
| | Hardware and Ironmongery | " |
| | Holloware | " |

Exemptions.

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 1 | Books—Printed, Papers, and Music Maps and Charts School Books, Slates, and Apparatus | 3 | Paintings, Statuary, and Works of Art, presented to or imported by any Museum, Public Library, or other Public Institution, for use therein, or for Public Exhibition. |
| 2 | Organs, Harmoniums, and Bells specially imported for places of Public Worship | 5 | Fireworks |
| | | 6 | Surveyors' Steel Bands |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 8 | Accoutrements | 10 | Saddlers' Ironmongery, Hames, and Mounts for Harness; Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth, and Roller Webs; Collar Cheek and Legging Buckles |
| | Powder—Blasting | | Saddletrees |
| | Swords | | Spokes, of Hickory |
| 9 | Anvils | 11 | Anchor |
| | Axes and Hatchets | | Capstans |
| | Bellows | | Iron Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships |
| | „ Blacksmiths' | | Ship Chandlery not otherwise described |
| | Churns | | Ships' Blocks |
| | Crab-winches | 12 | Building Materials not otherwise enumerated |
| | Cranes | 13 | Cabin Furniture and Effects which have been in use, and not imported for sale |
| | Fire Engines and Hose | | Furniture specially imported for places of Public Worship |
| | Forges | | Hair, Curled |
| | Forks, Digging | | „ Seating |
| | Machinery for agricultural purposes | | Upholsterers' Webbing, and Metal Springs |
| | „ for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching, Sawing, Shearing, Turning, and Quartz-crushing | 14 | Acid, Nitric |
| | „ for Mills and Looms | | Alkali—Soda, Ash |
| | „ for Printing | | „ „ Caustic |
| | „ for Steam Vessels | | Alum |
| | „ for Wool and Hay Pressing | | Arsenic |
| | Machines, Sewing | | Borax |
| | „ Sodawater | | Essential Oils |
| | Machine Saws | | Glycerine |
| | Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water | | Ink—Printing |
| | Ploughs and Harrows | | Paints; wet or dry, other than Paints mixed ready for use |
| | Scythes | | Phosphorus |
| | Spades and Shovels | | Spirits, after being rendered not potable by manufacture into perfumery or other articles in the colony, in accordance with prescribed regulations |
| | Steam Engines, and parts of | | Spirits of Tar |
| | Tools, Artificers' | | Sulphate of Soda |
| | Weighbridges for Carts (iron) | 16 | Silk, for flour dressing |
| | Windlasses | 17 | Calicoes, White and Grey, in the piece |
| 10 | Axles, Axlearms, and Boxes | | Corduroy (Cotton), in the piece |
| | Buggy Shafts, Bent Wheel Rims, and other Bent Carriage Timber | | Cotton Dress Prints, in the piece, the fair market value of which in the countries whence the same were exported does not exceed 5d. per yard |
| | Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves; and Cart Shafts, &c., &c., in the rough | | |
| | Carriage Springs, Mountings, and Trimmings, Bolts and Nuts, Tire Bolts, Shackle Holders, and other Iron Fittings for Carriages; also American Cloth | | |
| | Carriage and Coachbuilders' Rubber Cloth | | |
| | Hogskins | | |
| | Perambulators | | |

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 *ante.*

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 17 | Cotton Waste Duck, in the piece Forfar Sheeting, in the piece Holland, Rough Brown, in the piece Moleskins, in the piece Shirtings, Coloured Cotton, in the piece | 22 | Pea Nuts (African) for manufacture of Oil Provisions, Preserved, not otherwise enumerated Sago Tapioca Treacle and Molasses when mixed with Bone Black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs may prescribe in that behalf Vegetables—Dried Vermicelli |
| 18 | Thread and Silk Twist for Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Sewing Machines Threads, Sewing, of Silk, Cotton, &c. Brace Elastic and Brace Mountings | 23 | Saffron Saltpetre Spirits—Perfumed. (<i>See</i> Order 14) |
| 19 | Clogs and Pattens Cork Soles Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, and Spale Boards for Hat Boxes Staymakers' Jean, Ticks, Lasting, Satteen, Cotill, Binding, Eyelet Holes, and Corset Fasteners Tailors' Trimmings, viz.:—Black and Brown Canvas, Hessians, Brown Linen, Silesias, Verona, Italian Cloth, Union Body Linings, Jeans, Striped and Checked Drills, Pocketings, Buckram, Wadding, Padding, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Bindings, and Braids, Stay Bindings, Buckles, and Buttons | 24 | Glue and Gold Size Hair Seating and Curled Hair Leather—Morocco, Roan, Japanned, and Enamelled Skins—Seal and Goat |
| 20 | Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour " Gunny " Hessian Blind Webbing Butter Cloth Coir and Coir Yarn Felt for Sheathing Sail Cloth Tarpaulins Twine, Sailmakers' and Seamers' Roping " for Fishing Nets | 25 | Baskets and Wickerware Bookbinders' Cloth Elastic—Boot Card and Mill Boards Chaff Cheese Cloth Gutta Percha Manufactures, not being Wearing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated Lignum Vitæ Paper—Printing " Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "Demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill |
| 21 | Beef—Salted Butter Cheese Pork—Salted | 26 | Pitch and Tar Resin Timber—Hickory, unwrought Candlenut Oil Cod Liver Oil Fish Oil in bulk Olive Oil in bulk Palm Oil Rhodium, Oil of |
| 22 | Almonds — Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in Confectioners' manufactures Arrowroot Groats, Prepared Macaroni | 27 | Machinery for Quartz Crushing |
| | | 29 | Bottles of all kinds (empty) Drainage Pipes Filters Tiles |

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 344 to 347 ante.

| Order. | Articles. | Order. | Articles. |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 32 | Bolts and Nuts Brass, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets " Tubing and Stamped Work in the rough, for Gasaliers and Brackets Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing, and Nails Copper, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets Corn Riddles " Sieves Gas Pipes and Machinery, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Gasworks Iron—Common or Black Sheet " Chains " Galvanized Sheet, Plain " Lamp Posts " Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop and Pig " Wire (except Fencing) " " Netting Lead, in Pigs, Bars or Sheet Metal Frames for Bags and Sat- chels " Sheaves for Blocks Nails for Bellows Steel Tacks for Bellows Tin—Pig " Bars " Sheet | 32 | Zinc, Plain Sheet |
| | | 35 | Bookbinders' Cloth, Leather, Thread, Head Bands, Webbing, End Papers, Tacketing Gut, Marbling Colors, Marble Paper, Blue Paste for Ruling Ink, Staple Presses, Wire Staples, and Staple Sticks Brushmakers' Materials, viz.:—Fine Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire, and Woodware Grindery (except Heel and Toe Plates), Bootlining, Lasts, and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips Photographic Goods Printing Presses, Type, and Material Railway Plant, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Railways and Tramways Tinsmith's Fittings and Trade Furniture Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing Waterworks |
| | | 36 | Passengers' Baggage |

N.B.—The following are also free from duty :—Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for and are to used and applied solely in the fabrication of goods within the colony.
And all other articles not otherwise described.

EXPORT DUTY.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| Order 31.—Gold, per oz. of 20 carats fineness and upwards ... | ... | 0 | 2 0 |
| (And in the same proportion if of a less degree of fineness than 20 carats.) | | | |

EXCISE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| Order 23.—Beer ... | ... | 0 | 0 3 |
| " Tobacco, manufactured in the colony ... | ... | 0 | 1 0 |

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